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THE TIMES

No 61,776 — THURSDAY MARCH 8 1984 — 20p

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Life and death
Friday Page meets an Iranian whose family has suffered under Khomeini's reign of terror

Lebanon explained
The Times Guide to Lebanon



Westward ho
Trevor Fishlock looks at the Eastern invasion of Vancouver

Down and out
The BMA report on the dangers of boxing

Playday
John Woodcock looks ahead to England's first one-day match against Pakistan at Lahore

Customs go-slow in Italy ends

Italian customs men called off a work-to-rule after government officials agreed to meet demands for more staff and better pay and benifits. The union said the go-slow was cancelled after a meeting with the Minister for Public Administration. The two-day action caused traffic jams at some border posts.
Earlier story, page 8

Hijack ended

Swiss policemen disguised as caterers overpowered a man who had hijacked an Air France Boeing 737 with 62 passengers on board and demanded to be flown to Libya. Page 8

Bus booby-trap

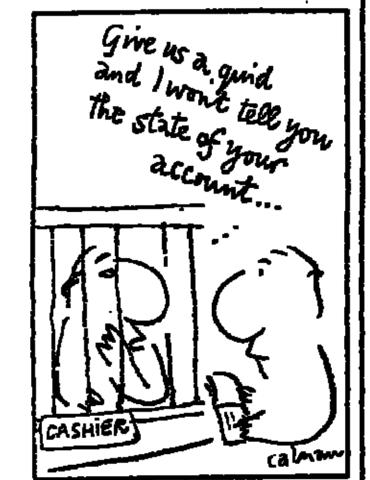
Three Israelis were killed and nine others injured when a booby-trapped grenade exploded on a crowded bus in Ashdod Page 7

Video children

A report based on a national survey claims that nearly half of the children in England and Wales aged 7 to 16 have watched a "video nasty" Page 3

Niemöller dies

Pastor Martin Niemöller, a Protestant church leader who defied Hitler and crusaded against American involvement in Vietnam, died in Wiesbaden aged 92. Obituary, page 16



Base rate cut

Bank of Scotland cut its base rate by 0.25 of a percentage point, but the other banks held back. In response sterling fell 90 points to $1.4760. Page 17

Clubs warned

Birmingham and West Ham have been given a two-year suspended ban from the FA Cup following last month's pitch invasion by supporters at St Andrew's. Page 22

Takeover rivals in joint bid for Scott Lithgow

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The future of the threatened Scott Lithgow shipyard on Clydeside looked close to being finally settled last night after the two remaining bidders, Trafalgar House and Howard Doris, linked up with a joint takeover approach.

The decision removes most of the remaining obstacles to a successful private sector takeover of the British Shipbuilders' yard, threatened with closure since before Christmas. At least 2,000 of the 3,500 workforce are likely to keep their jobs if the deal goes through.

Trafalgar House and Howard Doris, in a statement announcing their surprise move, said they had decided, after lengthy negotiations of the last few weeks, that a joint approach represented "the only feasible basis" for saving Scott Lithgow.

The two companies will now begin a final round of detailed negotiations with both British Shipbuilders and Britoil, the oil company whose decision to cancel an unfinished North Sea rig order before Christmas sparked off the present crisis at the yard.

Mr Eric Parker, the chief executive of Trafalgar House, said the two companies were determined to complete the takeover by the end of next week.

"We think there is now a very good chance of saving Scott Lithgow, but speed is still essential," he said.

The decision by the two rival bidders to get together was taken at very short notice and the news appeared to come as a surprise to both British Shipbuilders and to Britoil. Mr Parker said it had been taken at the companies' initiative and not as a result of political pressure.

Any deal will have to be ratified by the Government, but approval is not expected to be a problem. Mr Norman Lamont, minister of state at the Department of Trade and Industry with responsibility for the shipbuilding industry, welcomed the news last night.

He said he hoped that detailed negotiations could be concluded as rapidly as possible, and promised that the Government would react quickly when it received the detailed proposals.

The agreement between Trafalgar House and The Anglo-French Howard Doris envisages a joint bid, with Trafalgar taking a 75 per cent stake.

A speedy resolution is regarded as essential if the bidders are to have a chance of completing the Britoil rig which is little more than a third complete – by the target date of March 1986.

A meeting has been arranged with senior executives at Britoil today and the two companies also intend to hold an early meeting with negotiators from the shipbuilding unions, to convey their plans for future employment.

Mr Parker would not be drawn on precise totals for future manning. But Mr Albert Granville, the chief executive of Howard Doris, said: "I am on record as saying that in the long run, employment prospects can only improve."

Mr Granville said the two companies had shown a sense of urgency in reaching their joint agreement. "We now expect Britoil, British Shipbuilders and the Government to show a similar sense of urgency."

The two companies said they intended to pursue vigorously further orders for the yard in the oil rig and offshore construction field. While Trafalgar House has the greater financial muscle, Howard Doris – which already operates a rig construction yard at Loch Kisburn – has more experience in offshore construction.

Mr Parker said "We think that by combining resources we are more likely to be successful and obtain further orders." He refused to disclose the price the two companies were prepared to pay for the yard, which lost £67m in its last financial year.

Apart from the Britoil rig, the two companies also intend to complete another rig ordered by BP, which was cancelled last week. The rig will be handed over to British Shipbuilders, who will then sell it for the best price they can obtain.

The cancelled rig orders have sparked a series of litigation moves, and the two companies say their takeover is conditional on all legal action being dropped. Kenneth Fleet, page 17

Showing the flag: The Princess of Wales meeting crowds yesterday at Lissom Grove Health Centre, north west London

British ship hit in Iraq air raid

A British merchant ship sailing in convoy in the Gulf war zone was attacked and some of its crew injured, the Foreign Office last night said.

A spokesman said the Charming, a bulk carrier registered in the Channel Islands, was extensively damaged. Two crew members sustained minor injuries.

Iraq claimed responsibility for the air raid, the Foreign Office said. Reports have been received that other vessels in the convoy were damaged.

It is believed a heat-seeking missile hit discharge equipment on the Charming, which damaged the superstructure. The crew of 14 abandoned ship but are reported to be safe.

"We regret this incident and deplore attacks on shipping in the Gulf and any escalation of the Iran-Iraq conflict," the Foreign Office spokesman said.

Confirmation of damage to the Charming came after a Turkish and an Indian shipping company acknowledged that their ships had been hit in the same raid.

The identity of a fourth vessel mentioned by the Foreign Office has not been revealed, but there has been speculation that it might be Iranian.

All four ships were apparently part of the same convoy organized by Iran.

● GENEVA: The International Committee of the Red Cross yesterday said its delegates in Tehran had examined Iranian soldiers clearly suffering from the effects of chemical weapons (Our Correspondent writes).

On Monday, a medical team saw 160 wounded whose symptoms lead "to the resumption of the recent use of substances prohibited by international law".

The common symptoms found by the Red Cross doctor included extensive superficial burns (first and second degree) and serious respiratory and eye problems. However, the clinical progress of some patients is marked, eight days after exposure, by severe problems of blood coagulation, the Red Cross statement said.

"This is accompanied by a major drop in the number of white corpuscles. These problems, linked to respiratory and renal difficulties, have led to the deaths of several patients."

The statement went on to emphasize that the use in battle of toxic substances was incompatible with respect of humanitarian principles.

An outright condemnation by the Red Cross of one party to a conflict for using chemical weapons is rare. In 1967, after many reports alleging that Egyptian troops in the Yemen had employed such weapons against hostile tribesmen, Red Cross headquarters finally announced that several of its delegates had witnessed attacks, including indiscriminate use against civilians.
Gas accusations, page 8

'Supergrass' trial QC quits Ulster

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A Queen's Counsel who withdrew suddenly from a "supergrass" trial, has been advised by doctors in London not to return to Northern Ireland.

The strain of appearing in major criminal cases has meant that Mr Richard Ferguson, who has represented many republican defendants, is now considered medically unfit to continue in a current case.

After a complaint from a defendant that he had learned from a Sunday newspaper that Mr Ferguson had moved his practice to London for personal reasons, Mr Justice Hutton said yesterday that he had no doubt the professional body of the Bar would be considering Mr Ferguson's withdrawal from the Robert Quigley informer case.

Mr Ferguson withdrew from the trial at Belfast Crown Court on February 15, and travelled to London where he has since been treated by a Harley Street specialist.

He said: "I will not be returning to Northern Ireland, as a result of medical advice I have been given.

Because of the stress and strain of the number of trials I have been involved in over the years, I am unfit on medical grounds to continue with the case."

A relative of Mr Ferguson said his wife and family were still in Northern Ireland.

Mr Ferguson, aged 48, said the instructing solicitor had been notified two days ago that a medical certificate was being sent to explain his absence, and that the chairman of the Bar Council had also been notified.

"I have withdrawn from the case in the interests of my health", he said. "I will not be returning to Northern Ireland".

His sudden withdrawal has left three defendants without a senior counsel to represent them. Two of them have now withdrawn their instructions from their remaining lawyers.

Yesterday, one of them, Mr Patrick McCloskey, complained to Mr Justice Hutton, that he had been given no explanation for his QC's withdrawal other than what he had read in a Sunday newspaper. "Mr Ferguson's mind cannot have been on my case, if he was thinking of moving his practice for very personal reasons to England", he said.

He added that he had no legal representation because of the "unprofessional conduct of my senior counsel", who had not given him the courtesy of an explanation.

Mr Ferguson is well known in Northern Ireland political and legal circles.

He was a unionist MP at Stormont until 1970, when he resigned, a year after leaving the Orange Order. Mr Ferguson was linked with the liberal wing of the party, but in April, 1970 his home in Co Antrim was damaged by a bomb, and a year later he joined the Alliance Party.

Last year he became the first barrister from Northern Ireland to be called to the Irish Republic's Inner Bar, and he is
Continued on back page, col 6

Submarine action call by trawlers

By Rupert Morris

British, American and possibly Russian submarines becoming entangled with trawler nets in the south Irish Sea are forcing worried fishermen to modify their equipment, and prompting calls from the republic's politicians for action to safeguard lives and fishing rights.

Several people have drowned in trawler accidents in the area in the past two years, allegedly as a result of submarine interference. Incidents involving submarines dragging trawlers have been reported, and last week a US nuclear submarine surfaced in the middle of an Irish and French trawler fleet 14 miles off the Waterford coast.

In April, 1982, the 70ft trawler Sharelga sank after being dragged two miles by a Royal Navy submarine about 30 miles east of Howth, near Dublin. The crew of five were rescued. The Ministry of Defence, which admitted responsibility two weeks later, is understood to have offered £150,000 compensation to the owner, Mr Raymond McEvoy, of Clogher Head, which he has refused, claiming £800,000. He is pursuing the case with the support of Mr Charles Haughey, the former Prime Minister.

Mr Frank Doyle, leader of the Irish Fishermen's Association, cites several incidents allegedly involving submarines, including the sinking of two French trawlers, one in 1982 of Carnsore Point, the south-eastern tip of the Irish republic, and one in January, when nine men drowned.

Trawlers had picked up a number of waste containers from submarines, including one containing apparently secret papers from an American nuclear submarine, he said "Boats don't disappear for no known reason", Mr Doyle said.

A submarine monitoring device was being introduced into the Irish Sea, he said. He had doubts that where there were British and American submarines, the Russians would also be there.

Miners may resort to flying pickets

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The threatened strike by 70,000 miners in Yorkshire and Scotland next week could lead to the reemergence of "flying pickets" if today's meeting of the National Union of Mineworkers executive decides against turning the dispute into a national confrontation with the Coal Board.

Members of the NUM executive gather in Sheffield to hear Yorkshire and Scottish Leaders urge that the strikes called in their areas against threatened pit closures should be spread to others.

That move is unlikely to get the support of the full executive and it is expected that the leadership will wait to see if there is a "domino effect" next week with other areas joining the strikes spontaneously. But right-wingers will press at today's meeting for a national ballot if there is a move to involve a majority of Britain's miners.

Some moderates are also expected to voice fears about the possibility of pickets from the two striking coalfields being sent to other areas to win backing for stepping up the action. Mr Ray Chadburn, general secretary of the Nottinghamshire miners, last night said that he expected Yorkshire pickets to be outside pits in his area on Monday morning.

"Yorkshire miners will inevitably picket in an effort to drum up support, and we will request our members not to cross picket lines, but at the end of the day it will be for the individual to decide", Mr Chadburn said.

That statement conceals the fear that some miners in moderate areas will want to work normally and will be reluctant to observe the picket lines, which could lead to disputes between the areas of the NUM.

The left on the executive will be arguing today that the Yorkshire and Scottish action should be supported and encouraged in view of the latest announcement from Mr Ian MacGregor, the Coal Board chairman, that about 20,000 jobs will disappear from the industry over the next 12 months.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president, disputes the board's figures for planned production cuts and has claimed that Mr MacGregor in aiming for an industry slimmed down to 100 pits, employing 100,000 men instead of the present 171 collieries, employing 184,000.

The whole of south Yorkshire remained on strike yesterday, with 14,000 men stopping production at 15 pits. In Scotland, miners walked out at the Seafield colliery, Kirkcaldy, 24 hours after the end of a three-week strike there.

Pay beds charges set to rise

By Nicholas Timmins

Steep increases in the charges for National Health Srvice pay beds at the National Heart Hospital and the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children are expected to be announced shortly by health ministers.

The increases, from April 1, of about 115 per cent on the present £167.20 a day for a bed in the two postgraduate NHS hospitals, both in London, will be intended to reflect the extra costs of high technology care offered by them and to ensure that the health services recovers the costs of treating private patients.

Increases for pay beds in other postgraduate hospitals in London, also set at £167.20 a day, are expected to be nearer 4 per cent, close to the level of inflation the Government is assuming in its public expenditure plans for the coming year.

Outside London, the cost of pay beds in provincial teaching hospitals, now £107.60 a day, is expected to rise by nearer 7 per cent.

The relatively modest increases are likely to be broadly acceptable to private medical insurers who have become increasingly worried over rises in the cost of private medical care which have far outstripped inflation.

The figures are likely to be less than welcome to many private hospitals.

Guerrillas killed deep in Namibia

From Michael Hornsey, Johannesburg

South African security forces have shot dead three out of a group of 14 guerillas in the Rietfontein district of Namibia, a military spokesman in Windhoek announced yesterday.

The skirmish took place more than 300 miles south of Namibia's border with Angola. Guerillas have seldom, if ever, been sighted so deep inside Namibian territory. How they got there is not clear.

The latest shootings bring to 41 the number of Swapo (South West Africa People's Organisation) insurgents who have been killed in the last 12 days.

It appears they were among the 800 Swapo guerillas who, the South Africans say, have slipped across the frontier during the past three weeks. In an attempt to get as many men and guns south of the border as possible before Swapo's bases in Angola are closed.

Labour six rebel on illegal rate

By David Walker

Dissension among Liverpool Labour councillors over raising an illegal rate later this month yesterday led to open revolt when six members, led by the former chief whip, Mr Joseph Morgan, promised to vote against any illegal budget.

In a statement circulated at a council meeting Mr Morgan said: "No figures have been presented to the Labour group of councillors and if an improper and illegal budget is announced which placed in jeopardy the livelihood of council employees, it will not have my support."

The other councillors to support him were: Mr Eddie Roderick, Mr Bill Snell, Mr Paul Orr, Mr Pat Johnson and Mr Peter Murphy.

The revolt, if carried forward to the budget meeting on March 29, would rob Labour of its overall majority. There are 51 Labour councillors, 28 Liberals and 20 Conservatives.

Mr Richard Kemp, a Liberal promised yesterday that with Labour support or abstentions his party would push through a legal budget.

Mr Morgan's statement reflected the concern of a number of Labour councillors over the effect of a default on employees.

Even the leader of the council, Mr John Hamilton, has distanced himself from the deputy, *Militant*-inclined Mr Derek Hatton, by making the support of the municipal trade unions a condition of proceedings with an illegal rate.

At the meeting on March 29, a majority of councillors have to vote for a workable budget and a rate levy.

While Mr Morgan and colleagues say they will vote against an illegal budget proposed by Mr Hatton, it is not certain they would support Sir Trevor Jones, the Liberal leader, in a budget that could entail redundancies and cuts.

Waldorf gets £120,000 damages from the Yard

Mr Steven Waldorf, who was seriously wounded in a London police operation last year, yesterday received out of court damages of £120,000 from Scotland Yard. The police will also pay the costs of his legal representation

A cheque was handed over to Mr Waldorf's lawyers by the Yard yesterday, the bill for legal costs of up to £22,000 will be settled later. The settlement is believed to one of the highest, if not the highest, ever made by a British police force to a civilian.

Mr Waldorf, aged 27, was hit by five bullets and pistol-whipped after detectives mistook him for David Martin, then a dangerous fugitive, as he sat in a car in a west London traffic jam in January last year. Two of the policemen were tried for attempted murder and acquitted

Nissan names three sites in shortlist

Nissan, the Japanese car makers, narrowed down its search yesterday for a site for £300m car assembly plant in Britain, after a tour of the eight possible sites by senior company executives, they announced a shortlist of three sites.

Two sites are on Humberside and at Washington, near Sunderland Airport. The third is one of the three offered in Wales, at Shotton, in Deeside, Clwyd.

The first phase of building a car assembly plant costing £50m will create 500 jobs. But it is hoped phase two, a full production plant costing £300m, will create nearly 3,000 jobs.

Threat to shoot NUJ men

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Four journalists working for a Libyan news agency in London have been dismissed and told that they could be shot if they persist with an industrial dispute, the National Union of Journalists said yesterday.

One of the protesting journalists, a member of the NUJ, is said to have been told: "It takes one bullet to take one man."

The threat is alleged to have been made by Mr Salim Najim, director of the Jamahiriya news agency, who added that if the protests continued, security agents at the embassy, the Libyan People's Bureau, would be called in.

Similar threats were made yesterday to three other journalists working for the news agency, according to Mr Michael Smith, national officer of the NUJ.

"We're taking this very seriously given the past activities of the Libyans," Mr Smith said. "It is the most outrageous series of statements I've ever encountered in my career as a negotiator."

The dispute is over the fact that one of the NUJ members was supposed to have been paid on February 23, but has not yet received his salary. He went to see Mr Najim to complain and was accused of being "disruptive" and "uncooperative." He was then dismissed and threatened.

One of the journalists concerned is an Iraqi, another is a Syrian and the other two are Palestinians. Two British-born journalists who work at the agency for the embassy have promised to support their colleagues.

Mr Smith said that the agency had paid NUJ members up to £500 a month, but Libyans were paid twice as much. "The company does not pay tax or national insurance on salaries."

He would try to meet management today to discuss the issue and pave the way for forming a chapel (union branch) at the agency.

The agency produces three publications on presses owned by a company called Astmoor.

The agency was contacted by *The Times* last night, but Mr Najim was said to have left and further inquiries were unanswered.

Registration for citizenship to cost less from next month

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government is to make it cheaper from April 1 to become a British citizen. But it has rejected proposals that people with an entitlement to register for citizenship should not be charged at all.

Simplified and speedier procedures for handling applications, a reduction in police time spent on enquires, an increase in staff deployed on cases and a more efficient accounting system inside the Home Office mean that fees for registration as a British citizen will be lowered from £70 to £55 and naturalization from £200 to £160, reductions of 21 per cent and 20 per cent.

Joint naturalization of husband and wife will cost £160 instead of £270, a 41 per cent reduction, and the fee for the naturalization of the spouse of a British citizen will also come down from £70 to £55.

Although the registration fee for the first child will go up from £35 to £55, second and subsequent children will pay nothing if they apply at the same time. The overall effect of the changes mean that families will pay less, in some cases saving more than £200.

The full cost of dealing with nationality applications, however, will continue to be recovered from applicants; and unsuccessful applicants, whose fees were fully refunded, will now have to forfeit £10.

The charges were announced yesterday in a White Paper responding to last year's report of the Commons select committee on home affairs. That proposed reforms to reduce costs in both the Home Office nationality division and on police inquiries and said that savings should be passed on to applicants.

The Government accepted most of the committee's recommendations but not its proposal that entitled to register for citizenship, who must under the terms of the British Nationality Act, 1981, exercise their right before 1988, should be able to do so free of charge. That would involve a new and continuing subsidy from the taxpayer, it said.

There were mixed reactions to the Government's announcement last night. Mr John Wheeler, Conservative MP for Westminster North and chairman of the race relations and immigrations subcommittee of the Home Affairs Committee, said that the outcome was a major achievement for the select committee.

Mr Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester West, who has been campaigning for a reduction in citizenship fees, said that the proposals were wholly inadequate. Legistration would cost £55 more than the select committee porposed and naturalization double. It was disgraceful that the Government has ignored the committee proposal that there should be no charges to those in receipt of supplementary benefit or family income supplement, he said.

Pollution figures fall

By John Young

A big reduction in most forms of environmental pollution in Britain is indicated in statistics issued yesterday by the Department of the Environment.

The figures show that smoke emission from coal combustion has fallen by more than 80 per cent in the last 20 years.

Sulphur dioxide emission, which has caused recent concern in the context of acid rain, is claimed to be down to the level of the early 1940s. Emissions of lead from petrol fell by 20 per cent between 1973 and 1982.

River water quality has continually impoved during the last 20 years, although nitrate concentrations have on average doubled, with the biggest increase in areas of intensive arable farming.

JPs seek greater bail powers for police

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Greater powers for the police to impose conditions when granting bail were urged by the Justices Clerks Society yesterday as a way of reducing the numbers remanded in custody.

In written and oral evidence to the home affairs committee of MPs, which is looking at the problem of remands, the society said that the police should be able to impose such conditions that the accused stay at a particular address, report at specified times or surrender a passport to the police.

The proportion of people released on bail would also be increased if courts could require that the accused provide a surety for his good behaviour as a condition of bail. Bail was most often refused because of the likelihood of further offences being committed the society said.

The Criminal Bar Association also proposed the idea of a special "bail court" near the remand prison. It would hear cases where police intended to object to bail and relieve courts of much of their work.

Other measures to help reduce remands in custody proposed by the Justices Clerks Society, included committing an accused person to trial without waiting for written statements to be prepared, subject to safeguards.

A survey of 259 remands to Bedford Prison in September 1982, had shown that of all adjournments, 92 per cent were requested by the prosecution and in 48 per cent of cases, the reason was preparation of committal papers.

"Reform of committal proceedings in this way would reduce the weekly production of prisoners at court, and reduce the time spent by prisoners on remand," the society said.

To cut down the pressure on crown courts, the society proposed that offences that may be tried by jury should be reclassified to qualify for trial by magistrates, and that Section 48 of The Criminal Law Act, 1977, under which the prosecution must disclose its csase to defence, should be bought in.

At present, defendants could elect trial by jury simply to obtain the prosecution's statements and after receiving them, consent to summary trial.

Whitelaw promises resolution

By Our Political Editor

Lord Whitelaw of Penrith, the only deputy the Prime Minister has or wishes to have, yesterday promised Conservative members of the European Parliament that there would be no failure of government will or determination.

He told them that the Government had been returned last June with a "stunning majority".

It's purpose had been to carry through the restoration of individual responsibility, Britain's economic fortunes and authority in the world.

The MEPs' London meeting was private, but Conservative Central Office circulated Lord Whitelaw's text, demonstrating that his purpose was to dispel the doubt and anxieties within the party which Mr Edward du Cann, among others, has in ministers' eyes aggraveted by being willing to discuss them in public.



Domino theory: Miners at Yorkshire Main, striking over the way local shift payments are measured, pass the time before joining Monday's all-out strike in the coalfield.

Closures affect old pit areas

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The brunt of pit closures over the next 12 months will be felt in old mining areas, Scotland, South Wales and North-east, where many pits are nearing the end of their productive lives.

Mr Iam MacGregor, National coal Board chairman, has considerably rejected charges by Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, that the management has a "hit list" of uneconomic pits planned for closure. But after Tuesday's announcement of production cut backs union leaders are more than ever convinced that it exists.

Mr MacGregor has said that no more than 20,000 of the 184,000 mining jobs will disappear and that about the same number of closures as this year will probably take place next year.

In the past year there have been 15 closures, one partial closure and seven mergers planned closures or mergers at five pits are being opposed by the NUM.

Mr MacGregor aims to cut production by four million tonnes early in the next financial year, to balance supply and demand quickly. The target for next year is 97.4m tonnes, which the board believes it can sell and therefore start reducing more than 50m tonnes of stockpiles.

The area facing the biggest cutback, of 1.4 million tonnes, is the North-east, where 17 pits employ 23,500 people. The pits down the coast, where workings go under the North Sea, are mainly profitable and employ about two-thirds of the workforce.

But the inland collieries, like Bates at Blyth, Hordern, co Durham and Sacristone, near Durham city, have consistently lost money and could be targets for closure or cut backs.

The North-east came joint second with Scotland in the table of loss-makers, with losses last year of £67m which are expected to be higher this year.

The big loss-maker however, is South Wales, which last year reported a £113m deficit.

Mr Phillip Weekes, NCB area director, said yesterday that there would be an improvement of about £20m this year because of improved productivity and elimination of uneconomic capacity. He predicted that the production cut being demanded of South Wales, down from 6.9 million tonnes this year to 6.75 million tonnes, would lead to "little variation" in output.

The coalfield has in the past 12 months lost five pits, but there is optimism that the field's losses could within 12 months be pulled back to less than £50m, when profits from opencast operations are included. That could halt pit closures.

Scotland, along with the older coalfields of south Nottinghamshire and South Yorkshire, could also face closures. Scotland has had three shutdowns and there are disputes over two other pits. Polmaise and Bogside, which face imminent closue.

Closures and mergers since March 1983

Scotland	
Highhouse	April 28
Sorn	April 28
Cardowan	Aug 26
Bogside	Feb
Polmaise	Pending
N East	
E Hetton	June 28
Murton/S Hetton	March 27
Lynemouth/Ellington	Oct 30
Herrington	July/Aug proposed
N Yorks	
Newmarket/Silstone	Sept 30
Rothwell	Dec 9
S Yorks	
Elsecar	Oct 28
Shireoaks/Steetley	Mar 27
Doncaster	
Goldthorpe/Highgate	This year
S Wales	
Ty Mawr/Lewis Merthyr	June 17
Wyndham/Western	Jan 7
Blaengwrach	July 8
Britannia	Dec 8
Brynlliw	Sep 5
Penrikyber/Deep Navigation	This year
S Mid	
Desford	Jan 6
Snibston/S Leics*	Mar 27
Whitwick/S Leics	Jan 1
N Derby	
Shirebrook/Pleasley	Jan 1
Westthorpe	Feb 10
Western	
Cronton	Mar 2 '84
Bickershaw/Parsonage	Mar 27

*S Leics merged with Whitwick after merger with Snibston

Coal output rising as productivity falls

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Research into the National Coal Board's use of technology shows that output at the coal face has risen by 27.5 per cent since 1976, but elsewhere underground productivity has dropped 2.5 per cent.

The Technical Change Centre says that this disparity is due partly to the board's allocation of its development efforts.

A shift of resources to improving technology elsewhere underground would be the most effective way to improve overall performance, it says.

The report also concludes that there is no inherent conflict between greater productivity and improved health and safety. In practice, the two have progressed in parallel.

The Technical Change Centre is sponsored by the Leverhulme Trust, the Science and Engineering Research Council and the Economic and Social Research Council.

Poland denies rise in exports

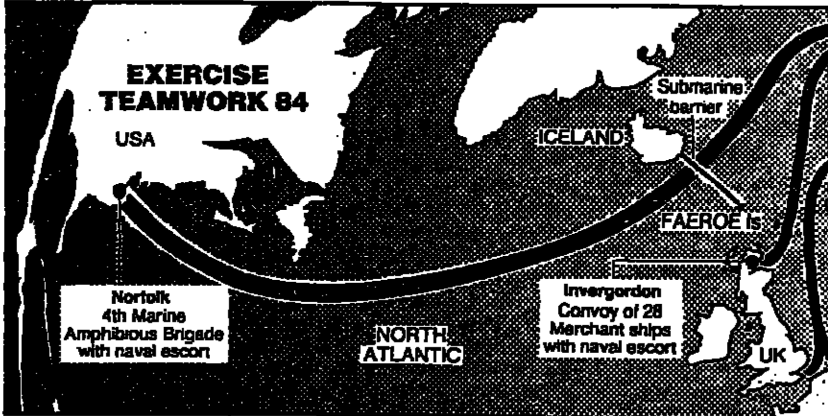
The Polish state coal marketing company, Weglokoks, has denied a suggestion from Mr Arthur Scargill that Polish coal imports to Britain are to be increased.

It said that since 1975 coking coal has been sold ny Weglokoks to the British Steel Corporation, but only of types not available in Britain.

In 1980-83, when British coal exports increased by 14 million tonnes, Polish coal exports to traditional Scandinavian markets decreased significantly.

Nato forces group for icy exercise

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent



A task force many times larger than that which Britain assembled for the recapture of the Falkland Islands is now coming together in waters in the north of Britain.

In Exercise Teamwork 84, which is designed to practice the reinforcement of northern Norway, about 17,000 troops, nearly twice as many as Britain put ashore at San Carlos Bay in the Falklands, will make an amphibious landing in the vicinity of Tromsö, north of the Arctic Circle.

The exercise involves 40,000 men, 112 surface fighting ships, 20 submarines, 28 chartered merchant ships and 300 aircraft.

Admiral Sir William Staveley, Nato Commander-in-Chief Channel and East Atlantic, said yesterday that it was the first time the alliance had conducted an amphibious operation on this scale in the severe weather conditions of Arctic Norway.

From the United States the Fourth Marine Amphibious Brigade has sailed across the Atlantic under naval escort, and, probably today, will pass between Iceland and the Faeroe Islands against the opposition of a force of 11 submarines which have been deployed against them.

About 5,000 British and Dutch Marines will be involved, many of whom are already in Norway undergoing winter training. The remainder are now at sea, heading north.

A third component made up of 28 merchant ships will sail from Invergordon in Scotland for Norway.

The forces will assemble in the area of Trondheim where a partial rehearsal of a landing will be carried out before going further north for the full scale landings in the area of Tromsö.

The Soviet Union has been invited to send formal observers to the exercise, but their ships and aircraft have already been detected in positions from where they could carry out their own uninvited surveillance.

MPs may investigate bank account security

By Our Political Reporter

An all-party Commons committee is to consider launching an investigation into the security of personal bank accounts.

After the revelation of details in *The Sunday Times* last weekend of Mr Mark Thatcher's business account, and the Prime Minister's statement to the Commons that methods of impersonation and deception had been used, the Select Committee on Trade and Industry will be urged next week to hold an urgent parliamentary inquiry.

Mr Robert McCrindle, Conservative MP for Brentwood and Ongar, yesterday wrote to Sir Timothy Bevan, chairman of Barclays Bank asking for a reassurance on the confidentiality of the bank's private accounts.

Conservative MPs have been signing a Common motion deploring the case. *The Sunday Times* has denied using impersonators.

Four survive fumes in tunnel fire

Four workmen survived for more than three hours yesterday in a canal tunnel filled with poisonous fumes. They lay in the mud of the canal bed to breathe the cleaner air at the bottom of the tunnel.

Fire broke out in a diesel compressor in the Harecastle tunnel, which runs more than a mile between Kidsgrove and Chatterley in Staffordshire. The tunnel is being repaired.

The four, and another nine men who had just entered the tunnel, were rescued by firemen who took oxygen to them through the darkness.

The men were taken to hospital for tests.

Fire brigade sub-officer Alan Beech, who helped to carry out the rescue, said the four had been suffering from fumes. "They were all good, hard men. They obviously knew what to do. The toxic fumes were above them so they got down low into the mud and breathed the best oxygen from the floor of the tunnel."

Printing deal marks breakthrough in use of computers

By Barrie Clements, Labour Reporter

A deal agreed yesterday between a printing union, a printing group and a publishing company marks a breakthrough for the use of new technology in the industry.

The National Graphical Association (NGA) has signed an agreement which might hasten the decline of traditional functions carried out by contract printers, but could also mean new job opportunities for NGA members.

The publishers, London Portrait Magazine, the biggest company in Europe distributing free magazines, have cancelled a contract with Belgian printers in favour of Chase Printers Group which is based in Cornwall and employs well over 100 NGA members.

The deal breaks new ground in allowing the publishers to "key-in" copy from their London office which would normally be processed at the printers'.

Two NGA men will be employed by London Portrait Magazine to type in material to a terminal which will send it to Chase via a telephone line. Initially pictures and layouts will have to be sent by courier, but there is scope for all necessary information to be sent down the line.

The three signatories to the deal said that the trend to transfer contract printing abroad could be reversed if other companies take advantage of the precedent.

London Portrait Magazine publishes *London Portrait, Scottish Portrait, Property and Investment* and *Selfridges Magazine*, all free publications.

A joint statement said yesterday: "It has demonstrated that printer, publisher and the NGA can work together and achieve a mutually beneficial agreement which also provides for the utilization of new technology in a constructive way".

Fleet Street peace formula

Mr Sean Geraghty, leader of a rebel group of Fleet Street electricians, yesterday accepted the inevitability of a return to the right-wing led Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union (EETPU) and signed a provisional settlement formula.

The deal was agreed between Mr Tom Rice, national officer of the EETPU, and Mr Geraghty who formed a breakaway branch which joined the print union Sogat '82.

The settlement, which is understood to have been underwritten by the EETPU national executive, should see an end to theatened disruption of national newspapers by the rebel electricians.

The formula includes a clause to review the 20-year ban on holding office imposed on Mr Geraghty, but it is understood that the sentence may be set aside or reduced.

Provincial pay claim meeting

NGA leaders will meet next Tuesday to consider industrial action in support of a pay claim for 16,000 print workers employed by provincial newspapers.

Talks between the NGA and Sogat '82 and the employers group, the Newspaper Society have ended in deadlock.

The claim submitted on behalf of 11,000 NGA members and 4,700 belonging to Sogat '82, calls for a craft minimum basic rate of £108.08, with guaranteed minimum earning of £110.58.

Elderly fear attacks most

Victims of muggings are usually young

By Colin Hughes

The Prince of Wales's belief that the breakdown in respect between young and old has led to "countless" attacks on elderly people has thrust him into a bees nest of opinion which buzzes around little firm information.

Voluntary organizations and officials who eitther care for the old, or promote youth, agree on only two points: that violent assaults on old people are particularly offensive, and they are also so rare that it is hard to draw strong conclusions about their cause, or how the problem should be tackled.

The only figures on the numbers of old people who feared crime, and suffered from it, were elicited by the *British Crime Survey* published by the Home Office last year. Analysis of the survey of 11,000 people showed thatmuggings aremost feared by old people, but victims are most often young.

A Home Office researcher said yesterday: "Elderly victims of nasty crimes are so few as to make it almost impossible to draw any conclusions."

Mrs Evelyn McEwen, information officer of Age Concern England, said: "While attention to the problem is welcomed, the notion that it is increasing or widespread is bedevilling us. For all we know the problem may have been more common in Elizabethan times than it is now."

Mr Alan Clarke, a sociology lecturer at Surrey university, is the only researcher other than the Home Office to study old people's fears. In a study two years ago interviewing 145 old people in east London he found that crime ranked with health and money as their greatest source of anxiety.

"They regularly commented on the atmosphere of threat when encountering gangs of youths around shopping centres, but when I asked if they had actually experienced assault they always said they had heard it happened to a friend of a friend", he said yesterday.

FEARS ABOUT AND INCIDENCE OF STREET CRIME

	Felt very unsafe %	Were victims %
Women:		
Over 60	34	1.2
31 to 60	17	1.4
16 to 30	15	2.8
Men:		
Over 60	9	0.6
31 to 60	2	1.6
16 to 30	1	7.7

Source: *British Crime Survey, Home Office Research*, March 1983.

Mrs Sally Greengross, deputy director of Age Concern England, was delighted that the Prince had drawn attention to the need to foster "a closer understanding between the generations". Mrs Greengross wanted to see schemes bringing old people into schools "to enable young people to see how much they can offer each other".

Successful experiments in the United States with "reparation" schemes, bringing together young offenders and victims, are encouraging similar attempts here.

In the first week of 1984, chosen at random, the following attacks received national press coverage:

Jan 3. A blind woman, aged 87, robbed at her home in Eton of £30 by two children aged about eight. Police believed the culprits had also similarly raided the homes of three other women aged 89, 83 and 79.

Jan 4. Mrs Amelia Coleman, aged 99, attacked by two youths aged around 20, in her garden in Orpington.

Jan 8. Mr Robert Tally, aged 84, stabbed 22 times in the back and stomach by two youths while walking home from his club. The attackers ran off empty-handed. It was his second mugging in three weeks.

Sale Room

English china bids climb

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Porcelain dealers in London were left gasping yesterday at the prices secured by first period Worcester at an auction held by Winston's Fine Art, in Lichfield. Part of a tea service dating from the late 1750s and decorated in a well known pattern known as "boy on buffalo" – a pretty imitation of Chinese style in black brushwork – came up for sale and secured bids around three times recent price levels.

A teapot went for £2,100 to Charnwood, a Midlands dealer. The auctioneers had estimated £600–£800, a level which tallies with the £450 paid in London last October for a very slightly damaged teapot of the same pattern. The cream jug went for £1,700 (estimate £300-£400) to Greenwold, a dealer from Suffolk. Two slop bowls sold for £450 and £300 (estimate £150-£200 each) to Charnwood who also paid £650 (estimate £150-£200) for a a teabowl and saucer.

One other trade buyer was involved in the bidding but chose to remain anonymous; he paid £500 (estimate £15-£200) for three teabowls and one defective saucer.

In contrast, at Christie's in London, Chinese blue and white porcelain dating from the reign of the Emperor Kangxi (1662-1722) had fallen drastically in price since last autumn.

Items which had been selling for about £300 to £400 were now only reaching £180 - £220, or being left unsold. Out of a total of £95,396 there was 37 per cent left unsold. Outstanding items still found buyers, however, such as the baluster vase decorated with animals at £3,456 (estimat £2,500 - £3,500).

Barry Williams

In our report (March 1) of the Barry Williams High Court action against the boilermakers' union we stated that he had withdrawn his claim and that the judge "ordered an inquiry into how Mr Williams obtained legal aid to pursue his abortive action".

We have been asked to make it clear that the legal aid inquiry is not into how Mr Williams obtained legal aid but rather what reasonable sum (if any) he should pay towards the successful defendant's costs in all the circumstances. We apologise for this mistake.

Nearly half of children aged 7 to 16 'have seen a video nasty'

By Richard Evans

More than 3,500,000 children, nearly half of those aged seven to 16 in England and Wales, have watched a "video nasty," according to a report published yesterday.

More than one in five have seen at least four of such films, declared obscene by various courts, while a third of children have seen a "nasty" by the age of eight, it claims.

The latest findings of the *parliamentary group video* inquiry, based on a national survey of 7,000 schoolchildren and parents, follow the publication last November of initial survey results which were treated sceptically by some academics, church leaders and MPs who questioned the research's validity.

But Dr Clifford Hill, director of the research project, said yesterday the new figures were totally accurate. "All the data has been extensively analysed by a highly competent academic working party. All of us put our academic reputation behind the report."

The report claims that 45 per cent of children have seen a "nasty" compared to the original estimate of 40 per cent.

Many children watched the horror films without their



Mr Bright: Questioned research's validity.

parents, knowledge, often in homes of friends or relatives.

The youngester's top 10 "nasties" were: *The Evil Dead*, which features decapitation, dismemberment and cannibalism; *Zombie Flesh Eaters; The Living Dead, The Bogey Man; The Burning; I Spit on Your Grave; Death Trap, Zombie Creeping Flesh; Zombie Terror and Driller Killer.*

The report also says that 57 per cent of the children had seen at least one "18" rated film.

The Rev Peter Liddelow, deputy headmaster of a west London comprehensive school and a working party member involved on the survey, said that the report's figures, far from exaggerating probably underestimated the problem of "video nasties".

He disclosed that 63 out of 73 fourth formers at his school admitted this week to having seen at least one "nasty". One boy had seen 29 of the 51 films declared illegal in one court.

"Some boys and girls have had nightmares and then wake up and cannot get back to sleep.

"I find these figures quite appalling. These films are so dramatic and so realistic that children enter into the spirit of these films. It is poisoning and polluting their minds.

"It is going to have a degrading and devasting effect on the generation" Mr Liddelow said.

Lord Coggan, the former Archbishop of Canterbury, who attended the launch of yesterday, said: I think that severe courses of action are called for in regard to these video nasties. The moral welfare of children is quite clearly at stake. It seems impossible even for parents who are concerned to guarantee their children don't see them."

The statistics portrayed a very serious picture, he said.

The Rev Gerald Burt, secretary of the social responsibility division of the Methodist church, which with the Roman Catholic church withdrew its sponsorship of the research after last year's controversy, said yesterday that he remained sceptical about the latest evidence.

Mr Graham Bright, the Conservative MP for Luton South who is sponsoring a private member's Bill to outlaw "nasties", criticized the interim report and said yesterday: "I do question the validity of the research. It points at the problem, but I do not think one can take that as concrete evidence".

Video Violence and Children; Children's Viewing Patterns and Parental Attitudes in England and Wales (£5).

Percentage who have seen one or more video nasty

	7-8 yrs	9-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	ALL
Boys	34.7	54.0	48.1	58.1	59.6	50.7
Girls	31.7	41.7	40.4	47.5	45.1	41.7
Both	33.2	47.7	43.7	51.6	50.4	45.5

Percentages who have seen four or more

	7-8	9-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	ALL
Boys	16.2	29.6	23.9	34.1	30.6	26.9
Girls	11.6	19.8	16.1	22.0	18.6	18.1
Both	13.8	24.6	19.3	26.7	22.9	21.8

Percentage of children in regions who have seen none, one or more, four or more

	North	Yorks	E Mid	E Ang	S East	S West	W Mid	N West	Wales	ALL
0	42.6	54.6	52.0	68.5	56.0	64.0	53.8	42.4	73.8	54.5
1+	57.4	45.4	48.0	31.5	44.0	36.0	46.2	57.6	26.2	45.5
4+	34.1	22.7	27.5	10.5	19.2	18.7	20.0	30.6	9.8	21.8



Sounding off: Mr Peter Rivers (left) and Mr Bernie Simmons: enthusiastic about their brand of local radio (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Radio pirates press for legality

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Radio Jackie has all the trappings of a successful commercial radio station: its own shop, studio and transmitter, a regular audience *claimed to approach 250,000, and even* a turnover big enough to merit registration for value-added tax. What the station lacks as it approaches its fifteenth birthday, however, is a licence to exist.

Jackie is one of the most successful of the 50-odd pirate stations up and down the country which the Independent Broadcasting Authority claimed last week is eating into legal broadcasters profits.

Mr Peter Rivers, the coordinator of Jackie and one of the station's three full-time staff at its base in Morden, Surrey, wrote to the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, yesterday, asking him to bring the pirates within the law.

The pirates aruge that the number of licensed commercial stations is restricted for bureaucratic and anti-competative reasons, not because a proliferation of stations would interfere with existing broadcasts. Mr Rivers said that a study by a Brighton radio consultancy concluded that London could support as many as 160 neighbourhood stations.

"In the greater Paris area – smaller than Greater London – 54 stations are now licensed to operate on frequencies found available by the French Government. In the United States, Canada, Australia, Italy and many other countries, commercial radio competes for its audiences and advertising revenues.

"Technically it is perfectly feasible for many more stations to be licenced on a low power level that does not need international frequency agreement."

Jackie transmits 24 hours a day on 227m medium wave, a frequency normally occupied by the world service of Radio Moscow. "We use 100 watts and Radio Moscow uses 150 kilowatts which in the evenings can swamp us", Mr Rivers said. "We are trying to prove that it is very cheap to set up a local radio station. Your equipment does not need to cost more than £2,000 or £3,000."

Jackie's advertisers pay between £1 and £3.50 for a 30-second slot which may be heard in a listening area roughly bordered by Battersea, Croydon, Leatherhead and Richmond.

radio JACKIE
The Sound of SW London 227m/1323khz

Bequest to disabled children

Lord Allerton's only daughter, Miss Melinda Jackson, who overcame physical disability to run the convalescent home for handicapped children where she grew up, has left £466,841 (472,327 gross) in her will published yesterday.

Miss Jackson, who died aged 29, after a riding accident last May, has bequeathed her estate so that Broomhayes comvalescent home at Northam, Devon, can continue to run "for the care and benefit of distressed, handicapped, convalescent or needy children".

Minor bequests apart, she left the residue of her estate upon trust to Mr John D Shepherd for life and then for the benefit of the home, which has cared for about 6,500 children since it opened 40 years ago.

Other wills, page 16

Austin Rover prices up 3.3%

Austin Rover cars, vans and estate cars will cost 3.3 per cent more, on average, from midnight on Sunday. Customers will however be able to buy at current prices for some weeks because the increase will not apply to existing dealer stocks, the company said.

The Metro range will go up by an average 3 per cent, less than recently announced increases for competing ranges, it said.

Secrets trial

Sarah Tisdall, aged 23, a Foreign Office clerk accused of leaking a confidential memorandum cruise missiles to *The Guardian*, will appear at the Central Criminal Court on March 23.

Black God

Mr Keith Jefferson, aged 33, a teacher from California who weighs 20 stone and is six foot one inch tall, is to be the first black man to play God in the York mystery plays in June.

Technology fails to lure women

By Bill Johnston
Technology Correspondent

Only one on ten of the postgraduates who will qualify this year in Information technology (IT) as a result of a £100m governemnt education programme will be women, despite their superiority as students, researchers from the Institute of Manpower Services at Sussex University have found.

Mr Alan Gordon, a research fellow involved in the project said: "When they apply they are better than the men."

The government programme, which began this academic year and will last initially for three years, is meant to increase the opportunities for educating students in computers, telecommunications and electronics at undergraduate and postgraduate level. Last year there were 200 information technology postgraduates in Britain but that number will grow fivefold this year.

Women are attracted principally to the "conversion" courses where they can be given advanced tuition on micro-electronics or computers without the necessity of having studied the subject at undergraduate level. According to the Sussex researchers they are primarily arts and social science graduates.

But the researchers conclude that employers are still looking to their traditional sources of recruitment, and despite the shortage of technically qualified graduates in the information technology sector they are unaware of this new supply.

The researchers conclude: "Those studying information technology from a technical first degree have been most in demand by employers. Arts and social science students converting to information technology have had more difficulty in finding employment but, even so, have been better placed on the job market than the non–IT graduate.

"Even if they go into non-IT jobs, their background training will be particularly valuable as IT increasingly affects large areas of our economic life."

State airline wants youthful image

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

British Airways is trying to lower the averige age of its air stewardesses many of whom are approaching middle age.

Until eight years ago there was an age limit of 35 for the airline stewardesses, but this was raised to 55 under equal opportunities leglisation to bring them into line with men.

Now the airline, aware of the businessman's liking for attractive young women, is concerned that its image as "world's favourite airline" may suffer. It wants cabin staff to change to five-year contracts that will ensure, since the maximum starting age for stewardesses is 26, that they need have none over 31.

The issue has come up in negotiations with cabin staff over a pay deal, which brought the airline to halt 10 days ago and in which a settlement has been delayed pending a review of career structure for cabin staff.

"We want to maintain a youthful image", an airline spokesman said yesterday. "We want a young, enthusiastic cabin crew community." The union has agreed to look at the issue, but sees it as part of a wider transformation into a "favourite" airline in which the staff sees themselves as the spearhead and want extra resposibility allowances.

A union spokesman said cabin staff were having to learn a range of new skills.

"Everyone has heard of BA cabin staff who were stand-offish and had too much British reserve. Now the airline is combating that and we welcome it. The job has a history of being manned by ex-debs and men off the boats, but all that has changed. We recognize that with airlines like British Atlantic offering a £99 Atlantic fare we have to compete not on price but in service."

The state airline has 4,500 cabin staff, equally divided between the sexes, who earn a basic £4,500 to £6,500 a year plus about £3,000 a year allowances, with a top rate for supervisors of nearly £14,000. They are recruited at ages between 23 and 26 from people with O levels who have experience working with people, and the airline wants them to be "reassuring, warm, and responsible human beings."

Their training now includes "how to put people first, use of body language and how to identify nervous and anxious passengers".



"Putting people first". Two air stewardesses, Miss Kerry Stone and Miss Anna Johns at the British Airways cabin crew training school (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Right to refuse unwanted mail expected soon

By Alan Hamilton

People who objected to unsolicited advertising mail flooding through the letterbox may soon find it easier to stem the tide.

Direct mail industry sources said yesterday that they expected the Data Protection Bill, at present in committee stage, to receive Royal Assent in the summer. The Bill, promoted by the Government to comply with European recommendations on the rights of the individual, will give everyone the right to have his or her name removed from all mailing lists.

The legislation will not however, prevent the compliation and trading of lists of names and address, and it will be up to individuals to have themselves removed from the lists circulating within the direct mail industry.

As an interim measure the industry has set up a voluntary scheme whereby householders can ask to be removed from such lists. The scheme, known as the Mailing Preference Service, operates among companies which belong to the industry's various trade associations; reputable companies admit that it cannot, for example, stop delivery of pornographic or other offensive mail from advertiser who do not belong to the British Direct Marketing Association or another recognized trade body.

The scheme has received little publicity; householders who want their names and addresses deleted and those, if any, who want more unsolicited mail, should write to Mailing Preference Services, Freepost 22, London W1E 7EZ.

Appeal launched for Culloden restoration

By Ronald Faux

Culloden field, near Inverness, where the last military battle was fought on British soil, has been returned to the condition it was in at the time the Jacobites met the troops of the Duke of Cumberland on April 16, 1746.

The battlefield, which ranks among the most popular properties owned by the National Trust for Scotland, attracts more than 180,000 visitors a year.

A £425,000 appeal launched in Edinburgh yesterday, is to be spent on enlarging the visitor centre where the battle scene has been reconstructed and to divert a road which crosses the graves of 1,200 Jacobites.

The 108-acre site of Drumoffie Moor, has been cleared of trees

PARLIAMENT March 7 1984

Bill to make more farms available for letting

AGRICULTURE

The amount of farm land currently under tenancy was less than 40 per cent compared with almost 90 per cent before the First World War, Mr **Michael Jopling**, Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said in moving the second reading of the Agricultural Holdings Bill, which was designed to arrest this decline.

By amending the law relating to agricultural holdings he said, and introducing a new rent formula to be applied by arbitrators in determining the rent properly payable in respect of agricultural holdings, the Bill – which has been through the House of Lords would make more tenancies available.

The Bill would also disapply the succession provisions of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 in relation to most tenancies created on or after the date it receives the Royal Assent, so that tenancies would be subject to a lifetime security of tenure only.

The result of the decline in tenanted land had been that demand had far exceeded supply. Opportunities had virtually dried up for those who did not have the capital necessary to buy a farm. It was expensive enough setting up as a tenant.

The young, highly skilled and qualified potential of new entrants particularly graduates from agricultural colleges and universities, had been hard hit by this scarcity.

There were many reasons for the steady decline in the tenancy sector. First, there were the fiscal disincentives to the letting of land; there was the attraction of owner-occupation; the height of the vacant possession premium meant many landlords with a farm in hand would take advantage of the premium rather than lower the value of the holding by letting it.

There was also the uncertainty over the future status of tenanted land and the recent effect of the succession provisions which had breen brought in by the Opposition.

The Government had already taken steps to reduce the fiscal deterrents of letting land as a result of the Budgets in 1981 and 1983. These had extended capital transfer tax on agricultural relief to tenanted land and it now stood at 30 per cent.

The measures in the present Bill were in stark contrast to the attitude of the Opposition towards the tenancy sector. If there was anything more likely to encourage landlords to take land in hand, it was the constant threat of the nationalization of tenanted land.

Conservatives had warned against the effect of succession provisions of the 1976 Act and the statistics showed they had been right to do so. In the seven years following 1976 the decline in the tenancy sector in England and Wales had been four times as rapid as in the seven years preceding it.

The main provisions of the National Farmers' Union-Country Landowners Association agreement were to repeal succession provisions in respect of new tenancies in the 1976 Act and introduction of a new rent formula.

The two provisions were linked and represented a balanced approach to dealing with the problems of the tenanted sector. Scarcity of tenancies had meant that there was no true open market and the present rent formula which depended on the open market had become virtually unworkable.

The new formula in the Bill would provide a fairer and more realistic basis for the assessment of sitting tenants' rents and would restore confidence in the existing arbitration system.

The repeal of the disastrous succession provisions of the 1976 Act would encourage landlords, by freeing them from the prospect of succession tenancies which could last for more than 100 years, to let more land.

The main change in the first clause, on determination of rents, moved away from the open market formula of the 1948 Act to one which more clearly reflected arbitrators' current practice. It differed in drafting, but not in intention, from the Bill originally presented to the Lords.

Eight different formulae had been tabled in the Lords and that which now appeared was a compromise. He had a clear assurance from the professions that the formula was workable and met the current problem.

The Government had considered whether compulsory retirement should be introduced as well as provision for voluntary retirement and nomination of a successor by a tenant. However, there was no broad consensus within the industry and the Government had concluded that the present provision was as far as it was reasonable to go.

Mr Robert Hughes, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture, said virtually nobody believed the Bill would do any good. Even the minister had made very modest claims as to what it would achieve. Many of the Government's supporters in the Lords had severe reservations about it.

There was no dispute that tenancies were in decline. In 1908, 88 per cent of all agricultural land was rented. In 1983, it was only 31 per cent.

Among the factors affecting this was the changes in farming technology; capital cost of more sophisticated machinery; the desire for an increased standard of living; economy of scale; changes in the way farming was carried on; and the big trend towards cereal growing.

The decline in tenancies had also affected the number of farm workers. There had been a loss of 48,000 jobs in 10 years – that was one in four farm workers had gone out of the industry.

We constantly hear (he said) about the efficiency of farming, but we hear lamentably little about the efficiency of farm workers. They earned £35 a week less than comparable workers in other industries.

The Government should do much more to ensure that the many millions spent on support for agriculture was more equally distributed.

All around one saw the decay in rural life – in closed schools, hospitals, village shops and the dismemberng of public transport. The Labour Party would increase employment by encouraging light industry and increasing public transport.

This Bill (he said) is a sprat to catch a mackerel. The whole purpose is to soften up the Treasury for tax changes. The Government should come clean on this issue.

If there were to be tax changes the whole package of taxation should be looked at, not just one part of it. Agricultural derating must be examined.

Clause 1, dealing with arbitrations on terms of tenancies, was the result of long negotiations between the Country Landowners' Association and the NFU. There had been a claim in *The Times* that the Bill could not be amended


Jopling: Steady decline in tenancy sector

because of the bargain struck. But MPs had the responsibility to examine these matters.

Some matters would have to be further discussed in committee because the Opposition was not satisfied that the Government had got things right.

He reaffirmed Labour's commitment to security of tenure for tenant farmers. It would restore this at the earliest opportunity. Tenant farmers had as much interest in the land they farmed as did owner farmers.

He reaffirmed the Labour Party's commitment to the public ownership of rented land and to the establishment of a rural land authority.

If there was any merit at all in tenant farming, they needed to do much more to make land available for tenancy.

The Bill fell far short of the action required to maintain a tenanted sector and would do nothing to extend that sector.

The Opposition would be voting against it.

Mr David Maclean (Penrith and the Border, C), in a maiden speech, said only ix months ago this Bill was the most exciting feature on the farming horizon. Now th ncern was not only how they could get more people into farming but also how to stop the bankruptcies which might occur over th next few years unless they got a favourable settlement on the EEC common agricultural policy.

Protected by 'Sari Squad'

Current immigration law was racist in substance and execution, Mr **Harry Cohen** (Leyton, Lab) said when seeking leave in the Commons to bring in the Entry Clearance (Change of Circumstances) Bill. Some Home Office and immigration officials were the worst offenders, he said.

The Bill would establish the right of a person issued with entry clearance to the United Kingdom to retain that clearance in changed circumstances, specifically the subsequent death of a spouse or parent upon whose staus the original entry clearance was based.

It was inspired, he siad, by the case of Mrs Afia Begum, a 19 year-od mother from Bangladash, and her babey daughter. In January, 1982 Mrs Begum was granted an entry certificate to join her husband in this country. On March 15 that year fire swept through the slum tenement where he lived and he was tragically killed.

Mrs Begum was allowed in to clear up her husbnd's affairs, but on arriving was effectively told: "Your circumstances have changed; your entry permit is invalidated; you are no longer to be allowed to stay." As a widow with a baby she was condemned to a solitary future.

The Home Office hard line had forced her and her baby into hiding for over a year. They had been protected by a courageous group of Asian women known as the "Sari

The Bill was read the first time.

Conference on pollution of N Sea

POLLUTION

The Labour Party dissociated itself from the Government's intransigent and environmentally damaging attitude towards the North Sea, Mr **David Clark**, an Opposition spokesman on the environment stated during questions in the Commons.

He said that at the recent London Dumping Convention, Britain had been isolated. He welcomed the Government's positive response to the recent report of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, but hoped this would soon turn into action.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment: I totally reject what he said about our attitude to the North Sea. On the contrary, we intend to play a very positive part in the conference which the Federal Republic of Germany intends to call on the pollution of the North Sea.

We have already undertaken work to reduce the colliery spoil on the shores of the North Sea.

Earlier, Mr **Malcolm Bruce** (Gordon, L) asked what action the Secretary of State intended to take on the recent recommendations of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution.

Mr Jenkin: It is an admirable report which I shall be studying with great care in the coming weeks. The Government will respond before the end of the summer.

Mr Bruce: I hope in the light of his comments that many of the recommendations will be accepted. Particularly, will he give serious consideration to the early acceptance of the recommendations dealing with acid rain since it appears that we are being affected by deposits?

Mr Jenkin: I have only had the report for a couple of weeks but he will notice that £1m has been added to research on this.

In the longer-term the Royal Commission recognizes that one way to deal with and achieve a reduction of emmissions of sulphur dioxide is by a modest increase in nuclear power and I think this is something the Government would welcome.

Mr Allan Roberts (Bootle, Lab): Many of us will not share his view that the alternative to acid pollution is nuclear pollution.

Are there not other ways, such as spending money on fossil fuel power stations and on finding alternative power sources other than nuclear power?

Mr Jenkin: This was not my opinion, but in the words of the Royal Commission "a modest increase in nuclear power generation". This is a matter which the whole House needs to take notice of and I certainly would want to discuss with the Secretary of State for Energy and the CEGB what are the available abatement options over sulphur dioxide.

The importance of research is that it really is necessary to establish a clear idea of the cause and effect before spending hundreds of millions of pounds which might turn out to be useless.

Effort needed to reduce rent arrears

The Government had issued advice and guidance to local authorities faced with rent arrears, Mr Ian Gow, Minister for Housing and Construction, said.

Mr John Heddle (Staffordshire, Mid, C) had asked what advice would be given to local authorities identified in a recent Audit Commission report as being owed £250m in rent atrears.

He said the money, if collected, could be used to improve, modernise and build homes for those in need.

Mr Gow said this was a serious matter. Advice and guidance had been issued. It should be possible for many local authorities to make renewed and special efforts to diminish the growing burden of rent arrears.

Metering of water available

Metering of water supplies was desirable and an option now available to most domestic consumers, **Mr Ian Gow**, Minister for Housing and Construction.

Mr Richard Holt (Langbaurgh, C) had said that if members of the public were permitted to go to meetings of the Thames Water Authority they wuld be astonded to learn that this year four firms and two banks between tham were able to save in excess of £300,000 by virtue of metering, and that every payer of water rates in the region was having to pay 3 per cent extra as a result of industry and commerce being able to meter their water

Too soon to say Wildlife and Countryside Act not working

ENVIRONMENT

The Government is satisfied with the operation of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, **Mr William Waldegrave**, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said during Commons questions.

Mr Kenneth Weetch (Ipswich, Lab) maintained the Act was proving inadequate to protect the natural landscape in East Anglia and the wildlife associated with it?

Heavily-subsidized arable farming in East Anglia is responsible for uprooting hedges, for the destruction of copses and for the devouring of heathland and ancient woodland (he said) all with the support of public control.

Unless some teeth are put in the legislation then some of the wildlife in East Anglia is going to decline beyond recall.

Mr Waldegrave: I am well aware of some of the problems which exist in that area. The Act has only been in force for about a year and we are watching its progress closely. Its attempt to set up a balance between the competing interests and to compensate those who do have land which should be preserved, is an attempt which must seriously be made.

Mr Peter Hardy (Wentworth, Lab): There has been substantial damage and destruction of whole sites of special scientific interest, some of them important. This is due to deficiencies in the Act which allows the three-month loophole. Could not that be resolved urgently?

Mr Waldegrave: I have discussed this matter with him. There is a problem here and we are considering it. No one would thank my department for coming forward with more primary legislation, but we recognize there is a potential problem here.

Mr David Clarkk, an Opposition spokesman on the environment, (South Shields, Lab): How much more evidence does he need before admitting the Act is a failure? Will he expose the scandal of farmers and land owners applying for financial compensation for not pursuing environmental damage schemes which they would never contemplate if that financial compensation were not available?

Mr Waldegrave: It is difficult to prove what he alleges is true. Obviously the possibility of it exists, but a serious approach to a voluntary system in this area is worth trying to make work properly. It is far too soon to say, as yet that it is working.

● The Government is not at present taking any new steps to improve access to the countryside for walkers and cyclists, but strongly believes that public rights of way must be made useable, Mr Waldegrave, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said during other exchanges.

Mr Andrew Bennett (Denton and Reddish, Lab) said many walkers and cyclists were disappointed that the Government and local authorities seemed to have little concern for their recreation compared to the concern shown for other sports, many of which had hooligan supporters.

He asked when there would be new routes for cyclists and when public rights of way, illegally obstructed by barbed wire and bulls, would be cleared.

Mr Waldegrave: I can thoroughly agree with the last part of what he said. The strength of this country in access to the countryside is the public right of way system and the Government, along with local authorities, is strongly of the opinion that these must be made useable in all cases. That is the basis on which we must project the future of this area.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Estimates in relation to NHS and the coal industry. **Lords** (3): Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Bill, report. Housing and Building Control Bill, committee, third day.

The barriers facing women at work and in the home

HOUSE OF LORDS

A huge proportion of the nation's human resources – more than half the population – remained untapped in most areas of economic and public life, **Lady Burton of Coventry** (SDP) said in opening a debate on barriers to women's choices at work and at home.

She said an SDP government would set up a human rights commission to incorporate the Commission for Racial Equality and the Equal Opportunities Commission.

With more far reaching powers and sharper teeth than either body had at present, plus law enforcement powers to inquire into suspect discrimination, the proposed commission would contribute to the removal of barriers.

Lady Cox (C) said women in Britain today probably enjoyed opportunities which would have been inconceivable two generations ago.

Never before had economic, social, political and educational circumstances been so favourably disposed to enable women to have such freedom of choice at home and at work. She did not underestimate the problems which remained but women should take heart from what had been achieved.

Lord McIntosh of Haringey (Lab) said if there was going to be any improvement in using the abilities of women in the workforce then there had to be positive discrimination.

It was necessary to accept that there would be in the short and medium term some indjustices towards men. They should then look at the results after 10 years or so and see what improvements had been made.

Lady Carnegy of Lour (C) said she gathered that women were not welcome as helicopter pilots in the armed forces. There were still many barriers to come down.

Lady Faithful (C) said that when children were young it was important that they had a constant, secure relationship with their mother, foster mother or nanny. During the years women were tied to the house with their children they should have a link with the outside world. This link would enhance and contribute to the relationship between husband and wife.

Lady Seear, in her first speech as new leader of the Liberal peers, said one basic difference between the sexes no feminist could deny was that women had children and men did not. A great many women did like to bring up their own children.

The problem had been that career women had felt that if they did this they were never going to get back. They had been right on the evidence to think this.

This must be met with programmes for re-entry into employment. They were not easy, but not overwhelmingly difficult to organize. There was no reason why employers should not be seeing what, in terms of their conditions and requirements, could be done.

If a woman knew she was secure


Seear: First speech as Liberal leader

in the opportunity to return then she could enjoy the years at home in the way in which she ought to be able to enjoy them.

Professional organizations should review their requirements and see how they could adjust them, taking it as the norm that women would be out for a short period of time and then returning.

Lady Stedman (SDP) said there was still not enough emphasis given in the schools to encourage girls to think about their future beyond marriage and children.

There needed to be more courses for women who wanted to go to work when their families had grown up. The labour market had to be prepared to be flexible and respond to the need.

Lady Ewart-Biggs, for the Opposition, said that with the recession women were being urged to return to the home and child care facilities were curtailed. In some cases the woman was being made to feel it was to the disadvantage of her child if she absented herself to go out to work.

It was thought that having passed legislation no more needed to be done. They had a responsibility not only to supoport the Equal Opportunites Commission but also to continually oppose outdated attitudes and assumptions about the place of women in society.

Lady Trumpington, for the Government, said that in a free society their aim must be to ensure not that women were forced into particular roles but that they had the choice of whether to go out to work or to make an equally important contribution, vital to the health of society, by staying at home and bringing up children.

At present about 10 million women were economically active, about 40 pecent of the total labour force. Some 40 per cent of those women were in part-time work which was prevalent among married women, some 61 per cent of whom worked.

There was one area where progress was still needed but it was not one which could be tackled by government alone – it was the deeply entrenched attitudes to women's role at work and at home which still hindered progress.

No widening of union ban

There was no question of extending the ban on trade union membership at GCHQ at Cheltenham beyond security and intelligence agencies, **Viscount Whitelaw**, Lord President of the Council, assured peers at question time in the House of Lords.

Earlier the **Earl of Gowrie**, Minister of State, Privy Council Office, had told the House that about 97 per cent fo the employees at GCHQ had freely accepted the new terms and conditions of employment.

I think (he said) we should now settle down and let the thing rest.

When **Lord Mackie of Benshie** (L) asked whether the morale and patriotism of the staff at Cheltenham had been improved by the Government's decision, the minister replied, amid Labour laughter: "Morale at GCHQ is excellent."

Lord Glenamara (Lab) inquired what would be the total cost of bribing the employees of GCHQ not to belong to a trade union.

The Earl of Gowrie: The principle of compensating people whether for loss of employment or loss of statutory rights is well established

Differing views of Tory MPs upheld

SPORT

There were protests from the Government side of the House when **Mr John Cunningham**, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, accused Conservative MPs of supporting apartheid outright.

In noisy exchanges about the possible forthcoming rugby tour of South Africa, **Mr Neil Macfarlane**, Minister for Sport, said there were Tory MPs who believed that integration in sport in South Africa was not best helped by a total boycott of contact with that country.

Mr Macfarlane emphasised that the chairman of the Sports Council had advised that it was the council's policy to support the Gleneagles Agreement on sporting contacts.

Mr Thomas Clarke (Monklands West, Lab) asked in view of the New Delhi communique with which Mrs Thatcher the Prime Minister, was associatrd, what consultations there had been and what advice had been given to organisers of the 1986 Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, especially in view of continued South African intransigence.

Mr Macfarlane said discussions continued from time to time between his officials and officials of the Commonwealth Games Federation. Everyone understood that the Prime Minister supported fully the principles of the Commonwealth Declaration on apartheid in sport, reaffirmed at Delhi last November.

Mr Denis Canavan (Falkirk West, Lab) condemned the 100 Tory MPs who had signed a motion supporting the English rugby tour of South Africa. They were giving support to apartheid and jeopardising the Olympic Games and the Commonwealth Games.

These Tory MPs (he said) could do more damage to international sport than the English football hooligans in Paris last week.

Mr Macfarlane said these MPs were entitled to their views.

Mr John Carlisle (Luton North, C) said he hoped no attempt would be made to penalize any funds from the Sports Council which might go to rugby football if the South African tour went ahead.

Mr Macfarlane: There will be no sanctions or recriminations against the Rugby Football Union if the tour takes place. The independence of the Sports Council is guaranteed by the royal charter.

Mr Ian Lloyd (Havant, C) said there had been reports of deplorable outbreaks of ethnic violence in countries which had signed the Commonwealth Agreement. If that agreement was to be applied without discrimination, which lay at the heart of its philosophy, it should be applied equally to those signatories.

Mr Macfarlane said he would draw Mr Lloyd's comment to the attention of the Foreign Secretary (Sir Geoffrey Howe).

Mr Cunningham also said anxiety had been expressed by the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth about the consequences for the Commonwealth if the tour went ahead.

Mr Macfarlane said he condemned Mr Cunningham's remarks. There were deeply held views on the subject. Government policy had to be implemented and that was why he hoped the tour would not go ahead.

Houses sold

Mr Ian Gow, Minister for Housing and Construction, in a Commons written reply, said that an estimated 605,000 houses and flats were sold by local authorities in Great Britain between April 1979 and December 1983, and an estimated 28,000 houses and flats were sold by new towns over the same period. Most of these sales were to sitting tenants.

Theatre booking via TV screen likely as computers move in

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The days of queues for theatre tickets, heavy surcharges for the services of ticket agents, and hours of futile telephone calles to get through to a busy box office are nubered.

The microchip has arrived in the theatre, and within a year, people should be able to select a seat from an auditorium plan displayed on their home television screen, reserve it, and pay by running their credit card through a machine in the foyer before the performance. An automatic printer will punch out their ticket immediately.

For home computer owners, or people who have bought the new breed of teletext televisions with a built-in printer, their machine will print out a ticket on the spot.

Computers were unknown in box offices until a few years ago, but in the last 24 months they have made tremendous inroads into an area which traditionally relied on reams of paperwork and a library of pre-printed tickets.

Birmingham City Council has decided to spend £500,000 on installing the largest computerized box office system in Britain, which will link every main venue in the city, including the National Exhibition Centre's Arena, into a central network selling five million tickets a year from 30 computerized outlets.

The box office computer offers theatre managers advantages which were previously impossible. They can get an instant readout of the day's bookings and cash advances for forthcoming shows in seconds.

Mr C. R. Tyler, marketing manager of Space-Time Systems, a London computer company which will make the Birmingham system, says that instant ticket printing means that venues can put on performances at short notice, while Mr Angus Wilson, publicity head for the Barbican Centre, which installed a Space-Time system when it opened, emphasized the advantages for theatre and concert-goers. The Barbican system is programmed to design the best shape of audience for different performances.

When Abel Gance's film *Napoleon* was being shown, customers were channelled into a central block in the hall. But at a piano concert those who buy early tickets will be guided into a diagonal across the auditorium because most people like to be able to see the pianist's hands.

Mr Wilson believes that tickets will soon be available through travel agents using the Prestel Viewdata system at no extra charge. London ticket agencies customarily add a further £2.50 to £3 on standard West End seat prices at the moment.

Theatres hope that the new systems will persuade people who never see a play or hear a concert to try the experience.

Owen seeks consensus on Nato defence

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democrats, yesterday called on Nato to carry out a detailed study of how it can improve its conventional defences, as a step leading to a consensus on future defence policy.

On a visit to British Land Forces on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshie, Dr Owen said that the central question facing Nato, and in particular its European members, was how to improve conventional defences and relate those improvement to the financial, industrial, technological and manpower contribution of the member states.

By the end of 1985 Nato would have to be in a position to make a new commitment on defence expenditure.

"Unless we set in hand an authoritative study as to what form this response should take, I believe we will have very little chance of building on the 1977-78 consensus which committed member states to a 3 per cent real-terms defence expenditure increase", he said.

He went on: "If we can obtain a consensus amongst the European countries on how to achieve this objective of strengthening our conventional forces then many of Nato's current problems will fall into place. But this consensus cannot be achieved within Nato alone, it necessitates putting this subject on the agenda of the European Community as well."

Politicians in Europe would not be able to persuade their electors to commit themselves to new levels of increased defence spending in real terms after 1986 unless they could also assure the electors that that investment would predominantly go into the development of European industry, and provided European jobs as a stimulus to counter the technological inferiority that has developed between Europe and the United States.

The Dimbleby dispute

Casualties of changed times in Richmond

By Richard Evans

"I don't think Richmond will be the same again", Mrs Wendy Macaulay said deliberating on the plight of the "Rich and Twick", the *Richmond and Twickenham Times* which has been at the centre of the seven months' industrial dipute involving Mr David Dimbleby, the newspaper proprietor, and printers and journalists.

"Almost unlike any other town in the country one can say this was a terribly personal paper. We loved our paper", she said with the emphasis on the past tense.

Aged 59, articulate, and perhaps typical of the community, she spoke with affection for the local paper of pre-strike days. "Now, sadly it has gone very much downhill. We are very distressed: many of my friends complain things are no longer totally straightly reported."

Mr Reg Ward, editor for 22 years until he retired in 1976, agrees. Now aged 71 and living in Dorset, he attended and spoke in support of the striking journalists and sacked print workers at Tuesday's rally around the town.

"There has always been a very close relationship between the community and the paper. To judge by the recent issue it looks like a paper that is going to have difficulty in surviving", he said.

With a reporting staff cut by the dispute from 16 to four, the Richmond and Twickenham Group of papers is having to rely more on freelance journalists, as well as on untrained graduates and other newcomers.

Mr Malcolm Richards, editor for the past seven years, says that the papers are more than coping. "We have had nothing but praise", he said.

Mr Dimbleby also says that his papers have not suffered as


Mr Dimbleby: Worried about exploitation (Photograph: Peter Trievnor)

much as Mrs Macaulay or others would suggest. "I have had a number of letters from people. They like not only its new look, but the way it is written. They think it is fresh and lively", he said.

Circulation has dropped only fractionally and is still more than 25,000. While advertising revenue is slightly down, the papers are making a profit.

The National Graphical Association (NGA) has been actively encouraging local people to advertise in any of the three giveaway newspapers which circulate in the town, rather than in the Dimbleby publications.

They do so, apparently unaware that one of the three, the *Richmond Guardian*, is printed by TBF Printers, the non-union, Nottingham-based company at the heart of the Dimbleby dispute.

Until Mr Dimbleby transfers the production of his papers away from TBF Printers, the dispute is set to continue.

"Any decision about printing is first of all a commercial one. I am not saying we will never print with an NGA house again. But we would only do that if it was commercially right and if I could really trust the NGA", he said.

There is no such trust at the moment and his anger with the NGA, who went on strike for eight weeks last year after two printers were made redundant, is barely concealed.

"Once we move back with an NGA house they would then exploit the position. That is what worries me. That is the greatest difficulty", he said."

He says that the London region of the NGA has failed to adapt to the tougher times now being faced by small newspapers following the huge growth in free sheets. "If you look round London there are almost no papers of our sort still printing in London. They have either gone broke or left", he said.

While Mr Dimbleby hints that some kind of deal with the NGA is the most likely outcome, he hopes, in the meantime, that nine journalists on strike since October will return to work, having had their action declared unlawful by the Lords. After Tuesday's rally that seems increasingly unlikely.

The danger for Mr Dimbleby and the readers in Richmond is that few, if any of the journalists will want to return even if the dispute is settled.

Nr Nick Smurthwait, the paper's strikebound entertainments editor and feature writer, who has 16 years' service with the group, is one who does not relish the prospect of returning. "I think the atmosphere would be be just terrible", he said.

Leading article, page 15

Top Oxford chair goes to outsider

By Peter Hennessy

A surprise choice for the Gladstone chair of Government and Public Administration at Oxford University will be announced this week. He is Mr Peter Pulzer, Student (fellow) of Christ Church College, an expert on anti-semitism and modern European politics.

It was widely expected that the job would go to an authority on bureaucracy and administration, given the contemporary ferment aroused by the subject in the universities, parliament and the press.

The front runner was thought to be Mr Nevil Johnson, Professorial Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford, and expert on Whitehall and the West German federal system. Mr Johnson is highly regarded as an unofficial adviser on constitutional matters by ministers

Mr Pulzer, though recongnized as na accomplished scholar, is not deemed to be an expert in public administration. Past Gladstone professors have included such authorities as Professor Samuel Finer, Lord Beloff and Sir Kenneth Wheare.

The selection committee was chaired by Mr Geoffrey Warnock, Principal of Herford College and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford. Its memrers included Sir Patrick Neill, QC, Warden of All Souls College (where the Gladstone professor resides as a fellow) and representative from the history and social science boards.

Colour guard

The perimeter walls of Clare Park School in West Malling, Kent, have been painted with an indelible grey dye to deter intruders. It will not wash off clothes and stays on the skin for more than three months.

Ten years ago we introduced the Golf.

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1. The body is new.

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2. The luggage space is new.

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Next.

3. The drag factor is new.

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At the steady 56 mph beloved of government departments the 1.3 returns 52.3 mpg (ten miles to the gallon better than the old one).

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We've greatly improved the diesel as well (65.7 mpg against the old 53.3). And while we're on the subject:

6. The petrol tank is new.

It now holds twelve gallons, roughly three gallons or 150 miles more than the old tank.

7. The brakes are new.

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You don't have to push so hard. And the response is more immediate.

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9. The noise level is new.

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10. The exhaust system is new.

By using hot dip aluminised steel we've made it live half as long again.

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To see it you'll have to get down on your hands and knees.

Because the spoiler is under the car just in front of the rear wheels.

Rotten for impressing the birds, it's true. But wonderful for attracting the road.

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Is there nothing left of the old Golf?

One or two things.

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The rear seat belts. Compulsory in our book.

The rigid steel safety cell with crumple zones front and rear. We'd never make a Volkswagen around anything less.

And for some reason, the doorhandles.

It seems the chief engineer pronounced them perfect and refused to change them for the sake of change.

Typical. Just typical.

If at first you succeed, try again.



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Lawyers protest over denial of access to remand prisoners

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A serious clash is developing between lawyers and the Home Office over the denial by police and prison authorities of access to unconvicted prisoners remanded in custody.

At Bristol, where the problem has reached such a pitch that lawyers can no longer see prisoners at weekends or evenings, trials are to be adjourned to allow barristers to take instructions for the next case in the pipeline.

A shortage of money has forced prison authorities to cut back on the lawyers' weekend and evening visits for which prison officers can no longer be provided for the necessary escort duty.

At the same time, with more than 200 remand prisoners now held in police cells, solicitors are concerned that they are being distributed to stations as far as 100 miles from London and some police forces, notably Northamptonshire, do not have resources to provide interview facilities.

Barristers and solicitors have protested through the Bar Council and Law Society about the problem at Bristol but with little response.

Mr James Black, QC, a leading Bristol barrister, said the situation at Bristol was highly unsatisfactory. He hoped that the adjourning of trials to allow barristers involved in serious cases to prepare for the trial would only be a temporary expendient".

But if the Home Office refused to provide the necessary resources, he said, the "long-term implications are very serious".

The Law Society has protested to the Home Office about the difficulties at Bristol. It replied that it did not have resources available to provide the necessary arrangements by prison officers for a committment which "has such potentially service-wide manpower implications".

Mr Andrew Lockley, secretary of the society's criminal law committee, said the society was concerned that the withdrawal of facilities could become widespread.

"Clearly there is a danger of these facilities for allowing lawyers to see clients being withdrawn throughout the country. There seems to be a lack of concern about unconvicted prisoners, people who have not yet been tried, from who solicitors need to take proper instructions to prepare a case," he said.

Solicitors, he said, were concerned about the possible erosion of access both in prisons and police cells because of the general overcrowding. The Home Secretary had honoured his commitment to clear police cells of remand prisoners at the beginning of the year. But since then they had steadily filled up and there were now more than 200 held in police custody.

Cold killed soldier on mountain

From Our Correspondent, Merthyr Tydfil

Leonard Cradle, a Territorial Army part-time soldier died from exhaustion and hypothermia on a selection exercise for the Special Air Service Regiment, an inquest was told yesteday.

Trooper Cradle, aged 36, a businessman from Storrington, West Sussex, was the sixth soldier to die on SAS exercises in the Brecon Beacons, South Wales, in the past five years.

Recording a verdict of misadventure, Mr David Williams, the East Glamorgan coroner, told an inquest at Merthyr Tydfil: "I am satisfied that everything that reasonaly could be done was done in an effort to find this overdue soldier on the hills."

Trooper Cradle died in February on the last leg of an 18-kilometre route march. He failed to check in at the last of five check points in driving rain on the mountains.

When a search was mounted the following morning his body was found half in and half out of his sleeping bag on open moorland.

Dr Robert Ryder, consultant pathologist at Prince Charles Hospital, Merthyr Tydfil, told the inquest that Trooper Cradle died of hypothermia. He said one of the effects of the onset of hypothermia was general mental and physical disorientation.

The coroner said: "I am satisfied that Leonard Cradle was a fit active man and fit enough to undergo this kind of training.

Confident Kohl is firmly in charge

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

Chancellor Kohl returned home yesterday from his visit to Washington to begin his second year in office with the praises of his supporters ringing in his ears and the opinion polls confirming his own high assessment of his performance a year after his resounding election victory.

The success of his Washington talks, described yesterday as more cordial than those enjoyed by a German chancellor for many a year, is sweet revenge on his numerous critics for a man written off scathingly only three weeks ago by many papers and most intellectuals as a do-nothing leader, an intellectual lightweight and an ill-informed and insensitive statesman.

These harsh judgments came after the Chancellor's controversial decision not to sack Herr Manfred Wörner, the Minister of Defence, over the Kiessling affair and to retain in the Cabinet Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the Economics Minister, facing charges of corruption.

Critics included Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the ambitious Bavarian Prime Minister, who has never reconciled himself to his long-standing rival's final attainment of power and his own exclusion from office. There was even talk of Herr Kohl as a transitional chancellor.

But characteristically, and to the bewilderment of his political opponents, Herr Kohl was entirely unmoved by the slightest accusations against him or the fuss over his less than sparkling visit to Israel.

He carried on with his normal unflappable calm, exuding bonhomie and ignoring challenges to his leadership. And senior figures in his Christian Democratic Party, which he has led for more than 10 years, warned observers not to underestimate the Chancellor's political instincts, his determination, staying power and supreme self-confidence.

They have proved entirely right. Herr Kohl is more firmly in the saddle than ever. His popularity, far from falling as a result of the Kiessling affair, actually rose. His latest rating stands at 50 per cent. His Cabinet is solidly behind him, and to carry on with little diminution of authority in spite of the controversies surrounding them.

No one would describe Herr Kohl as an exciting or inspiring leader. He is an avuncular figure who reacts to, rather than determines, situations, who prefers to defuse, rather than confront, crises. But he has the knack of sensing both the mood of his countrymen and the way to get his policies over.

By instinct, he is a middle-of-the-road politician who dislikes abrasiveness either in foreign or domestic policy. The contrast with his predecessor, Herr Helmut Schmidt, could not be more marked. But a period of settling down seems to be exactly what the electorate wants.

Herr Kohl was elected on the promise of a "turn" in the economic, social and moral policies of West Germany. For the conservative ideologists in the government ranks, this turn has not yet been very pronounced. But that is part of Herr Kohl's strength.

He does not want to shake the consensus or move sharply to the right, preferring to nudge policies in this or that direction. Indeed, his sharpest claws are reserved for his political opponents on the right, Herr Strauss perhaps being the principal bogyman.



The long march: Columns of weary protesters arrive in Manila yesterday at the end of their journey.

Anti-Marcos marchers want poll boycott

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Chanting "Marcos resign" and "boycott", thousands of anti-Government marchers in two long columns yesterday converged on Manila's central park for a massive rally in support of a nation-wide boycott of parliamentary elections in May.

Police were placed on a city-wide red alert and hundreds of riot troopers and soldiers blockaded roads leading to the Presidential palace as the protesters marched through the city to the cheers of thousands of onlookers.

Two simultaneous marches began a week ago in towns 60 miles north and south of Manila to protest President Marcos's refusal to surrender his authoritarian powers as a precondition for opposition participation in the elections for the 200-member National Assembly.

Advocates of a boycott who claim the elections will simply legitimize Mr Marcos's autocratic rule, have severed links with the country's leading opposition parties who last month announced that they would contest the elections.

The original marchers, who camped overnight in Manila's outer suburbs before resuming the march yesterday, were hemmed in by marshalls who linked arms

It took almost the entire day for the marchers to reach the park, where thousands more waited and listened to speeches urging the Philippines voters either to spoil their ballots or break the law by refusing to vote.

Trevor Fishlock in Canada

City at the rainbow's end

For all those Canadians with the west in their eyes – and the pull of west is almost lunar – Vancouver is where they are finally stopped.

Here at the end of the rainbow is a city whose citizens have conspired to make it the most wholesome of places. It has order, seemliness and little crime. Compared with so many North American cities, particularly in the United States, it stands out like a choirboy in a crowd of roughs.

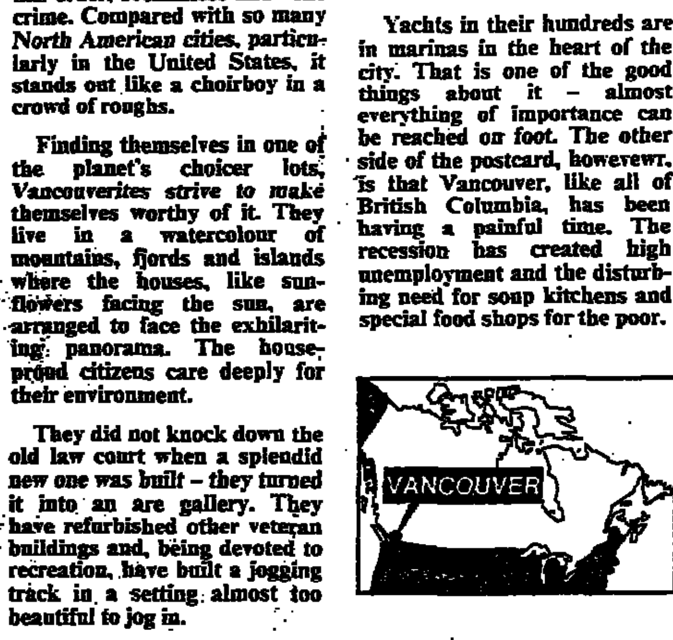
Finding themselves in one of the planet's choicer lots, Vancouverites strive to make themselves worthy of it. They live in a watercolour of mountains, fjords and islands where the houses, like sunflowers facing the sun, are arranged to face the exhilariting panorama. The house-proud citizens care deeply for their environment.

They did not knock down the old law court when a splendid new one was built – they turned it into an are gallery. They have refurbished other veteran buildings and, being devoted to recreation, have built a jogging track in a setting almost too beautiful to jog in.

They have the quaint tradition of firing a cannon sharp at nine each evening, which amuses their American neighbours, and possess a mark of civilization rare in North America – the continent's loveliest cricket ground, with grass which visitors bend to touch in the belief that it is carpet.

Canadian values and the nature of their surroundings combine to define the people's priorities. If, at the end of the day, an American has made $99, he will work late to make it $100. His Vancouver counterpart is no slouch, but he will be happy with $99 and will go sailing or take the funicular up Grouse Mountain, handily placed near by, for some skiing.

Yachts in their hundreds are in marinas in the heart of the city. That is one of the good things about it – almost everything of importance can be reached on foot. The other side of the postcard, howevewr, is that Vancouver, like all of British Columbia, has been having a painful time. The recession has created high unemployment and the disturbing need for soup kitchens and special food shops for the poor.



Life will not grow any easier for those badly off in a high-cost city. The provisional government, trying to reduce a huge deficit, is cutting welfare programmes and thousands of civil service jobs, and increasing taxes, reminding British Columbians that they have lived high off the hog for too long.

In this regard, the province is much the same as the rest of Canada. This has always been a cut-and-dig society, exploiting resources and not developing enough manufacturing. British Columbia's great resource is trees, and the forest industry is the largest contributor to the province's economy, employing 90,000 people, a tenth of the workforce.

The recession and drop in world timber demand has given forestry here its worst period since the 1930s. Many lumber towns are badly hit. But there has recently been a large increase in American housebuilding, which is good news. Although the timber industry in British Columbia is wracked by industrial disputes, optimism is returning.

In Vancouver, business pulses are quickening at the prospect of Expo 86, a $1 billion world fair which will coincide with the city's centenary – it is named after the explorer George Vancouver – and the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The theme will be transport, and the fair is expected to attract 15 million visitors. Construction work for Expo helps to reduce the effects of the recession.

Many visitors will come from the United States. The border is only 30 miles to the south. British Columbia and the north-west United States have the natural affinity which springs from shared geography – and this is part of the problem of the Canadian identity. The pulls are naturally north-south, rather than east-west, and it is hard to fight gravity.

China denies expelling journalist

From David Bonavia
Peking

A Foreign Ministry spokesman here yesterday denied that Signor Tiziano Terzani, the correspondent of the West German weekly magazine *Der Spiegel*, had been expelled from China.

The spokesman said at the ministry's weekly press briefing that Signor Terzani had left China voluntarily after turning in his accreditation card, and had said he would return soon.

Signor Terzani, who has been accused of smuggling art objects out of China, left Peking for Hongkong on Monday and is understood to be in Hamburg, where *Der Speigel* is preparing to publish on Monday the account of his month-long interrogation here.

Other foreign correspondents are disturbed by the implications of the case. The Foreign Ministry denies any knowledge of it, except what it has been told by the Public Security Ministry. The spokesman confirmed, however, that the Public Security Ministry levied a fine of 2,000 yuan (about £700) for the alleged smuggling attempt, which Signor Terzani paid.

Signor Terzani had been searched at the border with the Portuguese enclave of Macao, when he last left China, and art objects found in his luggage were confiscated. He returned to Peking, where he has a *pied-à-terre*, on February 11 from Hongkong, and is believed to have been detained at the airport.

Signor Terzani, an Italian citizen, had admitted in writing that he had smuggled art objects.

Sizewell waste plan criticized

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Instead of accelerating the closure of conventional power stations to increase the number of nuclear plants, the Central Electricity Generating Board could save more than £2,000m by keeping existing ones. The estimate has been submitted to the Sizewell public inquiry by Mr Peter Bunyard, a consultant to the Stop Sizewell B Association.

His calculations were based on the experience of the French nuclear energy industry which has been operating the same type of American design PWR (pressurized water reactor station) planned for Sizewell, on the Suffolk coast, for several years. Mr Bunyard maintained that one of the missing elements in the costs submitted by the board for adopting PWRs in Britian involved the questions of handling the radioative waste fuel after it had been used in a power station.

Evenually this type of fuel will have to be processed at the Sellafield works of British Nuclear Fuels to separate the radioactive wastes from potentially useful plutonium and uranium-235 created during the "burn-up" of the original fuel.

Mr. Bunyard argued that the cost of reprocessing was more expensive than the figures included in costings for running a PWR at Sizewell. The plant for handling the spent fuel that is to be built at Sellafield for the purpose would be more expensive than current estimates if it was to include the level of safety which the French designers had found necessary.

Stretch of Pooh land for sale

The southern bank of Pooh Bridge, 38 acres of woodland and pasture, including a private cricket ground, have been offered for sale.

The wooden bridge, made famous by A. A. Milne's Winnie-the-Pooh stories, is near the village of Hartfield, on the edge of Ashdown Forest, East Sussex.

The 76-year-old bridge is where Christopher Robin and Pooh Bear played Poohsticks, dropping twigs into the stream and crossing to see which floated out first.

The sale is being handled by Humberts and Wood, Evatt and Gardner for the owner, Mr Edward Faridany.

In 1979 the bridge's rotting pier supports and beams were replaced.

Christopher Robin, alias Christopher Milne, aged 58, and son of Pooh's creator, who lives in Devon, took part in the reopening ceremony arranged by East Sussex County Council.

Slimming firm's claim rejected

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission has rejected an allegation that the BBC television programme *That's Life* made derisory remarks and untrue statements about a company which distributed a slimming pill.

The commission said that the complainants, Wafex Ltd, had been fined by a court for making misleading claims about another "so-called slimming product", and found that the programme was not unfair to the company.

Experts check on new fowl pest outbreak

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Ministry of Agriculture are investigating a new and virulent outbreak of Newcastle disease, fowl pest, which has spread to two more poultry units in Shropshire.

The first case was confirmed on February 27 at the farm of Mr Roger Heal, at Stanton upon Hine Heath, Shropshire. An infected area was declared within a 10-mile radius, and 208,000 birds were ordered to be slaughtered and burnt.

Last Friday, an apparently unconnected lethal strain was confirmed at Pickhill under Axby, near Thirsk, North Yorkshire, where 78,000 birds were slaughtered.

Tuesday's confirmed cases, at Stanton and Wem, in units owned by two of Mr Heal's employees, are being linked with the original outbreak.

The disease, first recorded on Tyneside in 1926, is a respiratory infection, which in milder forms leads to loss of egg production, and more severely to paralysis and death.

Further outbreaks were recorded in 1933 and 1947 but, after a compulsory slaughter programme, was declared officially eradicated from Britain in the early 1950s. In 1963, the slaughter policy was dropped in favour of vaccination, but was reintroduced in 1981.

But the move was seen in the EEC as a pretext for a continued ban on poultry imports. A political squabble ensued, and Britain agreed to end the ban after being ordered to do so last year by the European Court.

There is no indication that the latest inland outbreak could have been caused by imports.

Man's 'murder limbo' ends

Mr Adam McDermott, arrested 12 months ago and accused of murdering his niece, Tracy Waters, aged 11, was freed yesterday from a legal limbo.

Mr McDermott, an unemployed labourer, was released from Barlinnie prison, Glasgow, where he was awaiting trial, 77 days after his arrest, but the charge against him was not dropped.

But yesterday under Scottish law, the case became time-barred, and the charge cannot now be brought against him.

Mr McDermott described yesterday how he had been "attacked and reviled" in the small town of Johnstone, near Glasgow, after his release and he spoke of the torment of being wrongly accused.

His niece's body was found in February last year in the back garden of a house in Johnstone, and the next month, Mr McDermott was charged with her murder.

British 'Rigoletto' hits a sour note

New York (Reuter) – A much-applauded British Modernization of Verdi's *Rigoletto*, set in the New York underworld, has drawn fire from Italian-American groups which want to ban the production here. They say it links them unfairly to the Mafia and suggests that many Italian-Americans are gangsters.

The English National Opera's rendering of the sixteenth-century tale is due to open soon at New York's Metropolitan Opera House. "The British version suggest Little Italy is under the control of the Mafia", Mr Fred Rotondaro of the Italian-American Foundation said, referring to a New York neighbourhood largely populated by Americans of Italian descent.

"To have hard-working individuals depicted as criminals or under the control of criminals is just a crack in the mouth", he said. The British version, directed by Jonathan Miller and hailed by critics in London, transfers Verdi's complex story of love and vengeance to Little Italy in the 1950s and replaces the hunchbacked jester, Rigoletto, and other characters from the court of the Duke of Mantua with Mafia bosses and their accomplices.

Jonathan Miller: Love and vengeance Mafia-style.

Mr Biaggi: An insult to Italian Americans.

In the British *Rigoletto*, one of several works to be performed by the English National Opera during a five-city US tour, an assassin becomes a hit man and singers burst into arias after pumping coins into a juke box.

The Order of the Sons of Italy in America, the coalition of Italo-American associations and several politicians, wants the National Endowment for the Arts, a government agency which subsidizes the Metropolitan Opera, to press for cancellation of *Rigoletto*.

New York's Democratic Congressman, Mr Mario Biaggi, said in a letter that the performances "would place the Endowment in the unfortunate position of aiding and abetting in a major injustice to the Italian-American community".

Runcie sets off on his tour of West Indies

By Robin Young

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, left London yesterday for a four-week island-hopping tour of the Anglica Province of the West Indies, the oldest and one of the largest in the Anglican communion.

Dr Runcie arrives today in Belize, where he will be conducting an open-air service, meeting clergy and British forces stationed in Belize. His subsequent programme takes him to the Bahamas, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados, St Vincent and St Lucia, Grenada, Trinidad and Guyana. Dr Runcie will return to London on April 4.

In Jamaica Dr Runcie is to receive an honorary degree from the University of the West Indies, and in Grenada he will be preaching in St George's Cathedral, the only one in the world constructed entirely of wood.

Canadians admit arms role in Guyana plot

Cleveland, Ohio (AP) – Five Canadian residents and an Ohio man pleaded guilty on Tuesday to conspiracy and weapons charges stemming from a plot to overthrow the Government of Guyana, Mr William Petro, a United States attorney, said.

The plot was broken up last December when the five Canadians were arrested while loading weapons on to a lorry

Pleading guilty to conspiracy were Keith Moonasar, aged 30; Sridatt Lakhan, 30; Parsram Ramrup, 28; and Lionel Thalcharchandradeo, 30; all from the Toronto area, and Taish Tribhowan of Columbus. The charge carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a $10,000 (£6,600) fine.

Moonasar also pleaded guilty to unlawful possession of unregistered machine-guns.

Thomas Hunsdale, aged 26, of Toronto, pleaded guilty to unlawfully attempting to export weapons, which carries a maximum penalty of two years in prison and a $100,000 fine.

French ruling on Basque refugee status angers Spain

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

The government spokesman and prominent party politicians have expressed anger and disappointment over a decision by the French Council of State which seems to open the door again to granting refugee status to Spanish Basque extremists.

The spokesman Señor Eduardo Sotillos, said during a broadcast on Tuesday "The granting of refugee status to a Spanish citizen (in France) would be unacceptable," He said it migh be interpreted as an unfirendly gesture towards Spain.

The leader of the opposition Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, of the conservative Popular Alliance, said, "It's bad news. None of the French government's promises are being kept, and this is a regrettable situation.

The French ruling coincided with a spate of kidnappings of Spanish businessmen. It was not certain, however, how many of them, if any, were held be Basque terrorists. The body of one was found near Valladolid on Tuesday

Police continued the search for two other kidnapped businessmen, one from Toledo and another from the western city of Cáceres. Unconfirmed reports indicated that ransoms of 40m and 25m pesetas (£185,000 and £116,000) respectively were being demanded.

In Barcelona, Señor Gitiérrez, aged 46, the owner of a Catalan textile business who was freed from his kidnappers by French police in Toulouse with the help of Spanish police, said he felt sure he would have been killed if police had not found him.

His fears were based on the fact that he could positively identify his kidnappers.

In the Basque country, police continued to check for possible links between GAL (Anti-terrorist Liberation Group) and four men arrested last Thursday in connexion with the fatal shooting of a French worker at the Hendaye railway station.

هكذا من الأصل

Lebanese militia leaders begin bargaining for share-out of power

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

With an alacrity which quite belied the brutal civil war fought out between them over the past month, the rival militia leaders were yesterday preparing to bargain for power in a new Lebanon at President Amin Gemayel's reconciliation conference in Lausanne on Monday.

While the right-wing Christian leadership of Mr Pierre Gemayel and Mr Camille Chamoun will be insisting that the departure of all foreign armies starts the discussions, Mr Nabih Berri and Mr Walid Jumblatt, the two principal figures of the Muslim opposition, are demanding a rapid *decentralization of* government and more power for the Shia Muslims who form the biggest single religious community in Lebanon.

Two factors are likely to influence the outcome of the conference. Firstly, the Muslim opposition – and especially Mr Berri – is making it clear that it does not want to change the country's system of power-sharing. Mr Berri is a constitutionalist and he and his colleagues should remain the same, while real power should henceforth be exercised, not by the Christian Maronite President, but by the Sunni Muslin Prime Minister.

Less heartening, however, is the growing division within the Christian Phalange Party. Mr Pierre Gemayel, the founder of the movement and President's father, has accepted the abrogation of the treaty with Israel and will attend the Lausanne conference. But Mr Fadi Frem, the leader of the Phalangist militia, has angrily denounced *President Gemayel* for his new relationship with Syria, referring to the accord reached in Damascus as nothing less than submission to a dictatorship.

This does not bode well. Mr Frem, after all, controls the guns, not Mr Pierre Gemayel. Mr Frem will not be represented at the conference – and Mr Pierre Gemayel is supposed to be speaking for the grassroots Phalangist membership.

Thus the Christian delegates at Lausanne are likely to have to make a lot of telephone calls to Mr Frem and his colleagues to ensure that they do not finally agree to compromises which Phalangist artillery will then blow apart.

For the present, however, things do not look quite so gloomy in Beirut. There are reports that the international airport will open within two days while the Lebanese pound, bouncing along on a new, if temporary, wave of political optimism, has risen against the US dollar for the first time in many weeks.

● **Journalist missing:** A senior American television reporter disappeared in Beirut yesterday. It is believed he was kidnapped (Reuter reports).

Mr Jeremy Levin, the Beirut bureau chief for Cable News Network, failed to arrive at his office yesterday morning.

Booby-trap blast rips through Israeli bus

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem

At a time of escalating violence between Jews and Arabs in Israel and the occupied territories, three Israelis were killed yesterday and nine others injured when a booby-trap *grenade was planted in a bus in* the port of Ashdod during the morning rush-hour.

Two of the victims were killed instantly and a third, a Jewish woman died in hospital.

This month 21 Israelis were wounded in another Palestinian grenade attack and sic Arabs were injured when Jewish gunmen ambushed a workers' bus in the West Bank.

After yesterday's explosion the Israeli security forces rounded up more than 100 Arab supsects for questioning. An important lead may come from the bus driver who believes that he spoke to the bomber who was carrying a white box.

There were fears that the attack – quickly claimed from Damascus on behalf of the breakaway Palestinian group led by Abu Nidal – could provoke a spiral of tit-for-tat killing with Jewish extremists seeking revenge by launching more attacks against Christian and Muslim targets.

The bus bomb, always planted without warning, has recently become one of the deadliest weapons in the Palestinian armoury. It has devastating psychological effects in a country where the railway network is small and over 200 per cent is constantly driving up the price of petrol for cars, themselves heavily taxed.

After a bomb exploded in a Jerusalem bus three months ago, killing six jews, a Jewish revenge squad calling itself Terror Against Terror, launched a spate of nearly 30 armed attacks against non-Jewish targets, including a number of Christian religious institutions in an near Jerusalem.

Scene of terror: A woman slumps forward in the seat in which she died in the Ashdod bus

Ironically news yesterday's blast came just as Israeli police, who have been criticized for alleged lack of diligence in incovering Jewish terrorists, had made their biggest breakthrough in discovering some of those responsible for the wave of extreme right-wing Jewish terrorism.

In the past 48 hours, the police have arrested two separate cells – three Jews accused of taking part in the recent attempt to blow up Al Aqsa mosque on Temple Mount, the third holiest Islamic shrine in the world and another group of young Americans Jews suspected of having ambushed an Arab workers' bus near the West Bank town of Ramallah on Sunday.

Those remanded for the bus ambush are all followers of the ultra-nationalist Kach Movement led by Rabbi Meir Kahane, who preached the expulsion of all Arabs from Israel and the occupied territories. He has pledged to provide them with "legal and public" support.

Two of the three Jews remanded over the attempted destruction of Al Aqsa mosque yesterday reenacted the attempt for the benefit of police cameras. They are reported to belong to a fanatical sect calling itself "The Tribe of Judah" whose followers used money obtained from drug peddling to buy arms and explosives for the Temple Mount attack.

The three suspects were arrested in squalid, abandoned Arab houses where they had been squatting in the village of Lifta. In the houses detectives discovered passages from the Bible chisled into the walls. A fourth member of the group is believed to have fled the country.

Schmidt backs Kissinger on Nato

Hamburg (Reuter) – Herr Helmut Schmidt the former West German Chancellor, said yesterday that a partial withdrawal of United States troops from Europe "would not necessarily be a misfortune".

Writing in the weekly magazine *Die Zeit*, Herr Schmidt supported recent proposals by Dr Henry Kissinger, the former US Secretary of State, to reform Nato so as to give Europe a stronger and more independent role.

The US Administration and most of its allies, incuding West Germany, have rejected the proposals made by Dr Kissinger in a recent magazine article, which also called for a European rather than an American to be appointed supreme commander of Nato forces in Europe.

A general reform of the alliance would also need a reform of military strategy, Herr Schmidt said. This would not mean renunciation of nuclear weapons but would aim for a better balance of conventional arms.

He said that West Europeans should seize on the Kissinger initiative and not pursue "faith-healing and begging in America for a better climate".

Nato further needed to take into account the worldwide economic interests of all its partners.

● **Nuclear plea:** The Geneva nuclear arms talks should be merged and the British and French deterrents should be included, Mr David Steele, the Liberal leader, said yesterday (Henry Stanhope writes).

There would be a big escalation in Britain's nuclear force if the Government went ahead with the Trident system, Mr Steel told the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association in London. The West should look more at the possibility of a nuclear freeze with a view to actual reductions.

Mr Steel announced his plans to visit Central and South America during Easter

EEC spent £700m above 1984 budget

From Ian Murray Brussels

The EEC has already spent about £700m more than it budgeted for to support the common agricultural policy (CAP) this year. Payments and advances to cover the first four months of the year will use up 40 per of all the money earmarked for CAP.

These new figures present the Community's agriculture ministers with a stark choice: either they must agree to painful reforms which will infuriate the powerful farming lobby, or they will have to go cap in hand to the European summit later this month and beg for more money.

The ministers have been summoned to Brussels for another session starting next Sunday, aware that the heads of government are still looking to them to produce a miracle formula to save the Community from bankruptcy.

The last summit in Athens failed because the leaders got bogged down in the technical details of the farm dossier and it has been made clear that this time the farming specialists will have to reduce the argument to basics.

But officials are doubtful whether the agriculture ministers will have the courage to take the necessary decisions. There is particular concern that M Michel Rocard, the French minister chairing the council, is unwilling to take any decisions which could make him unpopular with his restive farming community.

Ministers are prepared for a long negotiating session next week. However the best many delegations hope for is an agreement which would cost more than the £10,000m that has been set aside for farm support this year. The summit would then be asked to take the political decision on how to find the extra money.

● **Danes disagree:** Mr Uffa Ellemann-Jensen, Denmark's Foreign Minister, made clear in London yesterday that his *Government did not share* Britain's views on the EEC budget (Henry Stanhope writes). It never had, he told the Europe Society of London. But Denmark recognized that the Community could develop only if all the member states were reasonably satisfied.

Mondale victim of generation gap

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

ELECTION 84

Rarely in the history of American presidential elections has a front-runner fallen so far so fast as has Mr Walter Mondale in the past 10 days.

Just before the New Hampshire primary at the end of last month a *New York Times/CBS News* poll found that the former vice-president had "the most commanding lead ever recorded this early in a presidential nominating campaign by a non-incumbent".

However, in three sussecive defeats by Senator Gary Hart in New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont his candidacy has been severely, perhaps even fatally, wounded.

Although the race is still at an eary stage, it is now being openly asked whether Mr Mondale can recover his front-runner position by the time the Democratic Party holds its convention in July – and even if he does, would he be capable of defeating President Reagan (a far more formidable opponent than Senator Gary Hart) in the November general election.

Senator Gary Hart surged to a third New England victory yesterday, soundly defeating Mr Walter Mondale in the Vermont Democratic primary by 71 per cent to 20 per cent. The "beauty contest" primary – a symbolic vote which does not bind delegates – was significant because it left Mr Hart poised to make a clean sweep of New England and take the offensive in the fight for the South next week.

Analysts have already come up with dozens of explanations. Mr Mondale appeared too self-confident, almost cocky; his message was wrong; he was too much a captive of his own slick campaign organization; he made a mistake of leaving New Hampshire two days before the primary was held; he focused his attention on attacking Mr Reagan rather than fending off Senator Hart's challenge. And so on.

No doubt all these factors and others too contributed to his defeat. But undoubtedly the main reason was what Mr Patrick Caddell, Senator Hart's strategist, has described as the "generational gulf" which separates the two candidates.

Although Mr Mondale is only nine years older than Mr Hart, he is perceived as representing the Democratic Party of the past, *a party which was engulfed* by the upheavals of President Johnson's Great Society and his involvement in the Vietnam War and which reached its nadir with President Jimmy Carter, under whom he served as Vice-President.

Senator Hart, on the other hand, not only looks much younger than Mr Mondale but he can also claim to be untainted by those earlier struggles. He cut his political teeth under Mr George McGovern (who is regarded with increasing affection by all sections of the party, despite the defeat he suffered at the hands of President Nixon in 1972) and has sought to steer the party in a new direction since winning his Senate seat in 1974.

Mr Mondale represents the "old orthodoxy" and Senator Hart "new ideas and leadership". Mr Mondale has attempted to restore the old Democratic coalition of black, Jews, labour, blue-collar workers and academics. Senator Hart has directed his appeal at the young

The generational divide between the two Democratic front-runners has been underscored by the way Mr Mondale has actively sought the endorsement of special interest groups, such as organized labour, and the party elders. This has given him the image of a "machine politician" whereas Senator Hart has been able to portray himself as an independent spirit free of any special interest ties.

It is possible that Mr Mondale's careful cultivating of the party's various constituent groups over the past three years could still pay off when big heavily-industrialized states of the North and Mid-West hold their primaries over the next few weeks.

However, the impression is beginning to take root that Mr Mondale is not the Democrats' best hope of defeating President Reagan. If Senator Hart's appeal for a new generation of leadership can sink Mr Mondale, then it should be able to be used to even greater effect against the septuagenarian Mr Reagan.

Red Cross men killed in Salavdor

San Salvador (Reuter) – Two Red Cross volutcers died in a hail of machine-gun fire in eastern El Salvador, prompting a strong protest by the International Red Cross.

A joint comminiqué by the Salvadorean Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross on Tuesday night said *Rafael de Los Angeles* Cornejo, aged 22, and Arnoldo Pérez Salinas, aged 16, were killed when their ambulance came under fire on the road to the village of Guadelupe. The volunteers were "on a humanitarian mission to rescue wounded people."

The Red Cross carefully refained from identifying the attackers, but Western diplomats said the ambulance – *sirens wailing* and red lights flashing – appeared to have been machine-gunned from positions held by left-wing guerrillas.

Guadelupe was the scene of heavy fighting on Thursday between troops of the US-backed Army and guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Fromt (FMLN).

Diplomats said the incident illustrated the growing brutality of the cival war, now in its fifth year. Last week left-wing guerrillas ambushed a train in an attack which killed 10 civilians

The war pits some 29,000 government troops against an estimated 8,000 guerrillas.



Boy soldier: While Swedish troops continue to hunt for a mystery submarine near the Karlskona base, a small boy, impressed by all the military activity, carries out his own search-and-destroy operation in full combat gear

Army's ban blamed for famine

From Stephen Taylor Harare

The desperate plight of civilians said to be starving in the curfew area of Zimbabwe's Matabeleland province has again been raised in Parliament here. Senators have echoed allegations be Mr Joshua Nkomo of army atrocities and appealed to the Government to allow food into the drought-afflicted area.

One senator, a Matabeleland chief, said innocent people with no knowledge of anti-government violence in the province were dying, and he appealed for an official investigation.

Senator Terence Oatt, of Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front, said he had heard reports of "terrible atrocities" in Matabeleland. *He had been told of two* women whose hands had been cut off because they were suspected of feeding anti-government guerrillas. In another alleged incident, a child had been taken by soldiers from a woman accused of brewing beer for guerrillas and thrown into a beer pot.

Senator Max Rosenfels, an independent white, who survived a guerrilla attack on his Matabeleland farm last July, said he supported any action against those the Government terms "dissidents," but appealed for compassion for civilians in the surfew area.

US accuses Iraqis of making mustard gas for use in Gulf battles

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Chemical weapons alleged to have been used by Iraq in the war against Iran include mustard gas produced by Iraq, American sources said yesterday. Iraq had used a blister agent of the mustard-gas family against Iranian forces late last year and again more recently.

The State Department said on Monday that Iraq had used lethal chemical-weapons.

Iran recently accused Iraq of using nerve gas and nitrogen mustard, another blistering agent similar to mustard gas. American officials said there was no evidence Iraq had used nerve gas. However, it was not hard to manufacture mustard gas and there were indications that it had been produced by the Iraqis for some time.

Though the United States does not have diplomatic relations with Iraq, Washington has during the past year expressed concern to Iraqi officials about any use of chemical weapons in the Gulf war, which has been going on for 41 months.

American officials would not confirm a *Washington Post* report on Tuesday that Iraqis involvment with chemical weapons dated back to the 1960s, when Baghdad, using equipment provided by the Soviet Union, sought to develop defences against chemical warfare. In the early 1970s Iraq began making mustard gas for offensive weapons, accelerating production after the war with Iran began, the report added.

It also said Iraq had three plants producing gas. One, about 50 miles from Bagdad, was the main mustard-gas producer.

The United Stated has been working for many years with other nations to establish a treaty banning production and stockpiling of lethal and incapacitating chemical weapons, to strengthen the present international prohibitions against their use. It will soon present a draft treaty, banning chemical warfare world-wide, to the UN Disarmament Committee to Geneva.

The Administration has in recent years also accused the Soviet Union and Vietnam of using chemical weapons, including "yellow rain" in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia. The Soviet Union and Vietnam denied it.

To emphasize its neutrality in the Iraq-Iran conflict, the State Department statement also called on Iran to accept the good offices of a number of countries and international organizations to end the war. "The US finds the present Iranian regime's instransigent refusal to deviate from its avowed objective of eliminating the legitimate government of neighbouring Iraq to be inconsistent with the accepted norms of behaviour among nations."

● **Istanbul:** Iraqi jets fired on a 15-ship convoy in the Gulf area last Friday, destroying an Indian cargo ship and seriously damaging a Turkish Cargo vessel (AP reports). Two men on board the Turkish ship were killed.

Mr Turhan Eren, an official of the Zihni Shipping Co, said the attack took place at daybreak in an area between the Iranian ports of Bushehr and Bandar-Khomeini. The convoy was being escorted by Iranian warships to guard against Iraqi air attacks.

Missiles fired by a squadron of Iraqi jets hit the Indian and Turkish ships and five other vessels of various flags.

Doomed youth serve even in death

From Henry Kamm, New York Times, Al-Beida, Iraq

The body of Mohammed Ali Balkhad Abadi is lying in a swamp here, with the remains of other Iranian Soldiers killed last Tuesday when Iraq recaptured this village in the border marshes.

Next to the young soldier lay a book of injunctions and encouragements by various ayatollahs that is part of the gear issued to the Iranian teenagers who are bearing the brunt of battle in the Gulf War.

When Mohammed Ali died, he had left blank the pages on which the conscripts are invited to note whether there is anything they need.

Even dead, the youth continues to serve: his body is one of those the Iraqi Army left at the edge of the swamp when it removed the hundreds of other dead in this village 62 miles from Basra, the Iraqi oil port. They are meant to serve as a target for the cameras of the Western press.

Iraq has invited journalists to witness its victory. since last week, the Baghdad government has greatley loosened its usually restrictive visa policy to allow entry by journalists from countries whose support it seeks to help to end the war.

On Sunday, Iraqi officers and Informatiion Ministry officials pointed out the bodies to the television cameramen and photographers. Generals speaking to the newsmen emphasize that they should see the dead.

"I remember them when they were still warm," a cameraman for an American television network said disparagingly. He had photographed the scene shortly after the battle ended, but he did his job once again.

The authorities had also brought back to the ruins of Al-Beida a handful of its former residents, to be interviewed against the desolate backdrop of what had been a picturesque traditional village in the marshes – a stop, perhaps, in the organized tours to show visitors the millenia-old way of life of the marsh Arabs, an ancient community. Despite the war and ban on tourism, the tours continue to be advertised.

An aged woman in *chador* – all the women of these Shia villages wear black clothes and veils – keened over all that she said was left to her. It was a rusty metal suitcase, lying empty in the dirt road.

"They have destroyed everything," an interpreter said, the woman wailed. She was alone, she said – her sons are in the war. Her wrinkled face was thickly caked with dust.

A group of younger women, one suckling a baby, broke into patriotic songs and chants at the sight of cameras. They said they did not care that they had lost all they owned as long as the country and its president, Saddan Husain, continued to be strong.

The sounds of frogs and waterfowl provided the background for the occasional burst of an artillery shell in the distance.

The women said they and their families would start life afresh in Amara, a town to the north. Then they linked arms and offered another patriotic song.

On the main road that links Amara with Basra, a taxi was carrying a long, narrow wooden box on its roof. It was draped with a flag. "That is a martyr," an Information Ministry official said, using the term reserved for Iraqi dead.

20m more women to join race for jobs

From Our Own Correspondent Brussels

Another 20 million women will come on to the EEC labour market over the next 30 years, according to statistics published yesterday by the European Commission.

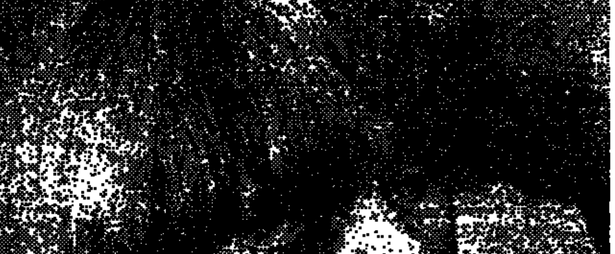
The report says the growth of the number of women wanting to work is "one of the most striking developments in social statistics". If trends continue, there will be an equal number of men and women looking for jobs by the start of the next century. The narrowing of the gap is already seen as spectacular.

This profound change to traditional working patterns has become even more evident over the past decade. Whereas it was common and even usual 10 years ago for women to give up work when they got married and had children, this habit is dying, increasingly, young mothers are going back to work as soon as possible.

The fact that women are predominantly employed in the service sector is seen as somewhat fortunate by the report because this is the only area of the EEC economy showing real growth. About 71 per cent of working women are employed in this area and the figure is as high as 85 per cent in The Netherlands and 79 per cent in Britain.

Women in industry or agriculture are losing their jobs more quickly than their male counterparts and overall unemployment among them is an average of 15 per cent in the Community, compared with 10 per cent for men.

Air France Boeing seized between Frankfurt and Paris





Ordeal over: Two of the freed hostages tell their stories to journalists at Geneva airport and (below) the moment it all ended with the hijacker being led away.

Hijacker disarmed after Swiss ruse

Geneva (Reuter and AP) – Disguised Swiss police officers yesterday arrested a hijacker on board an Air France Boeing-737 and released all passengers and crew unharmed.

The man, described by passengers as aged about 30 and Middle Eastern in appearance, hijacked the airliner on an early morning flight from Frankfurt to Paris and demanded to be flown to Tripoli, in Libya.

The airliner, carrying 62 passengers and six crew, landed in Geneva, where Swiss officials negotiated with him by radio from the control tower via the pilot, M Claude Naget.

Seven passengers – six women and an ailing man – were released during the morning, while the hijacker demanded that the airliner be refuelled and fly to Tripoli.

He was overpowered just after lunchtime by Swiss policemen taking refreshments on board, a Swiss Government spokeswoman said. Shortly afterwards the remaining passengers and crew left

Airport officials said the hijacker was armed with a knife. He added that the passengers were continuing their journey to Paris in the same aircraft.

A Geneva police spokesman said the hijacker was grabbed from behind by two policemen dressed as catering workers as he sat in the copilot's seat. He put up little resistence and was captured uninjured.

The man was undergoing interrogation, but his nationality was unclear. He had pretended he had explosives in a bag, which was later found to contain only a knife, the spokesman added.

Later one of the released passengers, Dr Horst Kummer, a European Space Agency scientist, said the hijacker, who wore dark glasses, had tried to pretend he was not alone in the aircraft.

"He was rather nervous towards the end and was passing what appeared to be coded messages over the plane's loudspeaker system in French and German to give the impression that he had accomplices,' Dr Jummer added.

Two women passengers who talked to reporters after they were freed said they did not see any weapons on the airliner and they did not hear the hijacker speak. But they saw one man, presumably the hijacker, walk into the cockpit.

One of the passeners, Miss Inger Dahlin, a Swedish civil servant, said she became aware of the hijacking after the pilot announced that the airliner "had to make a small detour."

She asked a crew member whether there was a technical problem and was told: "No, we have been hijacked."

She added "There was no panic among the passengers. Everyone behaved normally. The crew of the Air France plane were very nice, saying don't worry."

Police in Frankfurt said they were checking the passenger list in an effort to determine the identity of the hijacker.

Last August, an Air France Boeing 727 with people on board was hijacked on a flight from Vienna to Paris by four unknown gunmen.

Yesterday's events also took place amid heightened security at Geneva in readiness for the resumption of the Lebanese reconciliation conference which opens on Monday in the nearby city of Lausanne.

Policemen ready to man Italian customs

Rome (Reuter) – Italian finance police are ready to take over from customs officers who are working to rule to prevent traffic jams at frontier posts, the Finance Ministry said yesterday.

The Finance Minister, Signor Bruno Visentini, had signed an order giving finance police, who are not allowed to strike, discretionary power to let incoming lorries pass the frontier and proceed to the nearest inland customs post, a ministry spokesman said.

Italian lorry drivers have been demanding that finance police man customs posts to avoid go-slows by officials, which led to blockades throughout France last month.

Government officials said they did not understand why a queue of about 300 lorries had built up at the Swiss frontier town of Chiasso, as reported by the Touring Club of Switzerland.

The work-to-rule applied only after 2 pm local time (1 pm GMT) and there was no obvious reason for a build-up, the ministry spokesman said. "Maybe the customs formalities are being dragged out."

Meanwhile, the Public Service Minister, Signor Remo Gaspari, was meeting leaders of the two independent unions, Dirstat and Sinafi, which are staging the work-to-rule. A third union, Salfi, which represents a majority of the customs workers, is operating normally.

Dirstat and Sinafi, which do not belong to any of the big three Italian trade union confederations, are protesting against an alleged refusal by Signor Gaspari's ministry to carry out improvements in pay and conditions already agreed.

Dirstat said its members worked to rule yesterday at customs centres

Traffic was normal at the Brenner Pass into Austria, a customs official said. "We are waiting to hear what happens in the talks at Rome. Nobody is working to rule here at the moment."

● VIENNA: Austrian lorry drivers yesterday threatened to blockade all main roads into Italy if the Italian customs officials' work-to-rule extended to Austria (Richard Bassett writes).

N Korea wants America involved in peace talks

Tokyo (Reuter) – North Korea suggested yesterday that talks with the Seoul Government were unlikely to succeed unless the United States were involved, and described a proposal for a three-way meeting as "most reasonable".

The suggestion was in a message passed to South Korean officials in a rare meeting at Panmunjom in the demilitarized zone.

The message was later released by the North Korean news agency, monitored in Tokyo. It said: 'The point now is whether these problems can be solved through talks between north and south alone. How can the South Korean authorities alone sit with us without the consent of the the United States and solve such problems?"

It said North Korea would wait patiently until the peninsula's problems were peacefully solved.

The message replied to a letter from Mr Chin Iee-Chong, the South Korean Prime Minister, delivered at Panmunjon on February 14.

It was only the second time in four years that the two sides have met, but authorative South Korean sources said Seoul did not expect any important developments from the exchange.

Their view is that Pyongyang is trying to appear as conciliatory as possible to improve its world image

Khmer show trial misfires

From David Watts, Singapore

A bizarre series of photographs in a West German magazine may threaten Western aid to a group of Cambodian fighters.

Published by *Stern*, the pictures showed what the magazine said was a captured Vietnamese soldier undergoing a show trial in a camp on the Thai-Cambodian border before being executed.

The three photographs of the alleged incident have caused consternation in Europe, particularly Germany, which gives considerable assistance to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, led by Mr Son Sann, the Prime Minister of the coalition Government of anti-Phnom Penh Khmers.

Much of the aid is channeled through the German organization, Miserocor, from the Ministry of Economic Cooperation.

Several Thia groups, associated with giving aid to the Khmers, have complained to *Stern*, calling on the magazine to substantiate its allegations or retract.

The magazine has produced no evidence, but told critics that it relied on information provided by the French agency which supplied the pictures.

The top photograph in the spread shows the "Vietnamese victim" on his knees being made to go through a Chinese-style public confession of his sins. The other photographs show him being taken away, hands over his head, and killed.

The victim, however, is not Vietnamese and is certainly not dead, according to the Konrad Adenauer Foundation office. He is Mr Kem Chan Oeun, a Cambodian, who was once a guard at the US Embassy in Phnom Penh, before 1975. Mr Kem, it turns out, loves to act and that is precisely what he was doing at Ban Sangae.

He was the star turn, early last year, in a Khmer dramatized protest against the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Cambodia. The photographs were vivid Cambodian drama, not reality.

Stern remains unrepentant and the Khmers, hard-pressed to get assistance at the best of times, are angry.

Court of Appeal — Law Report March 8 1984 — House of Lords

Risk in prisoner's consent to treatment

Freeman v Home Office

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Fox and Lord Justice Stephen Brown

[Judgment delivered March 7]

Where, in a prison setting, a doctor had power to influence a prisoner's situation and prospects, the court must be alive to the risk that what might appear, on the face of it, to have been a real consent to medical treatment was not in fact. The question was whether on the evidence there was a real consent.

The Court of Appeal in reserved judgments dismissed an appeal by the plaintiff, Mr David Freeman, against Mr Justice McCowan's dismissal on May 19, 1983 (*The Times*, May 20; [1984] 2 WLR 130) of his claim against the Home Office, the defendants, for damages for trespass to the person by the injection of drugs by prison officers while he was serving a term of life imprisonment. The administration of the drugs was admitted but the defendants asserted that the plaintiff had consented to the treatment. The plaintiff averred, *inter alia*, that he was incapable of consenting to the treatment by reason of the fact that he was a prisoner in custody.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC and Miss Judith Beale for the plaintiff; Mr John Laws for the Home Office.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHEN BROWN said that the plaintiff was at all material times a prisoner serving a life sentence imposed upon him in July 1970 at the Central Criminal Court for a number of offences of indecent assault and buggery and certain other offences.

By a writ of October 1979 the plaintiff claimed damages against the Home Office for alleged assault and/or battery and/or trespass to the person by the administration of certain drugs, Stelazin and/or Modecate and/or Serenace by or under the direction of a Dr Xavier, the servant or agent of the defendants and/or certain prison officers at HM Prison, Wakefield, between September and December 1972 against his will and/or without his consent.

There was also a claim in negligence for administering the drugs which had been struck out under the Limitation Act 1980 since having regard to the death of Dr Xavier in 1977 it would not be equitable to allow the plaintiff to pursue the claim in negligence.

The Home Office denied trespass to the person and neglience and alleged that the plaintiff expressly consented to the administration of the drugs.

In November 1970 the plaintiff had been transferred to Wakefield Prison. He was in the highest security category A and consistently protested his innocence.

While he was in prison he suffered from bouts of depression. He attempted suicide on a number of occasions, some of the attempts being considered genuine and some gestured.

In July 1972 Dr Xavier, a consultant psychiatrist came to Wakefield Prison as one of a team of five medical officers there under the principal medical officer, Dr Pendry Williams. Dr Xavier took over the psychiatric care of the plaintiff.

In August 1972 Dr Xavier was recorded as having prescribed Stelazin to be taken orally. The plaintiff refused to take it and he was recorded as saying that he did not want anything to do with Dr Xavier.

On September 1, 1972, the plaintiff said that at least four or five prison officers had entered his cell, seized him and manhandled him to the bed, held him down, wrenched his trousers off and pushed a needle into his buttocks. He said that he had been terrified.

Dr Xavier was recorded as having prescribed Serenace to be injected intra-muscular and that the plaintiff was injected on September 1, 2 and 3. On three occasions in November and December 1972 the plaintiff was injected with Modecate prescribed by Dr Xavier.

The plaintiff claimed that those injections were administered by force against his will.

One of the prison hospital officers had said that he could not remember the plaintiff ever complaining to him that he had been forcibly injected; and that if a prisoner was going to be difficult, the senior medical officer would have to be informed and he would be called.

The judge had accepted the evidence given by prison officers that they were completely unaware of the absence of any consent to the injections by the plaintiff. He had said that he did not believe the plaintiff's evidence: that the plaintiff had refused electro-convulsive therapy and to have a tooth out and his refusals had been respected.

The judge had made a clear finding of fact that the plaintiff had consented to the injections of the drugs on the material occasions.

The judge's rejection of the plaintiff's evidence had not been challenged. It was submitted not only that the judge should have inferred the absence of consent by reference to the documentary evidence but that it was impossible within the prison context as between a prisoner and a prison medical officer for free and voluntary consent to exist, at least in the absence of any written consent form: that a prison medical officer was not merely a doctor but a prison officer who could influence a prisoner's life and his prospects of release on licence.

So, it was said, there must inevitably be an atmosphere of constraint upon a prison inmate in such circumstances.

In relation to the doctrine of *volenti non fit injuria*, Lord Justice Scott in *Bowater v Rowley Regis Corporation* ([1944] KB 476, 479) had said that "a man cannot be said to be truly 'willing' unless he is in a position to choose freely".

It was argued that a valid free and voluntary consent could not be given by a person who was in prison to a prison medical officer who was an officer of the prison with a disciplinary role in relation to him.

Having regard to the Court of Appeal's decision on February 23 in *Sidaway v Governors of the Bethlem and Mawdsley Hospitals* (*The Times*, February 24) it was not open for it to be argued for the plaintiff that "informed consent" was a consideration which could be entertained by the courts.

But in psychiatric treatment, it was submitted that the test of consent should be that required by sections 57 and 58 of the Mental Health Act 1983.

The sole issue at the trial, whether the plaintiff had consented to the administration of the drugs injected into his body, was essentially one of fact. The judge considered all the evidence, both oral and documentary and had taken into account the various submissions made as to the nature and effect of the documentary evidence and the setting in which the events occurred.

The judge had said that where in a prison setting a doctor had the power to influence a prisoner's situation and prospects the court must be alive to the risk that what might appear on the face of it to be a real consent was not in fact so, and that he had borne that in mind throughout the case.

Essentially the matter was one of fact. There was ample evidence to justify his finding of fact and the conclusion to which he came. The appeal should be dismissed.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS, agreeing, said that for better or for worse it was rare for it to be possible in an English court to decide what would be the rights and liabilities of the parties on the basis of assumed facts. The instant appeal was not such a case. The facts had been found.

It was submitted that such were the pressures of prison life and discipline, that a prisoner could not as a matter of law, give an effective consent to treatment in any circumstances.

The maxim *volenti non fit injuria*, where it applied, provided a bar to enforcing a cause of action. It did not legalize the cause of action itself. That was a wholly different concept from consent, which, in this context, deprived the act of its tortious character.

His Lordship would accept what the judge had said about the right approach being to say that where in a prison setting a doctor had power to influence a prisoner's situation and prospects the court must be alive to the risk of what might appear on the face of it to be a real consent was not in fact so. That was a wholly accurate statement of the law.

The plaintiff's case was that he was forcibly restrained from resisting the administration of the injections by no fewer than four of five prison officers. It was not that due to the constraints of prison life his will to refuse the injections was overborne and what appeared to be consent was merely submission.

The judge had no doubt that if the plaintiff had not been consenting it would have been necessary for him physically to be held down to be injected by force; and that that did not happen. He therefore concluded that the plaintiff consented.

Lord Justice Fox agreed.

Solicitors: Bindman & Partners; Treasury Solicitor.

Stay not dependent on jurisdiction

Williams & Glyn's Bank plc v Astro Dinamico Compania Naviera SA and Another

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook and Lord Templeman

[Speeches delivered March 1]

There was no reason in principle or common sense why a party to an action who disputed the jurisdiction of the English courts should not be entitled to ask that the proceedings necessary to decide that and other issues be stayed pending the outcome of proceedings in a foreign jurisdiction, or why the application for the stay should not be decided before the question of jurisdiction.

The House of Lords so held, affirming a decision on May 18, 1983 of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Stephenson and Lord Justice Robert Goff) ([1983] 2 Lloyd's Rep 485) allowing an appeal by the defendant companies, Astro Dinamico Compania Naviera SA and Georgian Shipping Enterprises SA from an order dated November 2, 1982 of Mr Justice Bingham.

Mr Edward Evans-Lombe, QC and Mr John Bertin for the plantiffs; Mr Michael Tugendhat for the defendant companies.

LORD FRASER said that the plaintiffs, Williams & Glyn's Bank plc were suing the companies which were both registered in Panama but owned and managed in Greece.

In accordance with an agreement dated October 12, 1976, the plaintiffs lent US $10m to a Greek company, Ulysses Shipping Agency Ltd, which was one of its customers. The loan was secured by, *inter alia*, two guarantees, one from each of the companies. Each guarantee was backed by a mortgage of a ship belonging to the company.

The guarantees and mortgages were expressed to be executed on behalf of the companies by a Mr Nicholas Vlassopulos. His authority to do so was vouched by documents purporting to be powers of attorney signed by an officer of each of the companies and extracts of minutes of meetings of directors and shareholders of each of the companies certified by the same officer.

In 1982, as the loan had not been repaid, the plaintiffs sought to enforce their security and demanded repayment from, *inter alia*, the companies. Service of the writ in the action was duly effected.

In reply the companies contended that the guarantees and mortgages were invalid on the ground, *inter alia*, that they had been executed without any authority whatever, that the power of attorney was invalid and that the meeting at which it was said to have been authorized never took place.

If that ground was well founded the guarantees, including clause 7 whereby the guarantees were expressed to be governed by English law and the guarantors were expressed to submit irrevocably to the jurisdiction of the English courts, were null and void and the English courts had no jurisdiction.

The companies started proceedings in Greece. The plaintiffs had a branch office there and were therefore subject to the jurisdiction of the Greek courts. The Greek civil proceedings raised questions very similar to those in issue in the English proceedings.

In particular they sought declarations that the guarantees were void and of no effect because they had been entered into without authority and for fraudulent purposes.

The defendants acknowledged service of the plaintiffs' writ in England but wished to dispute the jurisdiction. They then took out a summons giving notice of their intention to do so in accordance with Order 12, rule 8(1) of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

They applied simultaneously for a stay of the action on the grounds that the issues which would determine the decision on jurisdiction, and to a large extent also the decision on the merits, were already raised in the Greek proceedings and that it was more appropriate and convenient for the dispute to be decided in Greece.

The only question before the House at present was whether the English court should consider the question of jurisdiction first or the question of the stay first.

Mr Justice Bingham decided that the first question to be tried was that of jurisdiction. The Court of Appeal ordered that the question of stay be decided first.

The primary contention on behalf of the plaintiffs was that the court had no power to give priority to hearing the application for the stay over the objection to jurisdiction. That was said to be the effect of Order 12, rule 8.

If that rule were the only source of the court's power there would be considerable force in that submission. But section 49(3) of the Supreme Court Act 1981 recognised the wide powers of the court, including power to stay proceedings "of its own motion".

There was no technical distinction which could sensibly be drawn between for example, adjourning until a vital witness could be available and staying to await the outcome of proceedings in Greece.

It was further contended on behalf of the plainuffs that the companies had either waived any objection to the jurisdiction because they had taken a step in the action by applying for a stay, or that they would waive any objection if they persisted with their application in priority to disputing jurisdiction.

It would surely be quite unrealistic to say that the companies had waived their objection to the jurisdiction by applying for a stay as an alternative in the very summons in which they applied for an order giving effect to their objection to the jurisdiction.

The summons made it abundantly clear that the companies were objecting to jurisdiction and the fact that they asked for a decision upon their objection to be postponed until the outcome of their Greek proceedings was known was not inconsistent with maintaining their objection.

The argument to the contrary which was accepted by Mr Justice Bingham was that if the court were to entertain the application for a stay it would be assuming it had jurisdiction to entertain the action.

That view confused two different kinds of jurisdiction: the first was jurisdiction to decide the action on its merits and the second was jurisdiction to decide whether the court had jurisdiction of the former kind.

By entertaining the application for a stay in this case, the court would be assuming (rightly) that it had jurisdiction to decide whether or not it had jurisdiction to deal with the merits, but would not be making any assumption about its jurisdiction to deal with the merits.

The Court of Appeal rightly held that Mr Justice Bingham had erred in law in deciding that the application for a stay necessarily implied acceptance of the jurisdiction. If that was right the decision whether to deal first with the question of jurisdiction or with the stay was one for the exercise of the judge's discretion.

The judge appeared to have regarded himself as exercising a discretion but that seemed to be wrong: if he had been right in his view as to the necessary effect of dealing first with the application for a stay, he was obliged to decide, as he did, to deal with jurisdiction first.

Even if his decision was made in the exercise of his discretion, it was made upon an erroneous view of the law, and the Court of Appeal therefore had to exercise their own discretion upon a correct view of the law. That they had done and their decision that the application for a stay be considered first could not be said to be unreasonable. Indeed it was plainly right.

Lord Justice Robert Goff said that the application for a stay could probably be reached after a hearing lasting not more than a day, whereas a decision on jurisdiction would take much longer and would involve considerable inquiry into the facts. Difficult questions of foreign law would also arise and those might involve both Greek and Panamanian law. Many of the same questions would be raised in the Greek proceedings.

Accordingly there were obvious arguments of convenience and economy in time and money in favour of deferring a decision on jurisdiction until the Greek proceedings were concluded.

His Lordship emphasised that he was doing no more than indicating why the application for the stay should be considered first. He was far from indicating any view, even of the most tentative character, as to whether the decision should be in favour of granting a stay or not. That decision was for the judge after hearing argument and nothing said by their Lordships at the present stage of proceedings, should influence his decision in any way.

Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Bridge, Lord Brandon and Lord Templeman agreed.

Solicitors: Constant & Constant; Allen & Overy.

[ADVERTISEMENT]

To the Honourable The Commons of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland in Parliament assembled

PETITION

AGAINST

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE GREATER LONDON COUNCIL

At this moment something totally undemocratic is going on.

Central government is about to put a bill through parliament to cast aside your right to cast a vote.

Next year's London elections will be cancelled without your say so.

At the same time the GLC will be sending people out on the street asking you to sign a petition.

Sign it if you want to retain the right to have a say in London's future.

This government might get your vote but it doesn't have the right to take it.

SAY NO TO NO SAY.

THIS IS THE LAST TIME YOU'LL BE ASKED IF YOU WANT A SAY IN WHO RUNS LONDON.

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THE ARTS

Gallery

Artistically alive and well



Christ in the Carpenter's Shop (Christ in the House of his Parents) by John Millais, 1849-50

The Pre-Raphaelites

Tate Gallery

High and late Victorian art is deeply etched on the memories of most generations since, if only because in its popular-historical forms it was until recently inescapable as illustration to schoolbooks. In the giant show devoted to The Pre-Raphaelites at the Tate Gallery (which runs until May 28) one can sense something very like a sigh of relief when we get to the later days, the period after the Brotherhood had dissolved and Millais had started playing with Bubbles. Here again are those comfortable images of history and myth which we seem to have lost sight of since the very beginning, when we had *Geoffrey Chaucer Reading the "Legend of Constance" to Edward III and His Court* (Ford Madox Brown) and *Pizarro Seizing the Inca of Peru* courtesy of a 16-year-old Millais. Again, we know where we are and can relax: between whiles nothing is half so comfortable.

For what emerges even more clearly from this grand group show than it has from the various imposing shows devoted [illegible] few [illegible] extreme strangeness [illegible] lites. E[illegible] after the [illegible] Brotherhood [illegible] the extreme [illegible] of many of the key works in reproduction, faced with the spiky, awkward, hallucinatory originals *en masse* one begins to understand, if not sympathize with, Dickens's hysterical over-reaction to Millais's *Christ in the House of His Parents*. They are not easy, cosy pictures at all: the angularity and the hard finish, as though everything is made of wrought iron, are designed, if not to offend, at least to stop spectators short and make them react afresh. And finally, what could be more offensive than that?

Showing all the principals together, along with Madox Brown the godfather-figure and a number of fellow-travellers and successors, does help us to see more clearly the source of this curiously disturbing, abrasive quality. By looking at where they came from and where, after the drifting-apart, they went to, we can understand the diversity of temperaments which united for a brief period to follow one coherent artistic programme.

And so to realize fully how these temperaments and varied artistic interests were voluntarily forced into one narrow channel. In [illegible] central image of the show is provided by those strangely stunted Rossetti drawings like *How They Met Themselves*, in which the human figures seem to be forced [illegible] small a space [illegible] by the [illegible] the confining process producing a sort of [illegible] intensity although everything is constantly struggling to be free and the effort to hold it together raises the emotional temperature of even the apparently simplest picture.

[illegible] in a way also the [illegible] is not artificial as is part and parcel of a body of artistic/aesthetic convictions which regarded every detail of observed reality as a type of something beyond, a symbol or a prefiguring. At its simplest, this shows itself in the typological interpretation of biblical scenes, like Holman Hunt's *The Shadow of Death*, where the living Christ is caught in a pose [illegible] shadow pre[illegible] figuring [illegible] crucifixion. But this same [illegible] truth [illegible] runs away [illegible] which gave [illegible] observed [illegible] another spiritual dimension [illegible] even [illegible] of everyday life, making Madox Brown's panoramic *Work*, for instance, a world away from a teeming social documentary like Frith's *Ramsgate Sands*. It requires that every detail be given equal weight, that nothing be slurred or skimped. And since that is [illegible] the way we actually see things, the result of this frantic accumulation of realistic detail is quite surrealist: we are shown everything with the preternatural clarity of a drug experience, to such an extent that one begins to wonder [illegible] how many were more [illegible] on laudanum.

That is [illegible] to devalue the [illegible] seriousness of the artistic [illegible] made. It cannot have been easy to be quite so demanding of oneself and one's medium, to be so determinedly contrary to [illegible] and expectations of contemporaries. It is perfectly understandable that the Brothers slowly slipped away from their original ideals – Millais into easy academic popularity, Rossetti into his spiritual/erotic visions of Janie Morris as *Pandora* and other vaguely mythological figures – leaving finally only the bloody-minded Hunt still pursuing the last detail, squeezing out the last drop of meaning. Even today, a classic Pre-Raphaelite painting can [illegible] us [illegible] can [illegible] shock.

Many of the drawings are intensely desirable, and some of the smaller (perhaps lesser) paintings have an astonishing, hard-won beauty – think of Arthur Hughes's *April Love*, or Madox Brown's exquisite little landscapes such as *Carrying Corn*. But the last thing the whole show is, whatever one expects, is a nice wallow in sentimental Victorian nostalgia. The Pre-Raphaelites have been in the past frequently dismissed as an eccentric English dead-end in art, but from this breathtaking show they emerge as still intensely alive and artistically well, while their spiritual ills are as relevant to our [illegible] Superrealists and Photorealists so fashionable today seem to have invented nothing that the Pre-Raphaelites had not already thought of, and done [illegible] more than a century ago.

John Russell Taylor

Theatre

A witty look at the whip hand

Strippers

Playhouse, Newcastle

Peter Terson has found a gift of a subject. Not merely the strains on a marriage when the wife is breadwinner: worse than that. Here on Tyneside shipping gradually withers away but stripping thrives. The stripper's market is the working men's clubs, bringing her £68 in a morning while here husband may be unemployed. And if he is, the club is where he will probably be.

The old hands initiating housewife Wendy (Judi Lamb) into their professional mysteries are a rich crew. Cilla (Pamela Blackwood) opens with a sizzling leather-and-whip act accompanied by, inevitably, "Beat It". Gangly, dizzy Michelle (Tracie Elisabeth Gillman), who keeps tne management on tenterhooks with her eccentric creativity, brings down the house with a sailor-boy routine involving full-size flags and flooring her in a tangle of bunting.

As for the educated, abrasive Canadian, Buffy, however contrived her past and (as finally decided) future may seem, Susannah Fellows plays her in style. To watch her coach Wendy is absorbing and enlightening not only whether this music is too slow or that music turns them on, but the [illegible] a highly [illegible] confidence and aggression.

That aggression – as Buffy reaches and Cilla, striding into the stalls demanding to be unzipped, has already shown – is essential to the act while ensuring that the stripper retains, so to speak, the whip hand. It also keeps Buffy answering back the local stripper-king and fending off his wide-boy nephew, always threatening a cut in engagements if the casting-couch is spurned.

While Buffy snarls that he rusts silver paper and "puts the skin on my coffee", the ever-hilarious Michelle innocently produces a python which knocks him in a dead faint with a flick of its tongue.

On the home front, Wendy's big, likeable husband (Brendan Healy) just happens to abandon his feverish perusal job columns for the remote club chosen for her debut. Wanda (as she now is) and her teddy-bear being chased offstage by the outraged Bernard give Mr Terson a splendid first-act curtain; thereafter things get discursive, probing the wreckage of the situation. The ironies ("stripping in front of those *animals*," roars Bernard) and the threatened-virility aspect are well in evidence. So is a wider view: Bernard's motherly aunt (Lyn Douglas) pauses from family reminiscence or extolling kippers to ask if work, down the mines or in the trenches, is any cause for pride. But tension drops and sentiment gets heavy, while scene-changes proliferate on Roberts Jones's expert multi-truck set.

Of course, documentaries have covered much of the ground already. But Mr Terson's warmth and salty wit add much; and in John Blackmore's production the stripping routines and Alan Hockey's comedy spots make excellent theatre while evoking the whole exploitative world of ne[illegible]ents, "pimps and minders", bribery and blackmail. Equally Mr Terson knows his men, too proud themselves to strip off sex roles or bare emotions. He leaves you with one husband who cannot accept, even watch, his wife's occupation and who keeps his tears from the person who most wants to share them.

Anthony Masters

Television

Electronic doubts in the new age

Channel 4's *Voices* is a 10-part series which could enable those of us [illegible] intellectual fare at [illegible] "the [illegible] ideas which [illegible] perceptions of ours[illegible] world in which [illegible] impel us upstairs [illegible] the duvet. [illegible] third programme examines the possibilities and probabilities of electronic developments in *The Chip, The Bird, The Wire and The Screen.*

Were these, it asked (and you may need to know that "The Bird" is the satellite), technologies of freedom. Ithiel de Sola Pool, Professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, plumped for freedom. Communication's electronic flowers, he thought, should be allowed to bloom without regulation or constraint. They would benefit prosperity and democracy.

Herb Schiller, professor of communications at the University of California, San Diego, saw the possibilities but was cautionary about the probabilities. These he said, were that the patterns of control and domination would be unaltered. A shake-out would follow the initial pluralism, with the big names turfing out the newer fellows. Supranational companies would benefit through the flexibility it gave them in control.

Already there had been a tremendous shift in the relative power of capital and labour and he saw the future as one of which the new technologies would increase the differences within societies and between nations.

The two professors were separated [illegible] dimen[illegible] admitted [illegible] the [illegible] thought that what was happening was not a revolution: the electronics industry was selling a whole lot of new devices and services as it had always done.

This horse proved not to run and professor Schiller and Pool were left to hammer it out. For my money, Professor Schiller won the day, which is the first time in this admirable but altitudinal series I have felt sufficiently in touch to attempt a verdict.

Less taxing fare came earlier with Thames's new situation comedy series, **Fresh Fields**, by John Chapman. It stars Julia Mckenzie as Hester Fields, a wife trying to make up for lost *opportunities now that the* children have flown, and Anton Rodgers as her businessman husband, who spends breakfast-time immersed in that paper without which, some argue, we cannot have an opinion.

Both were very good and took excellent advantage of Mr Chapman's invention which, in a field where it must be at a premium, showed laudable ingenuity. The other five should be worth a look, especially if your are staying up for *Voices*.

Dennis Hackett

Concerts

Capturing a windmill

Coull Quartet

Purcell Room

To [illegible] a string quartet which [illegible] capture the immensity [illegible] symphony might [illegible] at an extremely [illegible] Robert Simpson's Seventh Quartet achieves just that and as a result it bestrode Tuesday's recital in the Park Lane Group's admirable British String Quartet series.

The players [illegible] quite equal to [illegible] the serenity in [illegible] closing pages. [illegible] extremely slow [illegible] ment couple [illegible] rapidly shifting details such as the final ethereal major scales is Beethovenian and as such extremely difficult to play with an apt sense of balance and repose, but in the alarming central section they sustained a fierce intensity.

The two other works in the programme grew as did the Simpson, from a unison line, but they soared less far in its first London performance. David Blake's Third Quartet was an enjoyable piece, which showed how to build supple contrasts and eloquent part-writing out of not especially memorable material. The wisps of themes, broken by tangible silences that made up the adagietto at the work's heart were set off against the more tautly argued substance of the opening and closing sections.

By contrast, John McCabe's Fourth Quartet, which began the evening, sounded far too solid: as if skilful organizational ideas had taken over the composer's evident desire for expressiveness. And the performance was less sure of itself. The Medici and Arditti Quartets continue this worthwhile series on March 20 and 27.

Nicholas Kenyon

LPO/López-Cobos

Festival Hall

When he wrote his D major Serenade, Op 11, in the late 1850s, the young Brahms lacked experience [illegible] using large-scale forms [illegible] orchestra. It would then [illegible] surprise us [illegible] result [illegible] parts are [illegible] nevertheless [illegible] of the [illegible] symphonic [illegible] yet [illegible] in this [illegible] al things [illegible] London Philharmonic Orchestra's appropriately stu[illegible] performance, conducted by Jesus López-Cobos and [illegible] with some excellent [illegible] from woodwind [illegible] revealed.

One cannot [illegible] wardness of the [illegible] movements. But after [illegible] of perhaps unwarranted [illegible] the work suddenly [illegible] terse double Minuet [illegible] stunning [illegible] Beethoven-like Scherzo lead to a Rondo where at last the composer [illegible] creative freedom.

Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto required the young soloist Cho-Liang Lin to grasp our attention with something special. He did not fail us. With an exquisitely polished sound he took the work and the orchestra by the scruff of the neck demanding, through the eagerness of his playing in the first movement, that they put aside the laziness painfully evident in four pieces from the same composer's incidental music for *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. They were [illegible] all the way.

Stephen [illegible]

BBC NS/Wilkinson

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Twenty BBC Northern Singers celebrated 30 years of broadcasting and concert-giving on Tuesday with a London audience which could have numbered little more than 150.

In such a sparsely filled hall the choir, [illegible] Wilkinson, [illegible] a far more [illegible] program[illegible] [illegible] music; and then four *Choral Songs* by Peter Cornelius, more sympathetic and instinctive in both writing and performance. Between them came Keith Swallow with Schumann's *Papillons*.

Just as Mr [illegible] cianship seems to [illegible] stimulus of fellow performers to sharpen its perception, so the Singers awoke after the interval to the livelier inspiration of the contemporary British choral repertory for which they are justly acclaimed.

Elizabeth Maconchy, for example, setting E. V. Rieu's [illegible] words [illegible] opposition [illegible] cooperation, movement and stillness, in her vivid bestiary of *Creatures* [illegible] their toes [illegible]

[illegible] filled the first half [illegible]

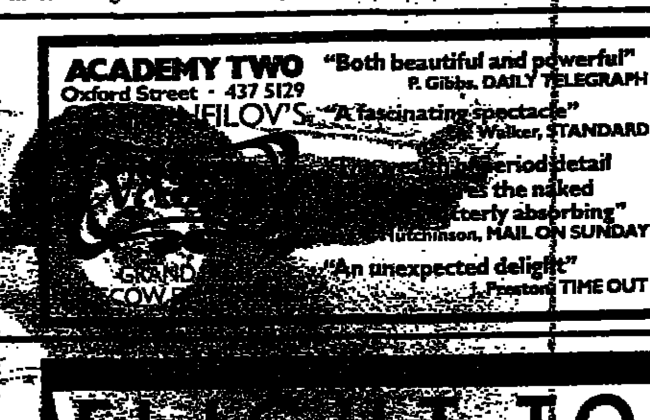
[illegible] instinctive feeling.

He was admirably partnered in this respect by Kathryn Stott at the piano, as much in the subtle shading of Debussy's *Rapsodie* as in the dazzling virtuosity of Weber's *Grand Duo concertant*. Both the F minor Sonata of Brahms and the Fantasy Sonata by John Ireland had Mühlfeld as their [illegible] lyrical tone and buoyant spirit Mr Collins made us understand why. Now who will write for him in a similar [illegible] neglecting his lyrical feeling as well as agile technique?

Despite the wealth of available repertory, not many string *trios seem to be around* to explore it, so the **Budapest Trio**, formed in Munich four years ago by players of orchestral and other experience, should find no lack of opportunity for their elegant and socially minded style of playing. Ferenc Kiss, Tivadar Popa and Peter Wöpke have established a responsive and assured ensemble while keeping an individual strength of personality and tone-colour.

Their blend and balance were much to be appreciated in Serenades by Beethoven (Op 8 in D) and Dohnányi (Op 10 in C), both filled with charm of character as well as vivacity of spirit, although more touches of humour might have been found in the former. A romantic Intermezzo by Kodály, as Brahmsian as Dohnányi's Serenade, and one of the Trios fashioned from Haydn's keyboard *sonatas* were given with genial warmth and polish.

Noël Goodwin







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Anthony Master

"artful and powerful"
Gibbs, DAILY TELEGRAPH
"spectacle"
Walker, STANDARD
period detail
the naked
"utterly absorbing"
MAIL ON SUNDAY
"unexpected delight"
J. Pruston TIME OUT

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ARC

Fly now, pay never

Ticket fraud is costing the world's airlines £357m every year. But companies, faced with prosecution difficulties and a desire to keep check-in queues moving, are reluctant to combat it. Paul Barry reports on the problems, and on the steps some airlines are taking

AIR TICKET FRAUD: THE TELL-TALE SIGNS

SMITH J. MR — LHR — LHR — 123:4567:890:123:4 — LONDON — NEW YORK — SAN FRANCISCO — SYDNEY — LONDON — F — OPEN — UKL4000 — CASH — STOLEN

LONDON — SYDNEY — LONDON — F — OPEN — OPEN — UKL 1500 — ALTERED

Round-world trip — First class — Handwritten in large block letters — All but 1st leg open-dated — Paid cash — Serial number — Can be checked against master list of stolen tickets: ● 100+pages ● 200,000 entries ● Up to 6 weeks before a number is listed

Fare altered — Destination altered — Class of ticket changed ● Tourist class changed to first ● Child's fare INF (one tenth of full fare) changed to adult's YNF or Y

John Grimwade

In 1982, Raúl Horacio Barragan walked into several public telex offices in Santiago and Buenos Aires and calmly helped himself to $1m worth of air tickets. His knowledge of ticket ordering procedures and travel agency codes enabled him to tap into the system without the airlines discovering what was happening. He was caught (and since released) only because he had accepted a stolen watch in payment for one of the tickets that he later sold.

This is one example of how the world's airlines are being defrauded of massive amounts of money every year, but it is by no means the largest or the most spectacular. Air ticket frauds are now costing the world's airlines $500m (about £357m) every year and some of that money ends up financing drug and gun-running. The airlines are virtually powerless to stop the fraud.

The problem, quite simply, is that an airline ticket is extremely valuable. It is like a blank cheque but a great deal easier to negotiate. It can be exchanged or sold anywhere in the world, cashed in in almost any currency (although airline rules should make this impossible). Tickets should thus be kept under conditions of the highest security and should be virtually impossible to alter. But they are not.

While tickets are printed under the same security conditions as banknotes, once they get out of the fortified factories into travel agents and airline offices they become vulnerable.

For a start, many airlines send blank tickets through the post to travel agents. In the past 18 months in London alone, 32 separate packages containing between 25 and 100 tickets have been stolen while passing through the postal system. In the same period eight separate travel agencies have been burgled in the W1 area of central London, with air tickets as the main haul. The postal thefts and burglaries have between them resulted in about 5,000 blank tickets being stolen, by the *same gang in each case, police believe.* The face value of these tickets when filled in represents a loss of about £15m in revenue to the airlines. To the crooks, the haul would be nearer one third of that amount – at a still very handsome £5m.

All travel agents who hold ticket stocks have to register with the International Air Transport Association (Iata), which lays down certain conditions for the protection of these stocks. They specify size and weight of the safe in which they are to be kept, and the quality of the alarm systems, for example. But the security is hopelessly inadequate. And in any event, security has not always been even as high as it is now.

The gangs of thieves are well organized. They generally include teams of expert burglars, of people with airline or travel agency experience to fill in the tickets, and of others who sell them to the public. Tickets stolen in the London burglaries were not sold through bucket shops or travel agents, but in pubs and clubs throughout the central areas of the capital. Usually the proprietor of the establishment would be involved.

So far only one person has been convicted on any charge arising from this spate of burglaries. John Webb was sentenced, at Reading Crown Court last December, to 12 months' imprisonment on a charge of handling stolen goods. He had travelled undetected around the world first-class with his girlfriend, and was discovered only when he tried to obtain a refund for an unused section of the ticket. Twenty other people, picked up in Toronto, Manchester and London, now await trial on various charges, including writing the stolen tickets, but the burglars have not been caught.

A confidential report prepared for British Airways by Dennis Phipps, their security chief, states: "The stolen ticket market is organized on an international basis, with central sources purchasing recently stolen ticket stock."

Dealing with the way in which stolen tickets are normally used, Mr Phipps refers to a detailed study made by one airline of a burglary of a travel agent's premises. The conclusions reached were that stolen tickets would be used within a few hours of the theft, usually in another country or continent. There would then be a lull of approximately 12 months, after which there would be further usage in many parts of the world for 12 more months, after which there would be a decline. Approximately 60 per cent of the tickets stolen in the case under review had been used at the end of 24 months, and the average value of usage per ticket was £3,000.

The airlines' chances of catching someone presenting a stolen ticket at a check-in desk are small. The staff are very busy and the airlines' commercial departments are anxious to keep the check-in queues moving as fast as possible.

The greatest difficulty, however, arises from the fact that the staff are not equipped to detect frauds. The only certain way to do so is to check the serial number on the coupon against a master list of stolen tickets. Amazingly, only one airline in the world (according to Iata) has a computerized list of such tickets that check-in staff can consult. For the rest, the only recourse is to wade through the 100-odd pages and 200,000 stolen ticket numbers in the "Loss Prevention Bulletin". Not surprisingly, no one ever bothers to do this unless their suspicions are already aroused. Moreover, it can take up to six weeks for a ticket number to be listed.

Often, too, stolen tickets are "laundered" – that is, exchanged for a ticket that is valid and not on any blacklist. "This laundering process has been known to involve as many as 16 exchanges in order to throw investigators off the trail", the report to British Airways states.

Usually these tickets are "laundered" within 24 hours of the thefts. Making the exchange is fairly easy in either an airline office or a travel agent's (though many agents won't make exchanges because there is no commission to be earned by doing so). The crook simply says he wants to alter his route or change his carrier, or not to fly at all, and the airline will issue him with either a new ticket or a credit note that in some circumstances can be exchanged for cash.

When airlines do pick up people using stolen tickets they usually do so because staff have been trained to watch for tickets with a certain profile. Stolen tickets have a number of tell-tale characteristics – they are normally handwritten in block letters and issued by a travel agent. They are usually for round-the-world travel, almost always first class, generally marked as paid in cash, and invariably with all but the first leg of the journey, open-dated. But catching people is one thing, prosecuting them another. British Caledonian recently picked up 18 people as far apart as Amsterdam and South America who were using tickets stolen in Venezuela an excellent piece of detective work but one that will bring no prosecutions. Each of the 18 claimed to be unaware that the ticket was stolen.

British Airways takes ticket fraud very seriously. Each day some 40,000 used flight coupons are fed into an optical character-reader which microfilms the ticket, and makes a record of the number, and of the journey made. By matching these details against the master list of stolen tickets and against the details of fare paid on each ticket, BA can pick up both stolen and altered tickets.

In theory, they reckon to do so in time to catch the crook as he checks in for the second stage of his journey. In practice, they cannot do it quickly enough because the stolen ticket list still relies on the out-of-date Loss Prevention Bulletin.

The next step for British Airways, and indeed the obvious answer to catch the fraudster, is to get a list of stolen tickets which is more up-to-date, and can be consulted via the computer terminals at the check-in desk. Here, BA plans to have a system working by spring this year.

'We don't want plastic tickets'

Iata's director of security, Rodney Wallis, is trying to push the airlines into doing more about fraud, but admits it is an uphill task, because he has to win a majority of the association's 126 members. He has, he hopes, now provided enough evidence that the fraud is taking place (a recent Iata computer run showed the fraud to be costing at least $200m and probably far more). But Wallis is even now fighting for just "a few thousand pounds" to maintain a more up-to-date stolen ticket list than is now available, and he is by no means certain that Iata will vote the money.

Iata has plans for an automatic ticketing and checking scheme using plastic cards or machine-readable tickets, which would help stamp out the fraud. Iata's members have even voted $400,000 to develop it. But it would not achieve results until 1987 and the chances of getting all major Iata members to use it are, in any case, slim. One airline executive said: "We don't want plastic tickets – we don't think the customer would accept them."

And even if the airlines do invest in a fully computerized ticket future, there will always be gentlemen like Raúl Barragan to bust the computers.

Barragan is not the only one. In 1981 Heathrow picked up an American flying into London with tickets gained illegally. He was a computer expert who was hoping to sell his patented scoring equipment to the American gymnastics team. Presumably to impress the team with his prowess or wealth he had flown 54 of the team's members from New York to Tokyo and back again for a match. The snag was he had not paid for the tickets. He had tapped into the computer ordering system, given a travel agent's code for payment and verification, and picked up the tickets at the airline desk. The airlines had not detected him.

Five ways to defraud an airline

CARDBOARDING

A popular fraud with Third World travel agents. Piece of cardboard is slipped between coupons on the ticket. Airline's coupon is written for, say, £100, for travel London-Paris. Flight coupons are written for £4,000 – round the world, first-class. Travel agent sells ticket for half face value, ie £2,000, and passes only £100 to the airline. Most airline accounting systems will not detect this fraud. By the time they do, the travel agent will probably be in liquidation.

STOLEN TICKETS

The airlines' biggest problem.
Two hundred thousand tickets currently listed as stolen. Potential face value when validated is around £4,000 each. Organized gangs involved in stealing, writing and marketing tickets. Tickets stolen in one country then usually shifted in house to the US, where they can easily be exchanged for valid tickets which will not appear on any blacklist. Great problems with prosecuting people who use stolen tickets, even if the airlines do catch them – which generally they do not. Only one airline in the world has computer-listing for check-in staff of stolen tickets.



BUST-OUTS

Travel agent sells tickets to customers, does not pay airline. With stock of 200 tickets, agent could make half a million pounds before being discovered. Agent usually goes into liquidation so airline can't get its money. One bust-out per month in US during recent years. Organized crime groups employ front men to buy travel agents for them and then "bust out".



CROSS BORDERING

Used to get money out of a country with tight exchange controls, such as Nigeria. Tickets are bought in local currency at face value, taken in large batches to US and then exchanged through tame travel agent or small airline, either for cash or for tickets which can be sold for cash. Effect is to tie up airlines' money and free your own. US$2m has come out of Nigeria in past two weeks via this method, says Iata security chief Rodney Wallis. Procedure is against Iata rules but not illegal for travel agents or airlines involved.

ALTERED TICKETS

Tickets bought for London-Paris-London trip, for example, can be altered with remarkable ease to London-Paris-New York. Tourist class to first, using either chemical compound or simple eraser. Airline accounting systems rarely detect this fraud even *after* it has taken place. Common trick is to buy child's ticket for one tenth of the full fare, add a nought and use it for an adult flight – popular on flights to Mauritius for some reason. New tickets exist which are harder or impossible to alter but not all airlines are buying them and most Iata carriers are still using up old stock.

Tomorrow
The Times Guide to Lebanon

moreover... Miles Kington

My name is miles from Kingston

The American journalist William Safire revealed the other day, while discussing the pronunciation of people's names, that he had changed his own name to enable people to pronounce it properly. His real name was Safir, from a Hebrew word for scribe, but he had got so fed up with being called Safer or Zephyr instead of "Sapphire", that he had had an "e" put on the end. Nobody else in his family had followed him, with the result that he is now the only one who gets him name pronounced correctly by strangers; on the other hand, he is a black sheep at barmitzvahs.

It now transpires that the same sort of thing has happened to Senator Gary Hart, the David Owen of America. He started life as Gary Hartpence, but in 1961 decided to drop the pence, some 10 years before Britain decided merely to change its value, and persuaded his close family to follow him. It was simpler, and easier to write and pronounce. It had also been the family name 200 years or so ago – the senator is vague about just how long. This makes sense: he is vague about his own age and now turns out to be a year older than everyone thought.

All this is very interesting for me, as I have gone through several periods of my life wondering whether I should change my name to Kingston, if only because that is what people call me. You would not believe how often I have taken part in the following conversation.

"Could I have your name please Mr...?"

"Kington."

"Thank you, Mr Kingston."

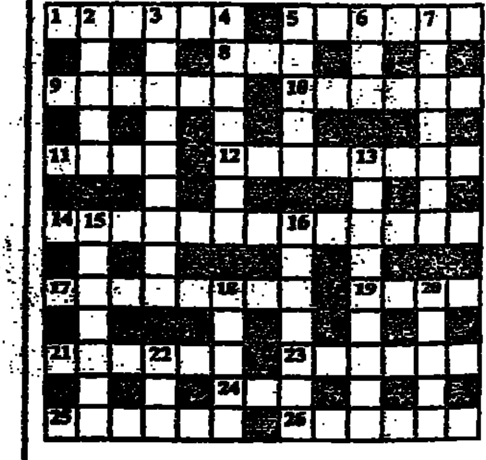
Is it something to do with the English mind needing an "s" between "g" and a "t"? Do people called Langton and Bonnington get called Langston and Bonningston all the time? I doubt it. And yet people who have known me for years go on calling me Kingston. Last year when a TV programme I had made was repeated on BBC, the announcer said: "And now up the Andes with Miles Kingston". If even the BBC thinks I am called Kingston ... I wouldn't mind so much except that it's not my name.

Last year I underwent a different kind of name change and became Kingston Miles for a while. This was nothing to do with me – it was because I have a subscription to the *International Herald Tribune* and they have my name down back to front. They also lend my name and address to people running magazines like *Newsweek, Wall Street Journal* and *Business Traveller*, who now send me succulent subscription offers all the time. Or rather, they send them to K. Miles.

I mentioned all this in *The Times* last year, wondering whether K. Miles was my alter ego and whether perhaps out in the wide world was the real K. Miles, a zippy businessman totally unlike me. The response was gratifying. I received a letter from K. Miles himself, who turned out to be a leading light with the Greater London Enterprise Board and presumably as zippy a businessman as you could want. I now forward all K. Miles's post to him and I understand he has taken advantage of at least one of those offers, so everyone is happy.

Except Miles Kingston, the well-known misprint. I might well by now have added an "s" to my name by deed poll if it were not that the town of Kington in Herefordshire has got on perfectly well all these years without changing its name and I would feel a coward if I changed mine and they didn't. Especially since I received a letter from a reader named Jane Frazer who had spotted in Leominster Museum a milestone reading TO LEMSTER (Leominster) 5 MILES, KINGTON 11. To have my name engraved in stone is something not given to everyone and if I changed my name I would no longer have this proud claim. So that's settled.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 286)



ACROSS
1 Beat soundly (6)
5 Bitter rivalry (6)
8 Long life milk (1,1,1)
9 Ski obstacle course (6)
10 Stubborn (6)
11 Fundamental part (4)
12 Variable resistance (8)
14 In solitary (13)
17 Wrongful intrusion (8)
19 Assert (4)
21 Japanese companion (6)
23 Sorrowful (6)
24 Vineyard group (3)
25 Periwinkle (6)
26 Fingerless glove (6)

DOWN
2 Greeting (5)
3 Washing (9)
4 Monotonous (7)
5 Cooker (5)
6 Stand for election (3)
7 Advanced (7)
13 Eucharist (9)
15 Children's room (7)
16 Favourite remedy (7)
18 Quickly (5)
20 Solo composition (5)
22 Clique (3)

SOLUTION TO No 285

ACROSS: 1 Sucker 4 Podium 7 Fast 8 Virtuoso 9 Catalyst 12 Ate 15 Nudity 16 Banana 17 Boa 19 Chat show 24 Hankari 25 Floe 26 Gyrate 27 Fathom

DOWN: 1 Soft 2 Cassandra 3 Rival 4 Paris 5 Dour 6 Upset 10 Aztec 11 Trams 12 Ayatollah 13 Exam 14 Snob 18 Ovary 20 Heave 21 Thief 22 Viva 23 Term

Michael Ratcliffe reviews an anthology to celebrate Cambridge University and its Press

For Cambridge people sometimes smile for joy

Cambridge Commemorated

An Anthology of University Life
Compiled by Laurence and Helen Fowler
(Cambridge, £12.95)

It is part of the Oxford (and London) character of Cambridge University that nobody ever had a good time there, and that austerity and the cold heart prevail. Something to do with the Fens and the wide skies and a bewildering indifference towards the great ones seen to be walking the metropolitan world. Nothing disconcerts the ambitious like talent without ambition.

Insiders have compounded the myth. "Having been born within the Polar region of Cambridge", wrote Virinia Woolf to Ethel Smyth in 1930, "I tend by education not instinct to frigidify", writing in an earlier letter of "that narrow, ascetic, puritanical breed".

Whether Cambridge may be held entirely responsible for Woolf's unhappy condition is of course open to debate, but an intellectual permafrost was certainly not what Lytton Strachey was mourning when he described his life to her husband as "After Cambridge, blank, blank, blank", and Cambridge was hardly the only university in Europe where a visiting monarch in 1614 could be entertained by a "philosophy act" in which dons would formally dispute as to whether syllogisms could be made by the brain of a dog. The conclusion was negative, whereat His Majesty, whose mind had remained at Newmarket throughout, declared his dogs exempt from it, to which the assembled dons hurriedly and cravenly agreed. His Majesty's dogs hunting "not by Common Law, but by Prerogative".

For all the instances of scholarly chill and fatuous contending quoted in this delectable anthology of Cambridge life from Henry III to the Trinity Collge Science Park, there are as many recording the contentment of a wholly frivolous existence. "In all places", warns a security report on the eve of a visit from that quintessential man of Oxford, Archbishop Laud, in 1636,

among Graduates, & Priests also, as well as the younger Students, we have fair Roses upon the Shoe, long frizled haire upon the head, broad spred Bands upon the Shoulders, and long large Merchants Ruffs about the neck, with fayre feminine Cuffs at the wrist...

Fair roses upon the shoe, indeed! Laud never showed.

It is rare to find Cambridge taking trouble to present itself to the world in such an attractive and interesting light and *Cambridge Commemorated* may be read straight through, as I have read it, as a documentary history of the university linked by sentences of gentle wit and exemplary brevity and helpfulness, or it may be enjoyed piecemeal with the help of a plain index, handsome printing, and, by the standards of the great Press whose 400th anniversary it also celebrates, a reasonable price.

There is no Cambridge *Brideshead* – Forster's *Longest Journey* will have to do, and Ansell and Rickie are timid souls beside the florid and melancholic wit of Charles Ryder and Sebastian Flyte. Of all the great Cambridge generations that of Forster, Trevelyan, Woolf, Strachey, Keynes and G. E. Moore, was the most self-analytical and Cambridge-conscious; but with Rutherford, Needham, Richards, Bragg and Leavis still to come, it was not the last: all are strikingly represented in letters, memoirs or essays here. Other peaks emerge, unsurprisingly, as the Elizabethan and early Stuart years, *Newton and Wren, and the turn of the* 18th century, with Coleridge, Wordsworth, Byron, Tennyson, and Richard Porson, the great Euripides scholar who never wrote a book and wished posterity to remember him for his Notes. Byron, who always found him plastered, said that Porson could hiccup Greek like a helot. Try saying that.

Mathematics is the discipline in which Cambridge has always excelled and which struck fear and revulsion in otherwise brilliant students like Tennyson and Macaulay, who could not command it. The God of Cambridge under the Commonwealth was the God who had organized the logical earthly bliss that was Geometry. But one of most moving exchanges in the whole book comes from that same time, between John Worthington, the Commonwealth Master of Jesus College, and Richard Sterne, whose post he had (reluctantly) taken, on Sterne's restoration in 1660.

Each is at pains to avoid giving the other distress. The great pride of Jesus lay in its orchards, the most extensive *in Cambridge, and Worthington is* scrupulous to inform Sterne of his care that the apples are correctly stacked, without touching, to wait unbruised through the autumn and winter for his return. Perhaps it is typical of the University that took so disgracefully long to accept women as full members, that the otherwise underemployed Mrs Worthington was required every day to see that they were just that.

Memory, bitterness, idealism, small-mindedness and chimes at midnight remembered in old age recur throughout: from the days when nobody could spell properly. Laurence and Helen Fowler retain the original orthography, which adds enormously to the visual pleasure of the book. If *Cambridge Commemorated* is a piece of bookmaking, as it may likely be dismissed for being, then let there be more of the making of books, for this one is a joy.



A distant prospect of Cambridge from the west in the middle of the eighteenth century

Band of brothers

Labour in Power, 1945-1951
By Kenneth O. Morgan
(Oxford, £15)

Oh, happy days! Mr Attlee's great Labour government moved calmly and steadily forward, needled occasionally by mosquitoes on the left, but never rattled by internal splits until its close in 1951.

The leaders of Attlee's government did not fervently *believe that democratic socialism* only happened if nationalization extended for ever and ever. In his excellent history, Mr Kenneth Morgan describes Nye Bevan's reaction to the document produced in 1947 by Labour's National Executive Policy Committee demanding further chunks of state ownership. He called it "too abstract in approach . . . What we have to do is create a framework within which private enterprise can operate efficiently". Even enthusiasm for the nationalization of steel was waning and I suspect that if Nye Bevan had lived he would have warned by 1964 that the one hundred per cent nationalization of steel would be the disaster it was.

On they strode, leaders of the only Labour government ever to be confident in its complete control of its followers and policies. Attlee made the atom bomb without telling anyone. Bevin created the NATO *alliance against Russia irritated* but not put off by the handful of left wing dissidents.

As Mr Morgan shows, it was an unusual period of brotherly love in the Labour Party. The bitter quarrels of the 20s and 30s were forgotten. As a new Labour MP in 1945 I was hardly aware they had ever happened. I could not have believed they would break out again, so great was the harmony among the trade union leaders, the constituency parties and the bulk of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

All felt the Labour party was doing good: the criticisms were *mainly of minor detail. Nearly* all trusted Attlee and his senior colleagues who expelled left wing deviationists without a ripple. Surely this earthy social democratic party responsive to the public mood would ride on solidly together and would be more often than not the widely accepted alternative to the Conservatives? But there was always the Leveller content: mutinous, back-biting, envious, vindictive, suspicious of its leaders, wanting to clamp its minority desire for total socialism on the majority of the party and the country.

It might have been held in check but *for one thing. The* unfortunate personal vanity of Nye Bevan. It is here that Mr Morgan goes awry, writing, "it would be a calumny to the reputations of both Bevan and Gaitskell to say the dispute between them was primarily in terms of personal advancement". It would be a calumny on Gaitskell, but not on Bevan. He was furious at Hugh Gaitskell getting Cripps's job of Chancellor of the Exchequer, because he thought his seniority entitled him to it. He was determined to belittle Gaitskell and prove he could dominate him.

Gaitskell's first Budget had to raise the money to pay for the new rearmament programme prompted by the Korean war. Nye Bevan asked to speak for the government in defence of that rearmament programme in the Commons debate of February 15th, 1951. He claimed it was a reasonable programme and, addressing the pro-Communist and Pacifist elements of the Labour party, he concluded, "So we do beg that we shall not have all these jeers about the rearmament that we are putting under way. We shall carry it *out; we shall fulfill our obli*gations to our friends and allies". (Something which Mr Morgan strangely omits).

Gaitskell told the Cabinet that among the measures in his Budget would be charges on teeth and spectacles to counterbalance a considerable increase in old age pensions. *In 1949* Nye Bevan had actually introduced a bill, not finally implemented, for prescription charges because, as he said to a Parliamentary Labour meeting, "Something has to be done about the cascades of medicine pouring down British throats and they're not even bringing the bottles back".

So why should Gaitskell anticipate trouble from Bevan, as his proposals were not a new breach of the principle of an absolutely free health service? But Bevan decided to treat them as a personal insult which must be erased. At Bermondsey, a week before the Budget, he made a speech designed to blackmail the Cabinet, saying that he would not remain in any government which proposed charges on the patient in the health service.

Gaitskell offered to resign: there was still time for someone else to introduce the Budget, but if it was his Budget it must be presented as the whole he had planned. Attlee and the Cabinet stood by Gaitskell.

Bevan's resignation wobbled on and off. His very left wing friends persuaded him it was too late to turn back, but that to resign on the trivial matter of teeth and spectacles would make him look ridiculous; so he must widen the dispute by a savage condemnation of the rearmament programme he had so recently supported.

Mr Morgan says Bevan always had doubts about the physical practicability of the rearmament programme. So had others in the Cabinet. Attlee himself, when introducing it, had said that its completion on schedule was dependent on the economic situation. Bevan's mild doubts about rearmament were not a resigning issue: they would have been allayed as *events delayed it.*

Thus ended the halycon days for Labour. It had been a great run, permanently beneficial to the nation. But the Levellers burst through the gap in the dyke made by Bevan. Eventually many of Labour's stalwart supporters felt themselves *forced by the changed nature of* the party either to opt out of politics or to join the S.D.P. or in a few cases the Conservatives, who had accepted Attlee's reforms.

Woodrow Wyatt

Mandarins peeled

But, Chancellor
By Hugo Young & Anne Sloman
(BBC, £5.95)

Nicely timed for the run-up to the Budget – the Treasury's moment of maximum secrecy – this is the enhanced transcript of Hugo Young's interviews with and about Britain's economic policy-makers holed up in Great George Street. It is, in its way, a unique document. Well packaged by the most perceptive of political journalists, it is a series of discussions with the elite of mandarin country, the men (and occasional woman) responsible for economic management – a rare drawing back of the curtain of Civil Service anonymity.

Yet it has its limitation, as Hugo Young points out. A radio series perfectly suited the *Treasury: its "inescapable weakness"*, as he says, is that it is "wholly dependent on what people are willing to say". Able, articulate Treasury people are used to arguing a case; it is a feature of this surprisingly small department, neatly illustrated by the series, that its fast-track civil servants find themselves advising ministers at a far younger age than in most other baronies of Whitehall. They are well-equipped to present the Treasury, as they do with persistent skill throughout the series, with the same fluency as they present policy. Journalists faced with such attractive performances learn to lay off for this skill in presentation; but can the radio audience pick up the background noise of closing ranks?

It is not by any means an overwhelming disadvantage: the relentless projection of the Treasury ethos is in itself revealing. It does not stem from a lack of confidence – the Treasury, favoured by the Prime Minister, has far less cause to feel defensive than the object of the BBC's latest series, the Foreign Office.

Treasury civil servants have *the self-confidence*, bolstered now by the experience of public appearances before select committees of MPs, to indulge in occasional frankness – even, for example, on the delicate question of the degree of manipulation of economic forecasts. The mechanics of the Budget-making process, another touchy area, are cleanly described. But in the end this was a series that serves to prove top Treasury men to be, as an excellent analytical postscript describes them, both clever and cautious. Only the slightest hints came across of the tensions and clashes of personality involved in creating this government's monetarist strategy and then adapting when things went wrong. The mandarins come over as self-deprecatory folk, anxious to leave the credit to politicians – with whom, naturally, the blame rests too.

Sarah Hogg

Marcel Berlins reviews the latest crime

Grand ladies of the genre

The Killing Doll
By Ruth Rendell
(Hutchinson, £7.95)

No Winding-Sheet
By Gladys Mitchell
(Michael Joseph, £7.95)

Rendell's novels have always had a curious ambiguity of purpose and content. Even in the Kingsmarkham series, her relatively conventional detective stories featuring Chief *Inspector Wexford, she shows* signs of being more interested in the mental processes of crime than in the more traditional physical manifestation of murder and detection.

In her other works, away from the strait-jacket of police investigation, she has indulged increasingly in exploring the psychology of the deviant and disturbed mind, without abandoning the criminal act as the centrepiece of her inquiry. The results have been chilling and disturbing, because she has an extraordinary ability to portray the dark undercurrents that lie beneath the bland surface.

The Killing Doll takes her further down this macabre path than she has gone before, and the result is unpleasant. Every character is abnormal, and virtually every action is inspired by malevolence or madness. Dolly, unattractive and friendless, centres her life obsessively around her younger *brother Pup*, whom she believes to have occult powers. Her delusions increase as he grows up and starts leading a life which excludes her. There is a gloomy house, black magic ritual, and much death. A pathological killer lurks nearby.

There is no character whom one can remotely feel sympathy with, let alone understand. That Rendell writes with her customary skill and command only enhances the unease. She has, on this occasion, strayed too far from her successful track.

Gladys Mitchell, in contrast, hardly deviated an inch from her chosen formula. Her 66th and last book, give or take a few contemporary references, could have been written 20 or even 50 years ago, which is both its charm and its weakness. The terrain is Mitchell's favourite – *the boys' school, complete with* harassed headmaster, desultory common-room chat, uneasy teachers hiding secrets from one another, and a smattering of pupils in danger. A geography master disappears with some school cash, a body is found, and Dame Beatrice Lestrange Bradley, still the Home Office's psychiatric adviser, continues to believe she has the right to muscle in on any police investigation and commandeer the resources of Scotland Yard to help her. To the end, Mitchell plotted and wrote to a standard seldom achieved today.

The Good Old Stuff, by John D. MacDonald *(Collins, £8.50).* Impressive selection of short (and longish) stories culled from the pulp magazines in which MacDonald's fledgling writings first appeared. Dated between 1947 and 1952, sharp, taut and realistic, they include the first experiments with the character that became Travis McGee. But it was a mistake to update the factual references to make them more accessible to the modern reader.

Close her Eyes, By Dorothy Simpson *(Michael Joseph £8.95).* Teenage daughter of parents from grim religious sect murdered. Inspector Thanet, whose stature continues to grow, unravels her past with painful success. Convincing religious claustrophobia, likeable cops, neatly scattered surprises and a darkly inevitable end. Simpson is getting close to the First Division.

A Cold Mind, by David L. Lindsey *(Arlington Books, £8.95).* Houston police bewildered by a series of excruciating, inexplicable deaths among the city's prostitutes. The common factor is a Brazilian connection in the samba-bars. As much a how-did-they-die as a whodunit, the development is gripping on both scientific and police fronts, the solution is frightening and there is an intense, satisfying double-climax.

California Thriller, by Max Byrd *(Allison & Busby, £7.95)* Welcome proof that San Francisco can be just as seedy as the more frequently trodden mean streets of Los Angeles. Private eye Mike Haller, yielding to none in cynicism and wise-cracking, searches for a missing journalist and uncovers a private security firm with mad-scientist ambitions. Intelligent, exciting and Haller's psychiatrist girl-frient means that even the pillow talk is superior.

Dead in the Water, by Ted Wood *(Collins, £6.95).* Assured debut for Chief Reid Bennett, sole lawman of the usually placid Murphy's Harbour, hoping for calm after an over-violent past, *he* finds his little Canadian lake resort teeming with dead bodies, missing scientists, drugs, and distressed dames. Constant action.

The old road to the stars

Ptolemy's Almagest
By C. J. Toomer
(Duckworth, £25)

This tome, heavy with tables and diagrams, and working itself up to a spate of prolixity on matters such as the geometrical computation of total parallax, is not the people's choice as top of the pops for a cosy read this week. Its appearance is, nevertheless, a notable scholarly event.

This is the first satisfactory English translation of the most important work of ancient astronomy. Claudius Ptolemy lived from about AD 100 to about AD 175, and pursued astronomy, the daughter of idleness, in Alexandria with its great library. His major work is the *Almagest*, the Arabic form of the Greek "the greatest" (sc. *treatise) in 13 books.*

For more than a thousand years it was the world's basic textbook of astronomy. It was one of the most influential scientific works in history. It is a masterpiece of technical exposition, and deserves a much wider audience than those able to read it in the original or the only other available translation, German.

It is even controversial at present, because of the problem of Ptolemy's manipulation of his material to fit his theories, stirred up by an American Professor Newton (no relation) in a peculiarly silly book five years ago. Professor Toomer supplies us with the authoritative translation, exposition, and commentary, about the ancient road to the stars; and as much as your average non-specialist can ptolerate about Ptolemy.

Philip Howard

Andrew Sinclair reviews fiction of the week

Running away from America

The Penitent
By Isaac Bashevis Singer
(Cape, £7.95)

Corruption
By Penelope Lively
(Heinemann, £7.95)

"Of all the lies in the world," *Joseph Shapiro tells the author* in *The Penitent*, "humanism is the biggest. Humanism doesn't serve one idol but all the idols." Mussolini, Hitler, and Stalin were all humanists. Betrayed by mistress and wife, Shapiro flees to Israel to become a traditional Jew, a penitent, with earlocks and rabbinical hat, a student of the Torah and a worshipper in the old Hebrew ways.

To Shapiro, America is as Sodom. The guilty flourish, the innocent suffer as victims. The women are whores, the men corrupted. Modern literature is a textbook of lechery, the cinema and the theatre present adultery. The eating of animal flesh makes every man a Nazi. To save his soul, Shapiro returns to the ancient rituals, although the Evil Voice within him mocks him for his new-found piety. Even if God is no good, Shapiro thinks, He is at least wise. Wicked men, however successful, are fools.

In an author's note at the end of the novel, Isaac Bashevis Singer disassociates himself partially from Shapiro's hymn of hate against western urban civilization. Although he believes in God, he does not believe in divine mercy. If he were to picket the Almighty, he would carry the slogan – UNFAIR TO LIFE. Yet his disgust at the human degradation in New York and Tel Aviv resembles that of Shapiro: he diagnoses the sickness without sharing the faith in full.

The writer of a story has an infinity of choices, one of Penelope Lively's characters observes. An infinity of narratives; and an infinity of endings. The process of choosing is all. Yet each short story in this collection appears inevitable. There is only one possible ending towards which the story has been leading from its first sentence. The unspoken behind the word, the cruelty hidden within the smiling old lady, the present alive with the past, the inescapable darkness at the back of the light, these are the contradictions that the author examines and illuminates and terminates.

The passion of a pair of aged lovers outside a Saxon church *shocks two cool young things*, not marrying for tax reasons, not procreating because of the convenient pill. *Corruption* itself, the name of the title story, is not corruption, but the false judgement of a corrupt woman on an upright judge and his wife, whose evidence in a case, a *collection of pornographic* magazines, is blown away across a beach. "How awfully true that people are not what they seem to be," the woman says with satisfaction. That awful truth is the concern of Penelope Lively.

The Road to Lagoa Santa by Henrik Stangerup *(Marion Boyars, £8.95)* is the road to death, the journey of a Danish naturalist P. W. Lund to the interior of Brazil in 1833. He existed there for 45 years, sending back to Europe large collections of prehistoric bones gathered from caves. He corresponded with Kierkegaard and Cuvier, Darwin and Humboldt. Working with the ancient bones, he came to represent Death himself. In local lore, *Death was the man with the* skeletons, searching and searching as if he were looking for some one. He was looking for his own death.

Henrik Stangerup has made two journeys to Lagoa Santa and has read much Victorian research in order to write this brooding, intense, evocative novel. It is an extrordinary entry into the mind of an obsessive man, whose dedication to palaeontology became the dissolution of his own old bones. Stangerup's recreation of time past has an immediate grasp, as though the hand of a corpse were warm within our touch.

Without deleting an expletive, Edward Limonov exposes the Gomorrah of Manhattan that Joseph Shapiro left. It's Me Eddie *(Picador, £7.95)* is a scabrous, self-pitying scream of scummy prose from a Russian *emigré* of appalling sexual habits who wallows in his own repellence. He complains continually that living in New York is no better than living in Moscow. He has now moved to Paris. May the French have the benefit of him, and Israel of its penitents.



THE TIMES DIARY

Well, one secret's out

A *Sunday Express* interview with Thérèse Lawson, the Chancellor's wife, in which she made some racey remarks about income tax, has been doctored by the Treasury. It made representations to the editor, Sir John Junor, on the grounds that she might be giving away Budget secrets. Ron Hall, editor of the paper's colour magazine, which is to publish the interview this Sunday, said the Treasury had been "unduly sensitive". The magazine was non-political, and it had not been his aim to publish a veiled Budget leak or make any political disclosures; Mrs Lawson had given "a wifely kind of interview". Asked if, as rumoured, she had called for the abolition of income tax, he said, "Well, not in so many words". Her remarks were "just daft, ladylike comments of a hyperbolic nature".

● **The burghers of Shrewsbury are complaining that with the demise of the halfpenny coin, the new charge to cross Kingsland toll bridge will represent a 95 per cent increase over the rate of inflation. They say they will simply refuse to spend pennies.**

Barrier down

Ken Livingstone – "I'm not going to the royal wedding to wear funny hats" – has decided to swallow a few of his anti-royal scruples for the sake of his old mum. She wants to meet the Queen, and Ken has fixed it. On May 8, Livingstone and his mother, Ethel Ada, who has been the object of frequent press attempts to embarrass her son, will join the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on board the barge for the opening of the Thames barrier. At first some GLC Labour councillors had a pang of conscience about joining the royal party. Principles were soon sacrificed, however, when Nita Clarke, Livingstone's wily press secretary, explained what a coup it would be for the threatened council to have the Queen and Red Ken sail in stately progress down the Thames. Then even the most staunch republicans were clamouring to get on board.

BARRY FANTONI

"And now, my impersonation of an investigative journalist"

Austro-erity

Trimming expenditure at the British Embassy in Vienna is taking its toll. First the garden of the magnificent rococo-style residence was designated as a building site. Then the ambassador, Michael Alexander, sacrificed his Rolls-Royce. Now, to the horror of British expats, the time-honoured custom of sending the ambassador's visiting card to those who have signed his book has suffered a similar fate. By contrast, our ambassador in Rome, Lord Bridges, manages to dispatch his cards within 24 hours of his book being signed.

Any mark-up?

Whoever was responsible for dropping a plate of glass from a great height on a Rolls-Royce in Covent Garden the other day could not have chosen a worse target: it is owned by Sir David Napley. Yesterday he told me he has started proceedings to recoup the cost of repairing the car's slashed roof and a black – not gold – respray. After slumming it in a Ford Granada, Sir David's verdict: "Comfortable, but just not the same sort of ride".

Singles day

The Scala cinema at King's Cross has invited the entire Select Committee on Video Recordings to its horror-film marathon on Saturday. The invitations were sent by messenger to avoid postal delays, but were returned because the House of Commons will not accept bulk delivery. Undeterred, the Scala is sending them out again . . . on 15 different bikes.

Scratched

A prospective buyer was intrigued by the "extra" listed in the particulars of a £102,500 mews house in St John's Wood. It has a racehorse thrown in. After viewing the property, the unidentified client was taken up to Newmarket by estate agents Benham and Reeves to slap the flanks of the beast – a two-year-old chestnut colt worth £5,000. The owner, who included it in the sale after failing to sell the house over three months, is offering the horse with training fees and expenses paid until November, the end of the flat racing season. Since the colt's identity is being kept secret, I cannot offer any expert opinion. But despite the lure of possible rich pickings on the turf, the client, who had offered close to the asking price, had withdrawn yesterday. The house did not match his expectations.

PHS

Peter Stothard on the problems of Mrs Thatcher's Policy Unit

Mr Redwood walks small

The first copies of a formidable new book on the nationalized industries are to be sent out to newspaper editors next week. But newspaper readers may not read very much about it.

The book is titled *Going for Broke*. It is a 150-page polemic against the interventionist policies of the Department of Industry under both Labour and Conservative governments and it was written last year by the merchant banker, fellow of All Souls and sometime Tory candidate, Mr John Redwood.

Today, however, that same Mr Redwood is the head of Mrs Thatcher's Downing Street Policy Unit. And the word has suddenly gone out to the publishers, Basil Blackwell, that there is to be no publicity associated with the book, bar sending out of copies for reviews. Proposed serializations have been cancelled. Interviews are refused. The publishers, who saw a rare possibility of interesting book-buyers in the delights of cash-limits, are, not surprisingly, fuming.

In normal circumstances these events might be considered fairly trivial. No one after all should be forced to publicize his books. And since the election there has been comparatively little interest in the young men that make up Mrs Thatcher's Mark II planning team. Earlier this week, however, as Fleet Street leapt upon the "Banana skin crisis" John Redwood was cited by the normally loyalist *Daily Mail* as one of "the wrong advisers" now surrounding the Prime Minister. It summed up the Policy Unit chief unflatteringly as "a remote academic who lost his deposit as a Tory candidate at the Peckham by-election".

Redwood does indeed appear to many to be remote. He is only 33, a somewhat cold-charactered banker who heads a team of equally young civil servants and businessmen. The banana skins may be the purest *phantasmata*. The role in them of Redwood and his men may be minimal at most. But what better target for disgruntled MPs and political aides than a No 10 team whose role has been ill-defined of late, who, even when the going is good, like to keep their heads below the parapet, and when the going is rough, are forced to stay still farther from the open battlefield.

John Redwood has inherited a job in which controversy is almost the only continuity. The first head of Mrs Thatcher's Policy Unit was John Hoskyns, whose struggle to inject more strategic thinking into government was finally and noisily defeated by Civil Service opposition. In particular he was thwarted in his ambitions to merge the unit with the Cabinet Office think tank, to form a Prime Minister's department with himself at the head.

Hoskyns was succeeded by Ferdinand Mount, the novelist and political columnist who, behind a carefully contrived reputation as an innocent gentleman-journalist, built up the Policy Unit empire with all the skill of a permanent secretary. He even subsumed the relics of the think tank when that ill-starred organization got into trouble with some ill-drafted ideas for dismembering the Health Service. But the furore over the leak of Mount's own proposals for strengthening the role of "The Family" highlighted once again the difficulty of working within Downing Street against the established might of media and mandarins. Mount is now literary editor of *The Spectator*.

Redwood was originally invited to join the Policy Unit by Hoskyns.



During the first Thatcher government he had made an impressive showing on the Nationalized Industry working party of the Centre for Policy Studies. There were difficulties then, however, in detaching him from his merchant bank employer, N M Rothschild. He finally joined Ferdinand Mount's team in October last year and was Mount's choice as his successor. He took up his new job in January.

Since then all has been reasonably quiet. There have been small rumblings that the Redwood team was simply not in the same heavyweight class as Hoskyns, his aide, Norman Strauss, and the original economic adviser, Sir Alan Walters, who during the first term worked full time at Downing Street but today is there only one week a month. But the counter-argument was equally strongly put – that the Prime Minister's need was quite different now, that she had her own hand-picked permanent secretaries in charge of the key departments, that the manifesto needed to be enacted not rewritten. As one former colleague put it: "It is absurd to accuse the unit of being political lightweights. Civil Servants these days will soon tell you the political reasons for not carrying out some particular scheme. She wants people who can be like the best old style civil servants – giving practical advice of *how to do* what needs to be done. Redwood is excellent for that."

In the last few months the unit has settled down to its day-to-day business of writing short notes for the Prime Minister on proposals put up by other departments.

Redwood – who has the rank of Under Secretary – has concentrated on sharp assaults on any slackening in the Government's privatization policy. Both in his policy analysis and in his forthcoming book he keeps up fierce pressure on the "mire of industrial intervention", and the inability of the Industry Department (even under Norman Tebbit) to see through the smoke-screen set up by the car-building, ship-building and steel-making lobbies.

The three men immediately below Redwood – ranked as Assistant Secretaries – are Nick Owen from the Department of Industry itself, Robert Young, on secondment from Vickers, and David Pascal, on secondment from BP. Owen's brief includes trade union affairs, Young, the heavy industries and Pascal, whose work is particularly admired, the "sunrise industries". He is the Prime Ministers guide to the mysteries of cable television and cellular radio as well as to the electricity price battle between the Department of Energy and the Treasury.

The next two in the pecking order are Christopher Monckton, a former *Sunday Telegraph* journalist, who has been watching over the rate-capping row, and Peter Shipley, Downing Street's specialist on left-wing subversion and Home Office matters. Junior member of the team is Oliver Letwin, a radical in education matters who still works part-time for the Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph.

It is difficult even for those quite close to the work of Downing Street to work out exactly how influential any of these individuals is. Most of their work goes to the Prime Minister through Redwood although some occasionally goes direct. At meetings with ministers their ideas rarely emerge except through the Prime Minister's own mouth. They are credited with having had an impact on the attempt to control the cost of drugs prescribed by doctors, on the electricity price row, on the decision to subsidize the Airbus deal, on the continuing problems at the Scott Lithgow rig-making yard. The Family Policy Group established by Ferdinand Mount appears to have lapsed into abeyance. In as much as there is any active work being done across departmental barriers, it has been replaced by the analysis of restrictive practices in the professions, the so-called "middle class closed shops".

Redwood is said to be emerging slowly as a skilful Whitehall performer. Within his own team he has to fuse the two very different styles of the think tank, where Young and Pascal were used to conducting technical and often apolitical studies for the Cabinet as a whole, and the Policy Unit, where Monckton and Letwin developed the skills of the classic political adviser, aiming to make sure that *their minister* came out on top in any cabinet scrap. In Whitehall as a whole he has to form alliances without losing his independence.

He has a special problem in this last respect that neither of his predecessors had. He wants to be a politician himself. As his detractors note, he made little impression in the Peckham by-election of 1982. His victorious Labour opponent, Harriet Harman, says that the only thing she can remember about him was the time that his friend, former Rothschild colleague and now Industry Minister, Norman Lamont, wrote to her before the poll asking if she would be his House of Commons pair after Redwood had been defeated. "I was amazed to be told that he was some Tory guru", she recalled. Local Tories are more charitable. They say, however, that he would have done better by running the campaign on the issues that were dear to his heart rather than allowing himself to be stamped upon by the professionals from central office. "He was a bit cautious, a bit of a shrinking violet", one worker put it.

Today, as he works loyally for the Prime Minister and awaits nervously the publication of *Going for Broke*, he is still cautious. For the Policy Unit, this may seem the best policy. But influential government supporters are beginning to look back in discontented nostalgia to the days in Mrs Thatcher's first term when civil servants such as Clive Whitmore, political supporters such as Ian Gow and seasoned technicians such as David Wolfson, John Hoskyns and Alan Walters, were wont to work all hours of the night to match the weight of the Whitehall machine. The Prime Minister still neds to rely on an equal weight of advice, they argue; if not from the reformed Policy Unit then from somewhere else. In Downing Street today there may be a limit to how far a shrinking violet can – and should – shrink.

Ronald Butt

Where the Tories are really slipping

Last weekend was a bad one for Mrs Thatcher. The Conservatives had just come third in the Chesterfield by-election and, for the first time in more than two years, Labour had overtaken them in one of the opinion polls that taste movements in public views. Worst of all, *Weekend World*, the Sunday morning ITV programme which is important principally as a source book for the next day's newspapers, carried a dire message. It was that the Government's performance and judgment were inept, and that Mrs Thatcher was so over worked that she needed a deputy (the fact that she has Lord Whitelaw seemed not to count). The "banana skins" on which the Government is supposed to have slipped (a vogue term which has become a substitute for thought) were solemnly listed and that well-known candid friend of Tory prime ministers in their hour of need, Mr Edward du Cann, chairman of the Tory 1922 Committee, benignly suggested that the ministers having eaten the bananas themselves had been "chucking them in front of their own feet instead of putting them in the litter-bins", a metaphor which self-evidently cannot stand too much analysis.

The first thing to be said about the items on the *Weekend World's* list of banana skins (or on any other such list) is that they have no common characteristic. Some (rate-capping and the abolition of the metropolitan counties) are deliberate and well-considered acts of government policy with which some disagree but perhaps as many agree: they are disliked by some, especially local, politicians but are hardly unpopular with rate-paying voters. Their direct effect on the polls is to say the least questionable.

Other items on the list (raising energy prices for one) are unpopular but not too seriously so; then there are the accidents to which any human government is prone: the Parkinson affair among them, and perhaps Mrs Thatcher could have handled it differently. But I do not think there is much evidence that her instinct to be loyal to a colleague in trouble was widely unpopular.

The discomfiture of Sir Geoffrey Howe over Grenada also probably comes into the category of events attributable to circumstances outside the Government's control. It did not ask not to be informed of the Americans' intention to intervene, and Sir Geoffrey would hardly have risked his reputation by telling the Commons that nothing was cooking had he been aware how quickly it would be publicly revealed that something was.

Most of the other banana skins (the clumsiness over MPs' pay for instance) were essentially trivial. In fact, only two in the usual list are likely to have been directly damaging. The first was the maladroit presentation of the spending cuts last summer which falsely made it seem that the Government had gone back on its election commitment to uphold the health service. That needed quite a lot of explaining, but the fault was one of appearance, not substance.

More serious damage may have been done by the GCHQ affair. Conservative trade union members resent the ban on union membership and many Tory MPs, while accepting that GCHQ should never have been vulnerable to union disruption, think the Government was wrong to make the unions a present of a good cause just when it had secured public support for its stand against union excesses. Yet Mrs Thatcher has got what she wanted at GCHQ and only time will tell if the price was too high.

The most substantial complaint that can be made against the Government is that by some of its closest supporters – mostly outside Parliament – that it was wrong to decide that public spending could not be cut further by structural reforms of the welfare services. The rational basis for this opinion is that only considered reform can save the welfare services from the haphazard blow of the axe when times are hard again. But this is a minority criticism. It is not much heard from Tory MPs, nor of course from the opposition or wider public.

So why has the Government been damaged with such a flimsy weapon? In part, the answer is that political reputations, like share prices, are constantly going up or going down, and lately it has been the fashion (despite the industrial recovery) to sell Mrs Thatcher short in the political market – not because of great errors but from the sort of instinct that sometimes affects the stock market without much tangible reason.

It is an instinct that should not be ignored. The Government's view of itself is that this is a parliament of consolidation; that in the last parliament much was asked of the people in requiring them to accept new needs and attitudes; that the pace of change cannot be pushed too fast; that what is of paramount importance is to ensure that the Conservatives win a third term to complete the process by which the threat of real socialism is removed from the agenda. That, runs the argument, is why this has to be a parliament of some caution and consolidation.

I suspect the analysis is flawed. Mrs Thatcher was rewarded by a second victory last June precisely because she had asked much of the people and made them face some of the truths that in their hearts they already knew. In this parliament the Government suffers from the appearance of resting on its laurels. But the world of politics abhors a vacuum, and when it sees one tends to fill it with trivia. That is what has been happening.

To present the problems as a cabinet conflict between radicals and consolidators is to miss the point. They are all consolidators now, including Mrs Thatcher. But are they right to be? The nation instinctively wants to see a clear sense of direction in its leaders, and if that seems lacking, a succession of small mishaps will be taken as indicating the Government's true disposition.

It is possible that a series of tax-reforming budgets, lifting masses of ordinary people out of direct taxation, could provide one major theme for this parliament, in the context of industrial recovery. But at present, a compelling and convincing theme is lacking, and that partly arises from the early election on a non-committal manifesto.

If a government is clear where it wants to go, it is less likely to trip up on small obstacles. This government still represents the only coherent set of political attitudes now on offer in Britain. But it does not convey the sense of purpose and drive that it showed in the emergencies of the last parliament. (Governing in times of emergency, of course, is always easier). This is the essence of the problem that Mrs Thatcher now ought to think about.

Exit one Yuri, now another – Bryan Appleyard reports on the plight of the sacked director of Moscow's Taganka theatre

Out goes the last dying ember

"I am lucky," said Yuri Lyubimov when told he had been sacked as director of Moscow's Taganka Theatre. "They shot Meyerhold." Vsevolod Meyerhold, a legendary figure in modern Soviet theatre, died in one of Stalin's prisons in 1940, a martyr to the Kremlin's obsessive desire to control the imaginative life of its people.

Lyubimov is the latest victim in that tradition. His martyrdom has been prolonged, painful and far too public ever to be likely to reach the same violent conclusion. But there can be no question of the level of suffering involved.

Since last September, when he made a bitter attack on the Soviet authorities in an interview with *The Times* in London, where he was directing *Crime and Punishment* at the Lyric, Hammersmith, he has been living out of suitcases here and in Italy with his Hungarian wife Katalin and four-year-old son Petya. Petya repeatedly asks when they are going home. Katalin fears she may never again see her 71-year-old mother in Budapest. Lyubimov himself has left behind a brother, sister and grown-up son in Russia. Immediately after *The Times* interview, Katalin was thrown out of her job as a as journalist in Budapest.

Lyubimov's gamble has been that he could be a sufficient nuisance to persuade the authorities to allow him to perform three plays recently banned at the Taganka. His position was that without those new productions the Taganka was dead. In the past such tough tactics have worked. Since he founded the theatre 20 years ago he has often successfully appealed over the heads of the cultural bureaucrats. Within the Politburo the Taganka has generally been perceived as a useful safety valve for Moscow intellectuals.

But in three sentences Vladimir Shadrin, the head of Moscow's cultural board, signalled to the world that Lyubimov had lost. Shadrin told the staff of the Taganka on Tuesday that he was being dismissed for failing to return.

The staff at the Taganka have been loyal throughout Lyubimov's exile. When unofficial suggestions were made some weeks ago that his job might be available, nobody applied. They have also worked to stamp out the smears and lies which had been injected into the Moscow rumour machine – one saying that Katalin was dead. But ultimately they are powerless, and on Tuesday they simply registered their protest



Lyubimov directs "Crime and Punishment" at Hammersmith, last September. But what now for a man of 66 with no English

by telling the Moscow correspondent of Radio Denmark of the dismissal.

Lyubimov's first step was to confirm the news through his own contacts in Moscow. He succeded after a series of telephone calls from his latest secret London flat. His reaction was to accuse the authorities of behaving illegally – there had been an understanding that he was allowed to be abroad for the sake of his health.

But he knows this is simply shadow boxing – keeping faith with his original position that his own behaviour was impeccably correct. After the initial attack his strategy all along has been to keep the ball in the Soviet court. The reality is now of enforced exile with little hope of ever seeing his theatre again. It is a grim prospect for a 66-year-old who, like his wife, speaks no English.

For the moment he is surviving on temporary British and Italian visas as he shuttles back and forth. The Foreign Office has been sympathetic and provides "low profile" protection in Britain.

Yet he refuses to ask for political asylum: "Why should I just because they throw me out of work?" But the Soviets are likely to pursue the logical process of ejecting him from the Communist Party and then stripping him of his citizenship. It will be a bitter blow. Lyubimov is fiercely patriotic and has always maintained that his sole aim is to go home to run his theatre in peace.

"They took 20 years of my life at that theatre. How can they say they will just take it away from me?" he asked bitterly. But the dice had been increasingly loaded against him. As soon as Andropov became ill the old tactics of appealing to the top became useless. the *chinovniki* – cultural bureaucrats – led by the minister of Culture, Piotr Demichev, were in complete control of the theatre.

For the future his reputation in the West is secure. He is currently working on an opera production for Florence and there is a steady stream of offers. For family as well as professional reasons he is likely to want to settle in one place and Britain currently looks the most likely, although fellow exiles have been trying to persuade him to join them in the United States.

But, although he has shown himself capable of directing as brilliantly outside Russia as he does inside, it is clear that his exile will mean a profound loss for him. The sheer energy of his drama arises from the effort of communicating with people whose minds are firmly fixed on their own oppression.

"The Russian people have so many problems of everyday life. How to get something to eat, how to get money because wages are so low. Then those stupid meetings all the time. The people used to have to listen to readings of Brezhnev's work. Ten thousand people at a time would listen and then have to write or say something about it.

"They wanted me to stage Brezhnev's work instead of my plays. Everybody read Brezhnev, then spat on it. But during the meetings they all said how wonderful it was – the best of all, Shakespeare nothing. Then an article appeared saying his works weren't very good after all . . ." Lyubimov raises his hands and dips his head in resignation.

Twenty years ago Lyubimov named his theatre after the *taganok* – a sort of tripod which is placed over open fires to perform as a primitive cooker. "The theatre," he explains, "is like an open fire in a very cold house. Everybody comes to sit near its warmth."

Paul Pickering

The Rev Major's hot line to HQ

Our vicar looked longingly at a beckoning bottle of Rioja as he pondered what had gone awry in a world where youths find it necessary to write the long names of obscure pop groups in blue spray paint on the altar of his progressive urban church. The building is sacked with a frequency not seen since the days of Attila the Hun, as are 5,000 each year. Now some country clergymen have come up with solutions to the vandalism almost as robust as his favourite wine.

"It's not exactly putting a curse on people. I take exception to the word curse", said Major the Rev Robert Nesham explaining the Commination service in which he called down "God's anger and judgment" on miscreants who broke into his church.

Formerly with the Indian Army, the vicar quickly marshalled his flock at All Saints, Down Ampney, near Cirencester, using the 1928 recital of divine threats which reminds sinners that God is the judge and a nimble no-nonsense lawman at that. This modern version is a reworking of the 1662 one which wasn't so mealy mouthed and said "cursed be he" about the sinner in question.

Not many CND badges can be found among the Rev Major's congregation: "The service has worked every time we have had a break-in and I think it should be used more widely. We have had three break-ins and after the service was read they all turned out all right. The chap who stole our lead is in jail and we even got back our safe and candlesticks."

There is a certain celestial smugness about detection in the parish not found in the average police station: "All we are saying is that we leave it up to God. We are saying 'Look here God, will you deal with it? If it's right for us to get the stuff back we will'," said the Rev Major.

The God who meets out this "anger and judgment" seems to have little in common with the sweet Jesus of the New Testament. In fact one imagines a divine cross between Clint Eastwood in *Sudden Impact* and Ronald Merrick from the *Jewel in the Crown* stalking round Down Ampney looking for troublemakers. "I came late to the Church", confessed the Rev Major. "But if you can command a battalion you can run a parish.

"As people have been caught every time, I do not lock my church. I believe in the Ten Commandments and think that a lot of do-gooders these days do a lot of bad."

But when raiders broke into the lovely old church of St Mary the Virgin in Gloucestershire the Rev Norman Lifton RN preferred a less spiritual remedy. He chased them away with a galvanized steel pipe: "Obviously I would not try to kill anyone, just wing them and bring them down", said the 16-stone vicar.

"I believe in corporal punishment, hard labour and the death penalty. You have got to make an example. We used to get a lot of young people rifling through the collection boxes but we don't now. They are very contrite when caught." Quite understandable if the Rev Lifton does the catching.

Someone up there must like his approach. Mr Ryoichi Sasakawa, a Japanese businessman, has recently donated £500,000 to restore the church's chantry. "The vicarage was the home of Dr Edward Jenner, the pioneer of smallpox immunization. He's very big in Japan", said the vicar.

"Churches have to be careful", said Mr Derek Stapleton of the Ecclesiastical Insurance Office. "People will take or damage anything and the bill for break-ins is about £1m a year, excluding arson."

But as my pacifist parson pointed out as he sipped his Marques de Caceres '78, all this requires a lot of rushing about and if the choice is between curses and karate he would rather put up with the vandals. The poor fellow just wishes the Japanese would hurry up and invent the "Easi-Klean-Altar".



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONT

Very quietly a dialogue has been developing between France and West Germany on the subject of European defence. It has included discussions on the role of France's 48,000 troops in West Germany and has also covered the possible use in Germany of French rapid deployment forces. On the French side there are several considerations behind these discussions. France cannot, for political reasons, re-join the military arm of Nato but it has been feeling a growing need to become more closely involved in the defence of Europe. Under the previous government there was already quite a lot of cooperation, particularly with the American navy; now there is even more.

The main impetus comes from the belief that West Germany may be drifting towards neutralism, leaving France dangerously exposed. Added to this are the increasingly audible warnings that if Europe does not pull itself together Washington could drift into isolationism. Even though both fears may be somewhat exaggerated they cannot be ignored altogether. For France the most obvious response is to seek closer military ties with West Germany and to enhance its capacity to participate in the defence of West Germany. This could also bring the added advantage of increasing French political influence in relations with the Warsaw Pact. President Mitterrand has learned from his predecessor that although the Russians may cultivate France for its nuisance value they very clearly understand the realities of power and will not take isolated French initiatives very seriously.

Obviously anything that enhances the French contribution to Europe's defence is to be welcomed. Even with the present level of cooperation, France's ambivalent attitude towards Nato makes planning difficult. Efforts to clarify the conditions under which France would make her forces available would help reduce uncertainties and strengthen conventional deterrence.

It is important, however, that these efforts should not develop into private arrangements between France and West Germany. They must be part of the wider European effort to improve conventional defence and raise the nuclear threshold. It is also important that they should be seen as a means of strengthening the Atlantic alliance rather than as a substitute for American power. One of the excuses sometimes given by Europeans for not contributing more to their own defence is that if they did so the Americans might go home, feeling that their presence was no longer necessary. The opposite is probably nearer the truth. On the whole the Americans prefer to help those who help themselves. A better defence effort and more political coherence in Europe would do a lot to silence those critics in the United States who believe that the Europeans are a feckless and ungrateful lot who do not deserve the privilege of being defended by Americans.

It would also strengthen the European voice in East-West relations. At the moment the Americans have some reason to feel aggrieved that while they carry most of the burden of the nuclear defence of Europe, and struggle to safeguard Europe's vital lifelines to the Middle East and elsewhere, all they get is carping criticism. While this criticism is not always unjustified it would get a better hearing if it came from better organized and more generous allies who were doing more to help themselves.

Bringing the military dimension into European political cooperation has been a familiar subject of discussion for some time but very little has come of it, partly because of French objections and partly because not all members of the European Community are members of Nato. The French solution was to make the Western European Union the forum but this has not been particularly fruitful. Bilateral discussions with West Germany are to some extent another substitute.

At this stage there is probably no way these discussions can be institutionalized in a way of which everyone would approve, but this need not prevent them making a constructive contribution to the alliance. They are, after all, not just about technical matters. They should be seen as part of the wider effort, which is already making some progress, towards getting the alliance together on a more coherent long-term view of its strategy towards the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

THE DIMBLEBY AFFAIR

The BBC is unlikely to win any gold-plated statuettes for its budget coverage next week. If Mr Lawson's hints of bland neutrality prove correct then BBC Television's traditional broadcast on Tuesday afternoon will be a languorous marathon. Viewers will doubtless miss the knockabout talents of Mr Hattersley and Mr Kinnock or Mr Murray's imitations of Savanorola. But the one thing that alone would do lasting damage to the BBC would be the non-appearance of Mr David Dimbleby as anchorman of the budget programme. That would mean the BBC's surrender of editorial prerogative; it would embroil the corporation in an affair where it has no interest; it would make the BBC a party to a trade union's attempt to secure by threat and covert pressure what it has been forbidden by law from securing by open collective action.

Journalists in broadcasting sometimes seem to believe in an inalienable right to interview politicians under hot studio lights – a belief founded on observation of the number of times politicians refuse invitations to appear on *Question Time* or any other conduit into the nation's home. Yet on the contrary it is Mr Murray and the others who have a perfect right to refuse to appear before the millions. What they have no right to do is imply they are thereby carrying on some sort of industrial disciplinary proceeding against Mr Dimbleby – and perpetrate nonsense about "invisible picket lines" and the like.

The Dimbleby decision to put the *Richmond and Twickenham Times* on a more secure commercial footing by reorganizing its printing was perfectly proper, and the upshot of the legal determinations which were made last week is thus clear. Action against the Dimbleby publishing concern by the National Union of Journalists in connexion with its printing operations is illegal, secondary action. Mr Dimbleby would surely have the full weight of the law behind if he had to move to prevent collective action, by the NUJ or anyone else, against him personally in connexion with his BBC work. That fact says something uncomplimentary about Mr Hattersley's vaunted moderation when he, a member of the NUJ, takes action against Mr Dimbleby when the NUJ members at the BBC have, despite mutterings, kept this side of sense.

The BBC has no choice but to insist that Mr Dimbleby ignore the rancour and honour his contract to present this programme. To do anything else would do the corporation no good at all in the eyes of those, not just Conservative MPs exercised over *Panorama*, with worries about its leadership and standing. Yet, when the dust has settled, the BBC must take a cool look at the apparent discrepancy between the code of "extra-curricular" conduct it enjoins on its own employees and the terms it extends to freelance contributors such as Mr Dimbleby.

BBC staff are required to undertake no outside activities that might conflict with their work. It might seem a harsh judgment to penalize an accomplished broadcaster such as Mr Dimbleby because, in his business life, he happens to be an enterprising businessman. But Mr Dimbleby is unavoidably touched by what can only be called the Cronkite factor: the authority of Columbia Broadcasting in the United States, like the BBC and ITN here, will always rest in some measure on the probity and disinterestedness of the organizations' public voices. Mr Dimbleby is stalked by the weighty shade of a famous father; but he stands in his own right as a journalist bringing powerful politicians and others to book through impartial criticism and sharp questioning. An active business life which excites attention, whatever the merits or demerits Mr Dimbleby's relations with his employees, would always contain the seeds of public controversy, to infect and debilitate Mr Dimbleby-the-broadcaster and the BBC.

CHINA'S TASKS

In China the People's Daily has marked the end of a national conference on economic work by calling for an end to bureaucratic incompetence, and for better economic results. A quick glance at China's official statistics might suggest that results are already quite good enough. After all, since Mr Deng Xiaoping introduced his programme of economic reforms in 1979, the Chinese economy has been growing rapidly – more rapidly, in fact, than Chinese planners envisaged, with the results that the main targets for the five year plan ending in 1985 have already been achieved.

Agriculture in particular has been a great success story. Since the liberalising reforms of the late 1970s, output has shot up, and according to official figures has been increasing twice as fast as before the reforms were introduced. This has been due largely to the abolition of the collective work system in the countryside, along with the institution of the people's communes, and the introduction of measures designed to help individual peasant households make money. The end of the collectives in all but name has released unanticipated energies from China's 730m peasants, and transformed the face of town and countryside alike.

Nevertheless, it is unlikely that the current rate of increase in agricultural output can be sustained. For one thing, most of the cultivable land in China is already under cultivation, and it amounts to only about 15 per cent of China's total land area, so there is only limited scope for expansion. The recent reforms have already taken up a good deal of the slack that existed in the 1970s, under the old collective system. This makes the long-term target announced in September, 1982, of quadrupling China's agricultural and industrial output by the year 2000 look very ambitious.

In industry, too, there are various more or less intractible problems to be solved. During the past five years, Peking has had some success in its self-appointed task of radically restructuring the Chinese economy as a whole, so as to shift the emphasis from heavy industry to light industry and agriculture.

The growth rate of heavy industry was curbed quite dramatically in 1980-81, but since then the heavy industrial sector has grown quite rapidly again, partly as a result of poorly controlled spending at the provincial level, so the Chinese leadership is still having to work hard to channel investment into such much-needed areas as energy, transport and communications.

There are other, less tangible, obstacles to economic modernisation, such as the lack of expertise and managerial skills. In China these have been compounded by the political experiences of the 1960s and 1970s, when cadres became accustomed to a high degree of state intervention in economic affairs, and when output rather than quality became the principal index of success.

During the past few years, economic reformers like Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang have been trying to break administrators and managers of bad habits, and to encourage them to regard proper accounting methods, material incentives, and the use of market forces as legitimate aspects of a socialist economy. China's bureaucracy is, however, the oldest in the world and finds its habits hard to change.

Besides, the lingering influence of "leftist" ideas still affects the way many people think. During the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976, party cadres had it remorsely drummed into them that individual enterprise and small scale farming amounted to "taking the capitalist road", and that in the long term the Chinese economy should be entirely owned by the state or collectives. Small wonder that the official Chinese media now harp on the need to throw off the "leftist" influence of the past.

Now that Mr Deng Xiaoping and his supporters have secured their political position in Peking, it is indeed this aspect of "leftism" which most exercises them. To be sure, there must still be political supporters of the so-called Gang of Four – meaning, in effect, unreconstructed Maoists – at all levels of the Chinese Communist Party, Army and State bureaucracy, and it is one of the principal aims of the current party rectification movement, or purge, to winkle them out. But for Mr Deng the real threat from "leftism" is no longer at the political level, but in the entrenched conservatism, caution and reluctance to reform of China's huge and inflated bureaucracy. Dispelling "leftism" of this sort is likely to prove much harder than purging the Gang of Four and other senior people.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Against the grain in farming

From Mr T. P. O'Brien

Sir, A deputation of farmers is to call at the House of Commons this week to ask for assistance against the huge flocks of geese which are eating their winter crops. And today (March 5) *The Times* Agricultural Correspondent has reported that with a record harvest now expected in the current season and some six million tonnes of grain estimated to be in storage from last season there is bound to be public misgiving about the cost of buying in and storing these massive grain surpluses.

The happy connection between these two items is illustrated by one of the cases the deputation has examined. A field of 20 acres sown to wheat near here, with a potential crop of 60 tonnes, has been visited every day by huge flocks of Brent geese. The farmer naturally wants to discourage the birds; he wants a return for his outlay in time and effort when he finally harvests the crop and delivers it into the already bulging storage silos of the EEC.

Why not save money, therefore, by paying him a lesser on-the-field price for his crop? All the costs of harvesting, transport, and then the prolonged storage would be avoided by the simple expedient of leaving it in the ground for the geese to finish in peace. The farmer would not only show a profit for less work but would in addition have his field fertilised by the geese as a bonus.

Such a policy of inactivity would help cut down slightly the costs of the CAP (common agricultural policy) and yet, incredible as it may seem, please both farmers *and* nature conservationists.

Yours truly,
T. P. O'BRIEN,
Innisfree,
Seal Square,
Selsey,
Chichester,
Sussex.
March 5.

Perilous pastures

From Mr G. L. Doubleday

Sir, Early this morning a flock of my Romney sheep, grazing in the Thames Estuary marshes, was attacked by dogs. Sixteen ewes, due to lamb within the next few days, were killed outright. Others suffered broken legs, torn udders, and other grave wounds.

There will be further trouble when we start lambing. The effect of the tragic scene of devastation on those of us who work with animals can be imagined.

Our industry has suffered criticism lately for some of its practices. The fault, if any, is not all on one side.

Yours faithfully,
G. L. DOUBLEDAY,
Rodmersham House,
Near Sittingbourne,
Kent.
March 1.

Wage subsidy scheme

From Mr Andrew E. H. Bradford

Sir, Professor Clunies Ross (February 10) promotes the idea of reducing unemployment by means of a wage subsidy carried by the long-term unemployed. At the end of 1982 I suggested a similar scheme to the Department of Employment.

It costs the Government some £85 a week in support payments and lost revenue for every person unemployed, very near the minimum wages of nurses and farmworkers. An employer who genuinely creates a new job would obtain a subsidy by means of a voucher which would entitle him to a discount on his monthly payments to the Government of tax and national insurance contribution.

I suggested the voucher should be worth about £60 a week, which would achieve three things. First, the person newly employed would have to be paid a minimum wage of £85 a week (slightly above the minimum agricultural wage). Secondly, the employer would achieve extra labour input at a low marginal cost. Last, the Government would benefit by the reduction of about £25 a week per person employed from its current level of expenditure.

It is my view that the method of payment of the subsidy would be highly efficient in that the employer would deduct from his payments to the Government in the same way that statutory sick pay is treated, thus obtaining an immediate rebate, which would achieve the reduction in labour cost demanded by those advocates of the abolition of national insurance surcharge payments but only to those firms who used this reduction to create extra jobs.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW E. H. BRADFORD,
Kincardine,
Kincardine O'Neil,
Aboyne,
Aberdeenshire.

Public interest on tax

From Mr John Hills

Sir, Mr Tim Congdon (March 1) is flattering in taking up so much space to review my paper on public assets and liabilities and is very flattering in suggesting that I have persuaded "several influential economists" that the subject is an interesting one. It would have been more flattering if he had spent less time inventing his own Aunt Sallys to knock down.

I do not dispute for a moment that in computing the nation's aggregate wealth claims between the domestic private and public sectors should be netted out. This does not imply that the size of such claims is of no interest.

Whether the Government owes Mr Congdon £1,000, or whether he owes the Government £1,000 is irrelevant to the *nation's* wealth, but is, I suspect of interest to Mr Congdon. Changes in this relationship caused, for instance, by the effect of inflation will affect Mr Congdon's wealth and hence his future saving and spending

The rest of us are also affected by this question, as we may have to pay higher or lower taxes in future depending on the answer. We are, however, much less likely to know the answer to it or about how that answer is changing. We are also different people in different circumstances; in particular we may be in different generations. It therefore seems highly unlikely that our reactions in terms of saving and spending will be equal and opposite to Mr Congdon's.

Without a fully estimated macro-economic model at my disposal I do not known the magnitudes of, or the lengths of time over which, changes in different components of personal wealth affect behaviour. I would, however, expect that the collapse in the gilt market hypothesised by Mr Congdon following a large increase in the PSBR would have *some* effect on private behaviour over *some* time period.

If Mr Congdon thinks it would have no effect he will have removed one of the more convincing explanations by the Treasury of how a fall in inflation can help the economy's recovery.

It is precisely because these effects have different impacts over different time periods that a single-figure PSBR can give a misleading impression of the impact of government on the economy. The solution to this is *not* to subtract one year's net worth from another, but to look separately at different components of change in that balance sheet.

The PSBR is at present being used to do too many jobs at once; it is not a solution to replace it with an alternative single figure.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HILLS,
The Institute of Fiscal Studies,
1/2 Castle Lane, SW1.

Higher education in a wider context

From Lord Flowers, FRS.

Sir, There has long been deep concern about the narrowness of the curriculum followed by Advanced-level candidates in schools and colleges, made up, as it most commonly is, of three related subjects and little else. The universities would warmly welcome an arrangement which could expand and enrich the work of sixth-formers.

After the failure of more ambitious plans to extend the range of subjects a simpler proposal is now being considered, the introduction of a new Intermediate-level examination, which would have half the value of A level and be taken alongside it. This would enable young people applying for university to offer four subjects instead of three, two of them at A level and two at I level, at least one of the latter in a subject contrasting with the main subject of study.

As you reported recently, the hope is that the Secretary of State for Education and Science will shortly initiate consultations with all concerned.

It will be important to ensure that the new examination is of a standard that warrants comparison with A level. There is no reason why this should not be so and the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals will do everything possible to cooperate with the examining boards and the schools in giving a genuine value to I level.

There is now a realistic prospect of breaking free of the restricted range of subjects which has stereotyped the education of our abler pupils for too long. We hope that those responsible for admissions to undergraduate courses will pay due attention to this important development.

Yours faithfully,
FLOWERS, Chairman,
Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom,
29 Tavistock Square, WC1.

Open University cuts

From Mr Richard Wilson

Sir, May I welcome my former colleague Professor Christopher Harvie's support (March 6) for the Open University in a time of cuts and endorse what he said about the demoralising effect upon staff. May I add, in a plea to all concerned, that probably no other institution of learning depends so much upon the dedication, motivation and energy of its students and their part-time tutors.

While pursuing a rigorous programme of studies to BA level and beyond they are, at the same time, already contributing to society and to the gross national product as taxpayers, ratepayers, parents, wage and export-earners, voluntary workers, magistrates and in a host of other ways.

During the summers, in the evenings and at weekends they use classrooms and laboratories in other institutions that would otherwise be empty. Their degree is the most cost-effective in Britain and is highly respected, yet Open University students pay for it at least twice, in the increasingly high fees they pay, in their taxes, and in the sacrifice they make to earn a degree in their spare time.

But if tutorials and support are cut, as they may have to be, and if the variety of courses is diminished, even Open University students may sooner or later be discouraged and gradually give up. Such a waste of a flourishing national asset cannot possibly be consistent with Tory policy?

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD WILSON,
92 Fentiman Road, SW8.

Labour leadership

From Mr Clive Jenkins

Sir, In Peter Gillman's account of "The Kinnock story" (Spectrum, March 6) his reference to me is completely untrue. I did not make the suggestion that we should "do a Hawke" following the conference at Long Ditton on May 6-7.

There is no truth in the statement, "Jenkins' proposal was considered in some secrecy by a group of union leaders on the left of the party, who included Moss Evans (TGWU), Bill Keys (SOGAT '82), Alan Sapper (ACTAT), Ray Buckton (ASLEF), Rodney Bickerstaffe (NUPE), Jimmy Knapp (NUR), and Ken Cameron (FBU)".

There was no such consideration and no such meeting.

The facts are as follows and they might as well be spelt out to get rid of the myths:

The ASTMS National Executive Council and our elected delegation to the Labour Party Conference were due to meet immediately after the general election on Saturday, June 11 and Sunday, June 12, and it was our desire to renominate Mr Michael Foot out of a deep sense of respect and affection.

I consulted him with the approval of my NEC and he made a decision not to accept the nomination, which he then conveyed to Mr Neil Kinnock. My NEC and the elected delegation were so informed and then proceeded to nominate Mr Neil Kinnock.

As a matter of interest, the Union of Communication Workers quite separately took the decision to nominate Mr Neil Kinnock on Friday, June 10. They were the first.

There was a meeting of those who wished to nominate Mr Neil Kinnock well after this. So much for the absurd story of the earlier non-existent secret meeting which "did reach Kinnock, but not Foot". The story is untrue, as could have been established if your correspondent had asked me.

Yours faithfully,
CLIVE JENKINS,
Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs,
79 Camden Road, NW1.
March 6.

Cable TV safeguards

From Mr Bruce A. Fireman

Sir, The letter from Sir John Gielgud and others (March 5) calling for a quota to be imposed on non-EEC programming on cable television systems reveals a lamentable lack of understanding of both pay television and the economic effects of such quotas.

Unlike broadcast TV, cable is directly paid for by consumers through a monthly or weekly subscription. If viewers decide that they are not getting value for money, they disconnect. It really is as simple as that.

All surveys of consumer preference show that viewers most want and most value films on cable, but the vast majority of the 200-odd English-language films made each year are made outside the EEC. Since consumers value non-EEC films more than EEC films, the effect of the quota would be to cause them to stop subscribing.

A vicious cycle would be created: programme companies would seek out cheaper EEC material in order to fill the quota; more subscribers would disconnect and, eventually, no one will get what they want. Consumers will not get different programmes, actors will have less work and the Government and British Telecom will not get the broad-band communications system that pay-TV is intended to provide.

However, this may be precisely what your distinguished correspondents want. If cable television fails because quotas are imposed, and the Monopolies Commission is not invited to break the intended unholy alliance between the BBC and ITV in the operation of direct-broadcast satellite systems, those who already profit from the terrestrial monopoly – the higher-paid actors, writers, producers, and the broadcasting organisations – will be able to continue to do so without bothering about the possibility that there might just be some consumers who wish to decide for themselves what they should spend their money on.

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE A. FIREMAN,
1 Paternoster Row,
St Paul's, EC4.

Admissible evidence

From Mr Paul Sieghart

Sir, The letter from the Chairman of the Police Federation (February 28) is a good example of what the criminal fraternity calls "verbals". Mr Curtis would hav been wise to read my letter (February 21) properly before charging Justice with things we did not say.

We have *not* put forward a proposal that the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure rejected; we do *not* favour the doctrine of the "fruit of the poisoned tree"; we know perfectly well that palpably guilty men will get off if there is a rule *automatically* excluding all evidence unlawfully obtained.

If Mr Curtis will look at the clause which Justice would support he will find that it does none of the things he fears. Instead, it would direct the court to admit evidence even if it was obtained unlawfully, provided either that the unlawfulness was of no material significance, *or that the overriding interests of justice require it to be given, notwithstanding that it was obtained unlawfully.*

It is difficult to see how any responsible police officer could object to that if he is genuinely concerned to ensure that the police obey the law and that justice is done both to the innocent and to the guilty whether they do or not.

Dr Robert Baldwin (March 5) has dealt so well with Mr Curtis's point about police discipline that I need say no more about that here.

Yours etc,
PAUL SIEGHART, Chairman,
Executive Committee, Justice,
95a Chancery Lane, WC2.
March 7.

Implications of Lenten fasting

From Canon Alan Glendining

Sir, We have received the benefit of advice on our Lenten fasting from the Under Secretary for Trade and Industry – an unexpected source (report, March 5).

It might be helpful if the clergy were to return the compliment, especially at a time when Parliament appears to be growing less and less compassionate, by quoting a religious demand about fasting from the 58th chapter of the Book of the Prophet Isaiah:

> The kind of fasting I want is this: Remove the chains of oppression and the yoke of injustice, and let the oppressed go free. Share your food with the hungry and open your homes to the homeless poor. Give clothes to those who have nothing to wear, and do not refuse to help your own relatives.
> Then my favour will shine upon you like the morning sun, and your wounds will be quickly healed . . . *(Good News Bible).*

In its context that is also a political demand, and one which the clergy must not neglect to reinterpret in terms of today's politics, especially in Lent.

Yours faithfully
ALAN GLENDINING,
16 Corton Road,,
Lowestoft,
Suffolk.
March 5.

Helping Third World

From Sir Colin Campbell

Sir, I hope the ambassadorial letter you published on Saturday (March 3) will do something to put new heart into those of us who are convinced more could be done to help the Third World countries by improving commodity prices, enabling them better to pay their way and buy our goods.

The commodity where the EEC has the greatest guilt is certainly, as they say, sugar. A number of Caribbean and Central American countries, not to mention several in Africa, depend on this source for much of their export earnings. Today's world price does not even cover costs in many cases.

We in the EEC countries should at least be prepared to reduce beet sugar production as a contribution towards reaching a workable agreement. It is not an essential interest that we should grow our own sugar.

The exporting countries for their part must better understand that very often they will realise greater export earnings from a small quantity of any given commodity at a higher price. They need also to play their part by accepting realistic quotas in the overall interest.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN CAMPBELL,
Kilbryde Castle,
Dunblane,
Perthshire.
March 5.

Roads to God

From the Reverend John Whitehead

Sir, The Reverend Edward Norman's thesis (February 24) of a "*trahison des clercs*" who have pointed the Church down the wrong roads of collectivism, bureaucracy, etc, misrepresents the facts.

In actual fact people belong to the Church because they have discovered spiritual meaning – through participation. They provide, and their PCCs in the parishes manage, up to half the cost of running the Church. This is but one aspect of an increased sense of personal responsibility which has deepened the spiritual meaning of faith in God.

Moreover, God means more to people when abstract belief is *personally experienced through the* pastoral care of a *koinonia* which is often founded more on spiritual values than in the past.

God was incarnate and is known through participation – his and ours.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN S. WHITEHEAD,
The Vicarage,
Betley,
Crewe,
Cheshire.
February 27.

Stopping 'The Times'

From Mr Martin Brannan

Sir, In your leading article, "Kicking the dog", on March 1, your readers are asked to believe that the failure of *The Times* to appear on February 29 was due solely to the fact that 10 engineers withdrew their labour.

The British have an enviable reputation for improvising under difficulties, witness the way in which the papers appeared daily during the worst of the London Blitz.

Are we to suppose that there is not sufficient know-how amongst those on the print-room floor to keep the presses rolling for just one night? Or is it the fear of subsequent union reprisals that is the commanding imperative?

Yours sincerely,
MARTIN BRANNAN,
Lingy Acre,
Portinscale,
Keswick,
Cumbria.
March 1.

Cross words

From Mrs Michael Marriage

Sir, Mr Jack Windsor Lewis (February 21) refers to the authors of the *OED* as being very serious scholars. No less solemn is *Reed's Nautical Almanac*, but occasional levity is allowed in parenthesis, for example, the advice concerning mooring ropes, and bollards already in use.

The suggested course of action will "avoid unsavoury exchanges between owners when one of them (obviously mad) wishes to leave port on the 3.0 a.m. tide."

Such serendipity must cheer the lone yachtsman!

Yours faithfully,
URSULA MARRIAGE,
Downshurst,
West Chiltington Common,
Pulborough,
West Sussex.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE:
March 7: The Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and Mrs Rogers had the honour of being received by the Queen this morning.

The Queen, Chief Life Governor, gave a Reception at Buckingham Palace to mark the 125th Anniversary of the Corps of Commissionaires (President General Sir Reginald Hewetson).

The Commandant (Colonel R.B. Roberton) was in attendance.

The Hon Robert Boscawen, MP (Vice-Chamberlain of the Household) was received in audience by the Queen and presented an Address from the House of Commons to which her Majesty was graciously pleased to make reply.

The Duke of Edinburgh visited Headquarters, United Kingdom Land Forces, Wilton, Wiltshire today and was received by the Commander-in-Chief (General Sir Frank Kitson).

His Royal Highness, attended by Major the Hon Andrew Wigram travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Past President of the National Council for Voluntary Organizations, this evening attended a Reception given by the Council (President, Sir John Hedley Greenborough) at Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton Street, EC2.

Mr Brian McGrath was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Honorary Fellow of the Institute of Mathmatics and Its Applications, attended a dinner given by the Institute for Past Presidents, at the Cavendish Hotel, Jermyn Street, SW1.

His Royal Highness was received by the President of the Institute (Sir Harry Pitt) and the Secretary (Mr Norman Clarke).

Mr Richard Davies was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 7: The Prince of Wales this morning visited the Headquarters of the Inner London Probation Service, 73 Great Peter Street, London, SW1.

His Royal Highness subsequently visited Sherborne House Centre, 34 Decima Street, London, SE1.

Mr David Roycroft was in attendance.

His Royal Highness, President, the National Rifle Association, this afternoon received Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Orpen-Smellie and the Great Britain Rifle Team at Kensington Palace.

The Princess of Wales this morning visited the Lisson Grove Health Centre, Gateforth Street, London NW8.

Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Lieutenant-Commander Peter Eberle, RN were in attendence.

March 7: The Duke of Gloucester, President, National Association of Boys' Clubs, this morning received Mr Derek P. Harris, National Director.

The Prince of Wales will attend a performance of *Tosca* given by the South Yorkshire Opera at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, on March 15. He will not be accompanied by the Princess of Wales.

Princess Anne, President of the British Academy of Film and Television Arts, will be present at the Crafts Award ceremony at 195 Piccadilly on March 19.

A memorial service for Sir Harrie Massey will be held at the University Church of Christ the King, Gordon Square, at noon today.

Birthdays today

Colonel Sir Henry Abel Smith, 84; Mr David Austick, 64; Sir John Badenoch, 64; Mr Gyles Brandreth, 36; Sir Julian Bullard, 56; Mr Anthony Caro, 60; Mr Justice Comyn, 63; Mr Michael Croft, 62; Mr Michael Grade, 41; the Hon Douglas Hurd, MP, 54; Mr Michael Inchbald, 64; Miss Ann Jenner, 40; Sir Geoffrey Meade, 82; Miss Lynn Redgrave, 41; Miss Lynn Seymour, 45; Sir Christopher Summerhayes, 88; Mr Robert Tear, 45; Mr J. S. Tomkinson, 68; Mr P. C. Wilson, 71.

First showing: A portrait of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Leach by Deirdre Henty-Creer attracts an ex-serviceman's attention at the opening yesterday of the Armed Forces Art Society's annual exhibition at the Army Museum in London (Photograph: John Manning).

Forthcoming marriages

Dr R. A. Bates and Miss H. A. Beswick

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr A. Bates, of Northampton, and Mrs M. M. Cronin, of Orford, Suffolk, and Hilary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs G. E. Beswick, of Wiltshire, formerly of Bury, Lancashire.

Mr A. M. Brook and Miss V. M. Bowring

The engagement is announced between Andrew Michael, son of the late Mr Mike Brook and Mrs M. Brook, of Church Close, Gargrave, North Yorkshire, and Veronica Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. P. Bowring, of Halton Park, Lancaster.

Mr M. A. Fell and Miss P. G. Gunning

The engagement is announced between Martin Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs A. D. Fell, of Knowle, West Midlands, and Peta Gillian, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. J. Gunning, of Oxford.

Dr P. L. F. Giangrande and Miss D. A. Berner

The engagement is announced between Paul Leo Francis, son of Professor and Mrs G. Giangrande, of Little Hadham, Hertfordshire, and Denise Anne, younger daughter of Mr M. W. Berner, of The West Indies, and Mrs J. S. Baynes, of Blackheath, London.

Mr H. St. J. Moses and Miss K. R. Rough

The engagement is announced between Huw, son of Mr and Mrs H. G. Moses, of Pontllanfraith, Gwent, and Kim, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. W. H. Rough, of Felpham, West Sussex.

Mr C. M. Sleap and Miss F. A. Copland

The marriage will take place on April 14 of Christopher, son of Mr D. K. Sleap and the late Mrs M. E. Sleap of Winchester, and Fiona, daughter of Mr J. Copland and Mrs H. M. Copland, of Aberdeen.

Mr J. N. Thorp and Miss P. C. MacP. Thomas

The engagement is announced between James, youngest son of Mr and Mrs P. A. Thorp, of The Old House, Lodsworth, West Sussex, and Philippa, daughter of Major and Mrs A. C. Thomas, of Rowley Bank, Utkinton, Tarporley, Cheshire.

Mr C. H. Walker and Miss C. M. Knight

The engagement is announced between Christopher Harold, only son of Mr and Mrs H. B. Walker, of the British Embassy, Abu Dhabi, and Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. W. Knight, of St Brelade, Jersey.

Mr P. J. d'A. Willis and Miss C. R. Lyell

The engagement is announced between Patrick John d'Anyers, younger son of of Mr and Mrs A. H. d'A. Willis, of Piltdown, Sussex, and Caroline Rosamunde, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Malcolm Lyell, of 53 Addison Road, London, W14.

Memorial service

Dr E Grey-Turner

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Dr Elston Grey-Turner was held at St Pancras Church yesterday. The Rev Douglas Bean officiated, assisted by the Rev Philip Dyson. Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Reay read the first lesson and Lord Richardson the second. Sir Ferguson Anderson gave an address. Among those present were:

Mrs Grey-Turner (widow), Mr Nigel Grey-Turner and Mr Adrian Grey-Turner (sons), Mr and Mrs David Thompson (son-in-law and daughter).

Dr R F Robertson (president, British Medical Association with Dr and Mrs J H Marks, Mr and Mrs A H Grabham, Dr and Mrs R A Keable-Elliot and other members of the council and former staff.

Lord Hill of Luton, Lord and Lady Porritt, Lady Richardson, Lord Westbury (Order of St John) and Lady Westbury with Sir Stephen Miller, Major-General P R Leuchars (chief commandant, St John Ambulance) Major-General Sir John and Lady Younger, Dr P A B Raffle, Dr and Mrs J Graham, Brigadier Peter Body and Lieutenant-Commander J E Hammond, Mr Edward Heath MP, Lady Anderson, Dame Josephine Barnes, Sir Ronald and Lady Gibson, Sir Thomas and Lady Holmes Sellors, Sir John Peel, Sir John Walton, Sir Brian Warren, Sir Peter Tizard (master, Society of Apothecaries) and Lady Tizard with Professor Norman Ashton and Major J C O'Leary.

Lady Reay, Sir Peter Gadsden, Sir Alexander Durie, Sir Richard Bayliss, Dame Albertine Winner, Dr Elizabeth Shore (representing the Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health and Social Security), Mr D Innes Williams (Royal College of Surgeons), Miss Valerie Cowie (Royal College of Nursing), Dr Alan Rowe (Union Européen des Omnipractionieres), Dr Keith Johnson (British Dental Association), Dr C E Astley, Dr Antony Warren, Mrs D E Bolt, Dr Keith Davidson, Mr H H Langston, Dr C D L Lycett, Dr and Mrs J E Miller, Mr Barry O'Donnell, Dr and Mrs Derek Stevenson, Dr and Mrs S Wand, Dr and Mrs Martin Ware, Major-General and Mrs R J Gray, Major D Carson, Colonel L G R Wand, Mr John Phillips, Mr C H H Butcher, Mr R H James, Mr Michael Oppe, Dr John Wall, Dr J M Clubb, Mrs B Gardiner, Miss J Clifford, Dr Lotte Newman, Dr C W Holmes and other friends and colleagues.

Pembroke College

Pembroke College, Cambridge, May Week Ball will be held on Tuesday, June 19, 1984. Tickets are now available from the college.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart Pingle, Commandant General Royal Marines, to be chairman of the Chatham Dockyard Trust.

Mr Robert Hardy, the actor and writer, and **Miss Maysie Webb**, former deputy director of the British Museum, to be additional members of the Board of Trustees of the Armouries.

The following MPs to be members of the Advisory Committee on Works of Art in the House of Commons:

Mr David Crouch (chairman), Mr Patrick Cormack, Mr Toby Jessel, Mr Mark Lennox-Boyd, Sir David Price, Mr James Callaghan (Heywood and Middleton), Mr Frank Cook, Mr Andrew Faulds and Mr Clement Freud.



Mr George Reid, aged 44 (above), the former SNP MP for Stirlingshire East and Clackmannan, who has worked widely in television, is to be the head of information for the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva.

Latest wills

Miss Caroline Bradley, of Priors Marston, Warwickshire, the show-jumper, left estate valued at £43,574 net. She died intestate.

Other estates include (net, before taxpaid):

Campbell, Sir John Johnston, of Eastbourne.......£240,454
Hallett, Mrs Anna Frances, of Isle Brewers, Somerset.......£277,009
Kirk, Mr William Houlton, of Ab Kettleby, Leicestershire.......£268,850
Mygind, Mrs Annie Evelyn, of Harpford, Devon.......£354,287

Royal Warrant Holders

The following have been elected officers of the Royal Warrant Holders Association for the ensuing year:

President, Sir Michael Colman, Bt; Vice-President, Count Alain de Vogue; Honorary Treasurer, Mr Edward Rayne.

University news

Oxford

Dr C. L. Brundin has been elected vice-chairman of the general board of the faculties for 1984-85.

Awards and elections

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE: Lovell White and King Prize in law for 1984: M A Kowalik; proxime accessit, Rowan S Howard.

NEW COLLEGE: To a Sir Christopher Cox junior fellowship: Miss Clare Brant, formerly Galsworthy Scholar of the college; to Weston junior research fellowship in history: Dr Michael Burleigh, University College London; to J. Arthur Rank junior research fellowship in social studies: Donald Markwell, Rhodes Scholar, Trinity College, Oxford.

Laurence Binyon Prizes, 1984: T J-P Howe, Magdalen College; Angela D. Jackson, Jesus College.

John Stallworthy Prize in Obstetrics, 1983: Heidi F. Luckhurst, Wolson College.

James P. R. Lyell Readership in Bibliography, 1985-86: Edwin Wolf II (LLD University of Pennsylvania), Librarian of Library Company of Philadelphia.

Liverpool

Grant

Medical Research Council: £88,886 to Professor H R Perkins for research into the synthesis and maturation of the peptidoglycan of Neisseria gonorrhoea.

Luncheons

London Europe Society

The Danish Foreign Minister, Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, addressed a luncheon of the London Europe Society at the Café Royal yesterday. Mr Derek Prag, MEP, was in the chair and the guests included the Ambassadors of Denmark, Sweden, Luxembourg, Belgium, France and Greece, the High Commissioner for Cyprus, Mr John Butterfill, MP, and Mr Robert Moreland, MEP.

West Africa Committee

The West Africa Committee gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, at the Savoy Hotel. Mr E. C. Judd, chairman, presided.

Law Society

The President of the Law Society, Mr Christopher Hewetson, was host at a luncheon held at 60 Carey Street yesterday. The guests were:

Viscount Whitelaw, CH, Mrs Avril Fishwick, Mr D L Hardy, Master P T Hurst, Mr R C Sawtell, Mr J H Walford, Mr A H Hoole, Mr M J Long and Mr J L Bowron (secretary-general).

Private Patients Plan

Mr J. F. Phillips, Chairman of Private Patients Plan, Mr David Lock, managing director, and the directors of the board, were hosts at a luncheon at PPP's London offices yesterday. The guests were:

Earl Alexander of Tunis, Lord Cornwallis, Sir Neville Leigh, Sir Robert Clark, Mr Olaf Lambert and Mr W J F Benton.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

Sir Peter Mills, MP, deputy chairman, United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and Mr Ted Garrett, MP, joint honorary treasurer, were hosts at a luncheon given yesterday in the House of Commons by the Executive Committee of the UK branch in honour of the 22 Commonwealth Parliamentarians attending the 1984 parliamentary seminar at Westminster.

Receptions

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a reception given at 10 Downing Street yesterday evening in honour of the Conservative Group for Europe.

National Council for Voluntary Organizations

The Duke of Edinburgh attended a reception given by the National Council for Voluntary Organizations at Drapers' Hall yesterday evening. Sir John Hedley Greenborough, president, NCVO, was the host. Among those present were Mr Peter Jay, chairman, Mrs Diana Eccles, the Ven Alan Morgan, Mr Randal Haigh and Mr Nicholas Hinton, director.

English-Speaking Union

Mrs Daphne Chotteau, Chairman of the English-Speaking Union of Belgium, received the guests at a reception held at the Hotel Astoria, Brussels, last night in honour of people from African, Caribbean and Pacific countries attending a symposium arranged by the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth and the Commission of the European Communities.

Dinners

Institute of Mathematics and Its Applications

The Duke of Edinburgh dined with officers of the Institute of Mathematics and its Applications at the Cavendish Hotel last night. Sir Harry Pitt, presided. Others present were:

Professor George Barnard, Professor Robert Churchhouse, Mr Norman Clarke, Mr Richard Davies, Professor Sir Sam Edwards, Dr Julian Hunt, Dr Glyn James, Professor Sir James Lighthill, Dame Kathleen Ollerenshaw, Miss Catherine Richards, Mr Ronald Scriven, Dr Bryan Thwaites, Dr Peter Trier, Dr Peter Wakely and Sir Alan Wilson.

Timber Trade Federation

Mr Robert G. Rogers, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Timber Trade Federation held at Grosvenor House, last night. Mr M.E. Brown, president of the federation, was in the chair. Others present included:

The Ambassadors of Romania, the Soviet Union, Poland, Norway, Finland, Czechoslavakia and the Ivory Coast, the High Commissioners for Canada and Malaysia and Mr T. M. Waterland, Minister of Forests, Government of British Columbia.

Anglo-Spanish Society

Sir John Russell, Chairman of the Anglo-Spanish Society, presided at the annual dinner held at the Inn on the Park Hotel last night. Señor Marques de Santa Cruz was the guest of honour and the Spanish Ambassador was present.

Chartered Institute of Arbitrators

The Chairman of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, Mr W Ray Turner, presided at the institute's annual dinner held in Lincoln's Inn Hall yesterday. The speakers were Sir Maurice Bathurst, QC and Mr Kingman Brewster. The guests included:

Lord and Lady Wilberforce, Lord Justice Kerr, Sir Neville Leigh, Lord Justice and Lady Goff, Mr Justice and Lady Lloyd, Mr Justice and Lady Bingham, His Honour, Sir William and Lady Stabb, Sir Gordon and Lady Borrie, Presidents and chairman of professional bodies and City institutions.

Lord Chelmer

Lord Chelmer entertained members of the St George Dining Club and their guests at dinner in the House of Lords on Tuesday. Mr Robert Brum, who was accompanied by Mrs Brum, presided and the principal guest was Mr Kenneth Clarke, QC, Minster for Health.

Cornhill Club

The Cornhill Club held its annual dinner at the Connaught Rooms last night. Mr James Prior, Secretary for State for Northern Ireland, was the guest of honour. Mr Roger Martin was in the chair and other speakers were Sir Kenneth Cork and Mr Peter Doye. A presentation was made to Mr Leonard C. Mather on his retirement as the club's president.

Royal Society of Medicine

The President of the Royal Society of Medicine, Sir James Watt, presided last night at the Nuffield Lecture on "Hybrids and Hybridity", given by Sir Cyril Clarke. After the lecture Sir John Stallworthy entertained Sir Cyril and Lady Clarke and other guests at dinner.

British Property Federation

The President of the British Property Federation, Mr Dennis Marler, was host at a dinner at Ditchley Park, Oxford, on Tuesday, March 6, at which the Minister for housing and Construction, Mr Ian Gow, was guest of honour.

Clifton College

The following music scholarships have been awarded for 1984:

Minor scholarships: D A Hill (Llandaff Cathedral School), R W Millward (Ripon Cathedral Choir School), D R Titcomb (Colston's Junior School), McWatters Scholarship.
Exhibition: N G Attwood (Prior Park School).

Poulters' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Poulters' Company for the ensuing year:

Master, Mr C. W. H. Longley; Upper Warden, Mr Deputy H. Duckworth; Renter Warden, Mr C. E. Nokes.

OBITUARY

DR MARTIN NIEMÖLLER
Resistance to Nazism

Dr Martin Niemöller, the Protestant pastor who became internationally known, first for his resistance to the Nazis in the 1930s, and after the war for his often controversial activities in support of the ecumenical movement and, in recent years, the peace movement, died on March 6 in Wiesbaden at the age of 92.

A born fighter and a passionate advocate of often unpopular causes, who had begun his career as a submarine commander in the First World War, Niemöller was a man of great personal charm and of vigorous Christian beliefs. The strength of character which enabled him to stand up to the Nazis, and to survive eight years in Sachsenhausen and Dachau, meant that he could be an uncomfortable as well as an inspiring leader.

He was President of the Hesse and Nassau province of the Evangelical Church (Lutheran) from 1947 to 1964, and a President of the World Council of Churches from 1961 to 1968.

Friedrich Gustav Emil Martin Niemöller was born at Lippstadt, in Westphalia, on January 14, 1892, the son of Pastor Heinrich Niemoller. He entered the German Navy in 1910 as a midshipman, and volunteered for U-boat service in the First World War. His exploits as a U-boat commander in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic earned him several decorations, and his book *From U-boat to Pulpit* (1934) later became a best-seller in Germany. His headstrong character revealed itself in November, 1918, when he refused to surrender his U-boat to the British.

He was ordained in 1924, and worked for a time as a secretary in the Evangelical Church's office for social welfare. In 1931 he became pastor of the influential Berlin parish of Dahlem, where his naval fame and preaching ability combined to draw large congregations. They also appreciated the strongly nationalistic tone of his sermons.

But though Niemöller was not unsympathetic to the notion of a disciplined movement which promised to "clean up" the nation, he early saw the dangers of Nazism. By the end of 1933 he had formed the Pastors' Emergency League, an association of clergy to oppose the infiltration of Nazi ideology; and out of this grew the Confessing Church, the opposition to the Nazi-inspired German Christian Movement.

Hitler recognized the threat which this posed, and summoned Niemöller personally. But Niemöller stood firm. He was several times prohibited from preaching, but when he did preach he drew crowds, and in July, 1937, after a series of courageous sermons (later published in Britain as *The Gestapo Defied*), he was arrested for "malicious attacks against the State".

Though he was acquitted of serious charges by the Special Court in February, 1938, he was held for a total of eight years, usually in solitary confinement, in Sachsenhausen and Dachau. He was released in 1945 when American troops found him in Italy, together with Léon Blum, Schuschnigg and Schacht. Before his sucicide Hiter had ordered the execution of several prominent prisoners, including Niemöller, but the order was not carried out.

In the course of this long confinement – when one of the few books he had was Shakespeare in English – Niemöller came to admire the spirituality of some Roman Catholic priests with whom he shared a cell for a time, and came close to converting to Rome. When the war broke out his patriotism led him to offer his services to the Navy; but the offer was rejected, for which he was later grateful.

Once the war was over, he emerged determined the German church life should be brought fully into the mainstream of European and world Christian relationships. It was his eager leadership that helped to organize the Stuttgart Declaration of 1945 which confessed the war guilt of Germany and German churchmen; and three years later, at the formation of the World Council of Churchmen in Amsterdam, he was part of the German delegation which was welcomed into membership.

Niemöller himself insisted on sharing the guilt. As he put it, "First they came for the Jews. I was silent. I was not a Jew. Then they came for the Communists. I was silent. I was not a Communist. Then they came for the trade unionists. I was silent. I was not a trade unionist. Then they came for me. There was no one left to speak for me".

In 1945 he became President of the Church's Office for Foreign Relations, and two years later also President of the Church province of Hesse and Nassau, – refusing the title of Bishop as being not democratic. He began to make frequent speaking tours to Britain, the United States and elswhere, winning great acclaim and doing much to restore faith in the German churches.

But he soon ran into controversy. He was a strong believer in the cause of German unity and, at a time when it was far from widely accepted, advocated reconciliation with the East. In 1952, surrounded by controversy, he made a much publicized trip to the Soviet Union. In 1956 he lost his position as head of the Church's foreign affairs office, and in 1958 was only narrowly reelected as President of the Church in Hesse and Nassau.

In 1954 he had been converted to Christain pacifism, and he became an ardent advocate of a neutral, disarmed and reunited Germany. He opposed the rearmament of the two Germanies, and argued that Stalin should have been taken up on his offer to allow East Germany to become part of a reunited and neutral Germany.

He was an early advocate of nuclear disarmament, maintaining that nuclear weapons were unacceptable to the Christian conscience. This led in 1959 to a confrontation with Herr Franz Josef Strauss, then Defence Minister, who tried to have him charged with defaming the armed forces.

Niemöller retired in 1964 from his position as President of the Church in Hesse and Nassau, and from then on, although he was 72, began an active life as a leading advocate of the Christian peace movement. He continued to travel untiringly until he was in his late 80s, criticizing the Church in West Germany for being reactionary, and attacking the policies of both East and West.

In private life Niemöller was warm and humorous, belying the somewhat autocratic tendency he brought to his public duties. Even those who oposed him on political ground did not question the sincerity and force of his beliefs.

He had maried in 1919 Else Bremer, the sister of a close friend in the Navy, and her fortitude during his imprisonment had been a source of strength to him. They had four sons, one of whom was killed on the eastern front, and three daughters. His wife's death in a car accident in 1961 was a severe blow. In 1971 he married Sibylle von Sell.

SIR JOHN ADAMS

Sir John Adams, CMG, FRS, who has died aged 63 at his home near Geneva, designed and built high energy particle accelerators for nuclear physics research; played a leading role in building up CERN (Centre Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire) at Geneva, the worlds first international research establishment; and was a central figure in European engineering physics for 30 years.

John Bertram Adams was born on May 25 1920 and educated at Eltham College, London. From school he joined the Siemens Research Laboratories at Woolwich, working there until it was destroyed by enemy action. He was then directed to work at the government's wartime radar development laboratory at Swanage and then at Malvern.

There his work on short wavelength systems caught attention, and he moved to Harwell in 1945 as a founding member of H.B.W. Skinner's general physics division. Under the project leadership of Gerald Pickavance, Adams engineered and brought into operation in 1949 Europe's first major post-war accelerator, the 180MeV cyclotron at Harwell, which operated successfully for 30 years.

It was here that his all-round mastery of the physics and engineering of complicated devices became apparent. He had a thorough grasp of all the details, and yet preserved a balanced view of the whole. Moreover, an artistic talent gave his work elegance. With Frank Goward and Mervyn Hine he turned to the design of larger, higher-energy circular accelerators; and moved to Geneva to join CERN in 1953.

The pioneering of this the first-ever international research laboratory was a major task shared between many colleagues. Adams was appointed Director of Proton Synchrotron Division in 1954, thus taking full responsibiity for CERN's main apparatus. The 25 GeV proton synchrotron was the first high energy accelerator to incorporate the new strong-focussing principle invented in the USA.

Adams and his group brought this novel and very difficult machine successfully into operation in 1959, not only to cost and programme as forecast, but with a margin of performance which enabled the machine comfortably to exceed its design specification. It is still in operation. This achievement established both his own and CERN's reputation for good management; and provided the proven example of successful international cooperation on difficult scientific projects.

In 1960 he was appointed Director-General of CERN, but shortly afterwards was invited by the UKAEA and Lord Hailsham back to the UK to be Director of the newly-established laboratory at Culham, for research on Controlled Nuclear Fusion, a post he was able to take up full-time in 1961. His skill as an engineer and planner completed the Culham Laboratory by the end of 1964 (again to cost and time) and it was opened, with a major international conference, by C. P. Snow in his ministerial capacity, in 1965.

Unlike other UKAEA laboratories, Culham was designed as an open site with no classified work and a maximum of international cooperation; it rapidly became an important centre for research scientists on controlled nuclear fusion, from all over the world.

Adams was amongst the scientists and engineers who were harnessed by the Labour Government of 1964 to advise on major changes in the structure and objectives of government research laboratories. Adams was appointed (part-time) controller of the newly formed Ministry of Technology, and in 1966 Member for Research of the UKAEA, through which many of the applications to industry were inaugurated. With extensions made by Lord Rothschild, many of these features of the UK science structures remain today.

Adams's reputation and experience were of great value to the UK in overseas relations, especially with the Soviet Union which he visited with Mr Wilson, then Prime Minister, to set up the Anglo-Soviet agreement on scientific and technical cooperation. As Academician Artsimovitch remarked after a successful piece of Anglo-Soviet scientific cooperation, "the good Lord has especially created Adams so that mankind may be provided with high energy particle accelerators".

Adams returned to Geneva in 1969 to lead his last great accelerator project, the 450 GeV super-proton-sychrotron, brought into operation in 1976. This too proved an outstanding success, and still serves European researchers working on the ultimate nature of particulate matter. He served a second time as Director General of CERN from 1976-1980.

Adams was honoured with a CMG and a knighthood for his work as an architect of international scientific cooperation and for his engineering and scientific contribution to knowledge for which he was elected FRS. He was also awarded the Faraday Medal of IEE, and medals from Institute of Physics. His only degrees were honorary ones (Universities of Milan, Geneva, Surrey, Strathclyde and Birmingham).

He is survived by his wife Renie whom he married in 1943 at Malvern, and three children.

Science report

Venus volcanoes aid Earth research

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Volcanic eruptions equal to the force of the Krakatoa blast in Indonesia in 1883 occur on Venus every five to ten years, according to data from one of the Pioneer scientific spacecraft which has been orbiting the planet for five years.

More frequent disturbances, larger than the recent El Chichon eruption in Mexico which has caused a veil of dust in the upper atmospher of the nothern hemispher, take place between the gigantic disruptions.

Evidence of those volcanic events have been studied by scientists of the National Aeronatutics and Space Administration in the United States and by astronomers and geophysicists in universities there and in Europe. One purpose of the observations of Venus has been to discover whether they might reveal information about the early processes which forged the Earth.

The volcanic activity on Venus has also been recorded by the large Arecibo observatory radar in Puerto Rico, whose images have revealed mountainous features in detail.

One of its photographs, published in *Aviation Week & Space Technoloy*, shows the main shape of Maxwell Montes, a very old, dead volcano which is in the middle of the largest mountain range of the planet.

According to Dr Harold Masarsky of the United States Geological Survey in Flagstaff, Arizona, Venus does not appear to have an Earth-like system of plate tectonics, or the large-scale movements of planetary crust to which mountain building, geological faulting and continental drift is attributed on Earth.

The intense volcanic activity is believed to be the primary means for dissipating the planet's internal heat and forces.

The details of surface features such as volcanoes were picked out initially by a radar scanner on the Pioneer spacecraft. But an indication of the location of disturbances and the size of eruptions was provided by a spectrometer which measured unexpectedly high concentrations of sulphur dioxide, a common product of volcanic activity.

An electric field detector also helped in finding volcanic zones through the discovery of localized lightning activity near the many formations resembling geologically young volcanoes. In addition, radio instruments revealed the existence of large gravity anomalies on Venus. If the experience of Earth is valid then a large positive gravity anomaly under a volcano means it is less than a million years old.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev R G Coppen, curate of St George's with All Saints', Douglas, diocese of Sodor and Man, to be curate-in-charge of St John, Kidlington, within the team ministry of Kidlington, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev R G Greenall, Vicar of St John's, Coppull, near Chorley, diocese of Blackburn, to be Vicar of St Thomas's, Garstang, same diocese.

The Rev H R M Harries, assistant Chaplain in Chief, RAF, to be priest-in-charge of Great Brickhill with Bow Brickhill and Little Brickhill, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev J Harris, curate of St Mary's with Christ Church, Wanstead, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Vicar of Penponds, diocese of Truro.

The Rev S D Harrop, curate of Oldham team ministry, diocese of Manchester, to be Vicar of St Barnabas, Oldham, same diocese.

The Rev K A Hugo, diocesan communications officer and Vicar, Potterne with Worton and Marston, diocese of Salisbury, to be also a non-residentiary canon and prebendary, Salisbury Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev C Lanisbery, Vicar, Normacot, diocese of Lichfield, to be Vicar, St Mary and St Chad, Longton, same diocese.

The Rev R D Leaming, Curate, Holy Trinity, Darlington, diocese of Durham, to be Vicar, St James', Hamsterley, same diocese.

The Rev E J C Leeeby, Vicar, Christ Church, Thurnby Lodge, diocese of Leicester, to be Rector, Swinford with Catthorpe, Shawell and Stanford, same diocese.

The Rev D R G Lockyer, Team Rector, Speke, diocese of Liverpool, to be Vicar, Salterhebble, St Jude, diocese of Wakefield.

The Rev S J Matthews, Rector, Sprotborough, Doncaster, diocese of Sheffield, to be also Rural Dean of Adwick-le-Street, same diocese.

The Rev A G Morrison, Curate, St Mary, Hayes, diocese of London, to be Rector, Black Notley, diocese of Chelmsford.

The Rev M F Perham, domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester, diocese of Winchester, to be Rector, Oakdale team ministry, diocese of Salisbury.

The Rev G Perry, Rector, St Ive with Quethiock, diocese of Truro, to be Rector, St Dennis, same diocese.

The Rev J J Quinn, Curate, St Andrew's, Gorleston, diocese of Norwich, to be Rector, Belton, and Rector, Burgh Castle, same diocese.

The Rev H H Rann, Vicar, Colyton with Colyford, and Priest-in-charge, Southleigh, diocese of Exeter, to be also Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.

The Rev B Rice, diocesan director of education, diocese of Birmingham, to be diocesan social responsibility officer with responsibility for ministry to local government, diocese of Durham.

The Rev J Randall, warden of the Rochester diocesan conference and retreat house, diocese of Rochester, to be team rector in the Trunch group of parishes, diocese of Norwich.

The Rev R M Sigrist, chaplain, Royal Navy, to be team vicar in the Sidmouth team ministry, diocese of Exeter.

The Rev J G M Scott, priest-in-charge, Bampton, Morebath, Clayhanger and Petton, diocese of Exeter, also to be prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.

The Rev P S Stephens, Vicar, Emmanuel, Plymouth and Rural Dean of Plymouth Sutton, diocese of Exeter, to be also prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.

The Rev S J Smith, Rector, St Martin of Tours, Bilborough with Strelley, diocese of Southwell, to be Rector, St Mary's, East Leake and priest-in-charge, Costock, Rempstone, Stanford-on-Soar, and West Leake, same diocese.

The Rev R E Swann, Curate, Holy Trinity, Southport, diocese of Liverpool, to be Rector, St Mary's, Rufford with Holmeswood, and Chaplain of Rufford Hospital, diocese of Blackburn.

The Rev D J Tizzard, Salisbury diocesan director for social responsibility and Salisbury diocese's senior chaplain to the deaf and hard of hearing; to be also a non-residentiary canon and prebendary, Salisbury Cathedral.

The Rev M J Woodgate, Rural Dean of Streatham, diocese of Southwark, to be Rector, St Magnus the Martyr, Lower Thames Street, with St Margaret, New Fish Street and St Michael, Crooked Lane, Diocese of London.

The Rev C S Tull, Team Rector of the Oakmoor team ministry, and Rural Dean of South Molton, diocese of Exeter; to be also prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.

The Rev J F W Watson, Vicar, St Andrew, Plymouth, St Paul, and St George, diocese of Exeter; to be also prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.

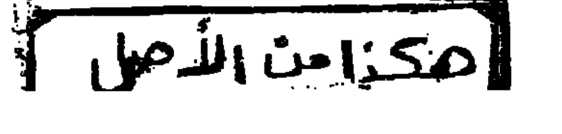
The Rev J A Younger, Vicar, All Saints, with St John the Evangelist, Clifton, diocese of Bristol; to be religious affairs producer, BBC Radio Nottingham, diocese of Southwell.

Resignations and retirements

The Rev Canon D Bringloe, formerly Rector, Pakefield, and an honorary canon of Norwich Cathedral, diocese of Norwich, to resign and become an honorary canon emeritus, Norwich Cathedral.

The Rev Canon D F Matthews, Rector, St Swithun, Hempsted, diocese of Gloucester, to resign on April 30.

The Rev P Swinbank, Vicar, Stebbing with Lindsell, diocese of Chelmsford, to resign and retire on June 30.



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THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Trafalgar may now opt to leave P&O alone

The air of disbelief when Trafalgar House first offered to take over Scott Lithgow from British Shipbuilders was almost tangible. The Trafalgar share price has suffered, especially on days when it seemed that Trafalgar might actually succeed in acquiring the troubled Clydeside yard. The Trafalgar board, especially Mr Eric Parker who is carving a name for himself as chief executive, saw the deal in an entirely different, wholly serious and constructive light. On the conditions Trafalgar had laid down, the absorbing of a bankrupt shipyard faced with losing two of the three jobs it had still to complete, made a great deal of Trafalgar-type sense.

There were, inevitably in the Trafalgar contex, valuable tax losses – valuable only if the group made a success of its acquisition; and more to the point, there was the chance of welding Trafalgar's Teeside rig building facilities with Scott Lithgow's capacity, when the wind is in the right direction and the lads are in the mood, to build the main oil rig structures. how far these perceived advantages will be diluted by the 75 per cent – 25 per cent agreement to proceed in harness with Howard Doris, it is too early to say.

For the City, however, the more important question is whether Trafalgar will now wish to revive its bid for P & O, assuming that the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's report and Mr Norman Tebbitt, on whose desk at the department of Trade that report now sits, do not put insuperable obstacles in the way. The working assumption is that Mr Tebbitt will not stand in the way, but it is now much less likely that Trafalgar would promptly respond to his green light. Mr Nigel Broackes, the Trafalgar chairman, does not get himself or his company into situations from which there is no withdrawal. It would be entirely rational for Trafalgar to opt for the sidelines and watch the P & O team, leaner, fitter and captained now by Mr Jeffrey Sterling, perform for a while. The logic of a merger on the two groups has hardly diminished, which of course is not to say that P & O would not strenuously resist a new Trafalgar bid. With the adrenalin flowing as it now is, Mr Sterling would be disappointed if he were not to be called from his corner to fight Mr Broackes.

I would not put my shirt on a contest, let alone on the result. But as with the Clyde case, there are always deals within deals.

New rules in the money market game?

Across City lunch tables yesterday, it was suggested that the current stately gavette between the Bank of England and the banks over interest rates contained a more profound structural significance, notably that the Bank of England was trying hard to depoliticise its dealing rates in the bill market. Just as Barclays had signalled a willingness to adopt a more nimble stance over base rate changes the Bank wanted to show itself to be more neutral over what rates it paid for bills, thus encouraging the market to pay less attention to its activities.

Some reasonable evidence certainly exists to endorse the talk. Yesterday's discreet cut of ¼ point in bill intervention rates follows Barclays' lead, rather than pointing towards even lower rates. The Bank appears not to be arm-twisting behind the scenes; witness the fact that only the Bank of Scotland saw fit yesterday to follow Barclays initiative in cutting its base rate by 0.25 per cent to 8.75 per cent.

Bank assistance to the discount market was certainly heavy, with the early morning shortage of around £700m revised subsequently to £900m. Sales and repurchase agreements totalled £400m, while the authorities also helped the discount houses with direct loans at unspecified rates.

Longer term it makes sense for the Bank to try to switch attention away from the current fixation with dealing rates. When the original system was introduced some four years ago, it was designed to increase freedom of manoeuvre, but the corporate sector's cash flow crisis led to the present Vatican-style rigidity.

Cynics will argue that the Old Lady's apparent conversion from the tactics of the Duke of York to those of the Duke of Plaza Tore will be shortlived. Come another sterling crisis, and the traditional system of tight controls would be reimposed. By the same token, how can the Bank maintain that it is standing aside from the market, when it is still resisting discount houses' offers of bills at even lower rates?

In a sense, the logic of such comments misses the point that the general atmosphere appears to be changing. If the Treasury and Bank of England feel confident enough to indicate that they plan to leave markets more to their own devices, then the whole rate structure may be sailing into calmer waters. The big push, to get rates down from the mid-teens, may now be over, and slight fluctuations in the 8 per cent-9 per cent base rate zone can be tolerated.

Certainly the authorities cannot feel too disappointed with their recent debt sales record. The upward revision of the money market shortage after midday suggests that perhaps half of the new tap, exchequer 10 per cent 1989, has been allotted, notwithstanding the building societies' uncertainty about their taxing future.

Modest proposals for SDRs

Developing countries have consistently argued that the world – by which they mean chiefly themselves – is desparately short of liquidity, which can be solved only by a fresh allocation of Special Drawing Rights, the reserve currency of the International Monetary Fund.

The issue was buried at last September's annual meeting But it is now well up on the agenda for the April meeting in Washington of the IMF's key policy-making body, the Interim Committee.

The developing countries were originally pressing for an allocation of SDR 15 billion a year on top of the SDR 21 billion now held in reserves throughout the world. This found little favour with the industrial nations, who are fearful of the effect a big SDR issue might have on inflation

Since then, however, the industrial countries – through the Group of 10 forum – have been toying with more modest proposals, for, perhaps an annual SDR 4 billion over the next three years,

Yesterday's recommendation from the Washington-based Institute for International Economies, for a SDR 34 billion allocation this year followed by SDR 9 billion next year is thus likely to go down like a lead balloon.

Sweeping changes likely on unit trust commissions

By Philip Robinson

In the midst of the turmoil in the Stock Exchange and the debate over the Gower report on investor protection, sweeping changes in the commission levels allowed to be earned on the sale of unit trusts are likely by the Unit Trust Association. This comes after Arbuthnot Securities' resignation from the association in order to pay record commission rates for selling a new trust.

Mr Mark St Giles, former chairman of the association, and now chief executive of the GT Unit Trust Group, said that a 1¼ per cent marketing allowance, at present only paid to authorized and licensed dealers could be broadened to include stockbrokers, banks and building societies.

This would put the commission earned from selling unit trusts at a level competitive with that earned selling unit-linked life assurance.

Pressure to widen those eligible to receive both the fixed commission for qualified intermediaries (1¼ per cent) and the 1¾ per cent marketing allowance has been building up for some time.

Mr St Giles said: "In the light of the current freer thinking on commissions generally in the City the association may choose to widen the number of people eligible for the minimum although I do not think the UTA would raise the 3 per cent ceiling. The result may be that it will mean more costs for the client at the end of the line."

The changes hinge of whether Arbuthnot's new fund, called the Portfolio Trust, launched on Monday, is a success. Minimum investment is £2,500 for the trust which is made up of four funds in the American, British, Japanese and European markets. There is an initial 3½ per cent charge and an annual charge of a record 2½ per cent, against an industry average of between ½ per cent and 1 per cent.

But Arbuthnot, whose chairman, Mr Peter Ashley Miller, is an executive member of the Unit Trust Association had to resign from the association because it intends to pay brokers a renewal commission starting at ¾ per cent, and rising to 1.5 per cent on sums above £500,000, for all cash left with the trust every year.

The appeal of the new trust is that it has taken advice from leading tax Counsel which has advised that a switch from one fund to another within the trust should not attract capital gains tax or stamp duty.

However, the Inland Revenue has yet to rule on the two points and Arbuthnot has reserved the right to charge clients for any stamp duty which may be incurred and cannot accept liablility for any capital gains tax charged to investors.

It is this technical structure of the trust which rivals are watching keenly. If the Inland Revenue accepted a switch within a trust would be capital gains tax exempt, industry sources say it would change the entire unit trust investment structure in Britain.

A rival unit trust group said yesterday that Arbuthnot's high charges would inevitably put pressure on other unit trust groups to raise their rates in order to compete on equal terms with the investment advisers.

The association has said that if other groups need to leave the association to compete on commission terms it would need to review its rules.

Record run is halted

The stock market's record breaking run came to a halt yesterday as investors waited for the other three high street banks to fall in line with Barclays' decision to cut its base rate to 8¾ per cent.

The *FT* Index tumbled 6.2 to 835.4 after a promising start with the *FT-SE* 100 losing 8.9 at 1055.6.

Market report, page 18

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1055.6 down 8.9 (day's high: 1063.1, low: 1055.6)
FT Index: 835.4 down 6.2
FT Gilts: 83.35 up 0.04
FT All Share: 500.70 down 1.85
Bargains: 20,217
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 108.68 down 0.06
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1,141.02 down 11.51
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10021.20
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,091.44 down 0.24
Amsterdam: 169.9 up 0.5
Sydney: AO Index 725.0 down 10.7

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.4760 down 90 pts
Index 81.4 down 0.2
DM 3.7750 down 0.02
FrF 11.5950 down 0.1100
Yen 329.50 down 2.25
Dollar
Index 124.6 down 0.2
DM 2.5560 up 0.0040
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.47445
Dollar DM 2.5560

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 8.75, 9
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 9⅛
3 month interbank 9 - 11/16-9
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10⅛ - 9¼
3 month DM 5 9/16 - 5 7/16
3 month Fr F 16¼ - 16

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $402 pm $398.75
close $399.50-$400 (£271-£271.50)
New York (latest): $399.25
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$411.50-413 (£279-£280)
Sovereigns* (new):
$93.50-$94.50 (£63.25-£64)
*Excludes VAT

US oilmen dig in to fight off predators

From Bailey Morris, Washington

News of two big mergers in the American oil industry in the last two months has set the stage for another round of takeovers with intense speculation on Wall Street over the next likely candidate.

Analysts said the thirst for inexpensive oil and gas reserves which led to the proposed mergers between Standard Oil of California and Gulf Oil and Texaco and Getty was bound to produce more such ventures.

According to one analyst: "Everygody in the industry, even the biggest of companies, is hiring professionals to help then stave off unwanted bids. Practically every oil company of any size is on someone's list."

He said a growing number of analysts now believe that Superior Oil will be the next sold. Both Mobil Oil and Standard Oil of Ohio have confirmed reports they are studying Superior as a possible takeover target.

There were also reports on Wall Street that Mobil will examine the Socal-Gulf proposed merger to see if it would be worth trying to break in with a higher bid than the 80 to 85-a-share Coal is prepared to pay for Gulf.

Meanwhile, several Canadian companies are lining up to bid for Gulf's Canadian unit which Social has indicated it would like to sell if the merger is consummated. (Mr Tony Busch, a spokesman for Social, said yesterday the company would "probably pursue plans to dispose of the controlling interest in Gulf Canada."

The intense bidding war on Wall Street for oil companies which are once considered unlikely takeover targets prompted analysts to draw up a new list of candidates.

The list includes: Phillips Petroleum, which is priced attractively but has scattered reserves; Sun, also well priced and endowed with large American reserves; Ker-McGee, which has sizable interests beyond its oil properties; Amerada Hess, which struck it rich in the North Sea but has a limited marketing operation; Pennzoil, which unsuccessively sought control of Getty; Louisana Lan and Exploration, which is high-priced and a constant subject of takeover rumors and Unocal.

● Venezuela's acting energy minister, Señor Herman Anzola, does not expect any reduction in the country's oil exports and revenues, denying reports of a possible oil production cut by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries of a million barrels a day.

Jourdan plans USM quote for Quant

By Ian Griffiths

Mary Quant the Sixties personality who pioneered the mini skirt is set to make a comeback in the City. The company bearing her name may be floated on the USM soon.'

Worldwide sales of Mary Quant products such as make-up, shoes and hosiery are running at £30m a year and, with the designer herself still working on new products, there are strong prospects of more revenue-generating licensing deals particularly in Japan.

Mary Quant Holdings is now firmly in the grasp of Thomas Jourdan, the investment holdings group, after its acquisition of 40 per cent of Mary Quant shares last year. The remaining shares in Quants are held by Jourdan's chairman, Mr Archie McNair, and his co directors Mary Quant and her husband, Mr Alexander Plunket Green.

Mr McNair said yesterday: 'We are working hard at making Qaunt more profitable and there is a great possibility for it to be exploited. When the profit record is established we will be looking at the USM.'

He denied that the Quant name is outdated and cited recent market research which showed that 98 per cent of the public was fully aware of what it represents, compared with a 64 per cent awareness of the Laura Ashley name.

Mary Quant: Hopes for USM listing

Quant Holdings and Jourdan are linked through a complex arrangement whereby Quant designs and markets the goods and Jourdan collects royalties.

For that reason, Jourdan does not publish separate profit figures for Quant, but it is possible to deduce them from the Jourdan accounts.

Mary Quant Holdings returned profits of £33,000 before tax, in the year to January 1983, but on the basis of Jourdan's consolidated results for the year to December 1983, Quant profits have increased to £145,000.

Jourdan's pretax profits for the year were up by 43 per cent to £672,180.

TUC stays away from Neddy

By Our Financial Staff

A meeting of the National Economic Development Council was boycotted yesterday by the TUC in protest at the union ban at GCHQ Cheltenham, and Sir Terence Beckett director general of Confederation of British Industry said the NEDC could not carry on in the long run without a union voice.

The Union officials, including Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, were to have had talks with members of the Cabinet and officials of the CBI about jobs in higher education and the cotton industry.

The TUC General Council said last week it would withdraw its MEDC representative.

Sir Terence said before the London meeting that the unions had to weigh up carefully their position. He added: "They complain they have not got the influence they used to have, but if they do not come to Neddy and other joint bodies it strikes me they are going to have less influence.

Their point of view will obviously not be put across today, but I think it right to carry of with the meeting.

The CBI represents companies as a whole, and we shall do our best to represent the interests of the entire workforce".

NEWS IN BRIEF

Steel aid scheme scrapped

The Government last night announced the ending of the £34m Private Sector Steel Scheme, set up to help firms tackle the drop in demand for steel products.

Mr Norman Lamont, Industry Minister of State, described the scheme as a "success" but said in a written Commons reply that it was closing because cash earmarked for it was "fully committed."

However, a spokesman for his department said later that the decision was "in line with our EEC commitment under the State Aids Regime that industry should be made to stand on its own two feet."

The limited finance for the scheme had been agreed with the EEC and for this reason it was not being extended.

● **Aeg-Telefunken** is reportedly about to sell its remaining 25 per cent stake in Telefunken Fernseh und Rundfunk to Thomson-Brandt, which already controls a 75 per cent interest in Aeg's former consumer electronics unit.

● **West Germany** is blocking steel import agreements between the EEC and Spain and countries from the European Free Trade Association, according to EEC officials. Germany wants to reduce its imports from Spain this year because there is a "special problem" there.

● **AUSTRALIAN** exports rose 5 per cent to A$2.11 billion (£1.30m) in January from A$2.01 billion in December, according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The figures showed a significant increase in cereal and cereal preparation exports, due mostly to stepped up wheat exports.

Boost for Aer Lingus

The delivery yesterday of two 36-seat Short 360 commuter airliners to the Irish national carrier Aer Lingus, under a £5.54m contract, heralds an expansion of air services between Dublin and British provisional cities and an increase in Irish cross-border trade.

The Aer Lingus chief executive, Mr David Kennedy, said the two aircraft would operate scheduled services from Dublin to Liverpool, Leeds and Bradford, and Edinburgh and Bristol.

The declining Liverpool route had been saved and the Leeds and Bradford route reopened with 11 months of experimental operation by a leased 30-seat Short 330, which would now be returned to the makers.

Traffic on the Merseyside service had increased by more than 50 per cent through higher frequencies operated by the smaller aircraft.

Lagos and Bahrain lead cost-of-living survey

London loses high-price label

By Graham Searjeant
Financial Editor

Expensive though a hotel room may seem to the average Briton paying his own way, London is becoming relatively cheaper for the businessman who has to compare it with New York, Tokyo or the oil states.

A few yeara ago, London had risen spectacularly in one of the most embarrassing league tables that of the world's most expensive cities. But competition during the slump, lower inflation rates and, most noticeably, the continuing fall in the sterling exchange rate since 1981 have changed all that.

Employment Conditions Abroad Ltd, a company which specializes in comparing pay, conditions and costs for executives in different countries, now puts London at only 25th in a survey covering 80 countries. The comparison is based on estimated total daily living expenses, including the cost of a hotel room.

In a sample of 12 cities widely used by travelling businessmen, London has fallen from fifth to seventh place in a year (see table). Although London still ranks fifth most expensive for a hotel room alone, Britain's capital makes up for this in lower general costs for services.

Apart from any other drawbacks, Lagos is the city many business travellers will be happy to avoid, at £158 a day, for times the cost of the altogether more attractive Portuguese capital Lisbon, a powerful incentive to switch from oil to port shipping. In the full survey, the Gulf states, Iraq and Nigeria heads the table of expense in both years.

London was said to cost about £100 a day, cheaper than New York or Tokyo.

The survey assumes a four-star hotel as well as covering restaurant meals, city centre taxi fares and incidental living costs. But it confirms a survey carried out for the British Tourist Authority last November by Staniland Hall Associates. This showed that Britain had in 12 months move down from seventh to ninth most expensive, among 14 capitals in Europe, North America and Japan.

THE WORLD'S MOST EXPENSIVE CITIES

			Total daily rate (including hotel room)	Hotel only (single room with bath)
			(All figures in £ sterling)	
1.	(1)	Lagos	158	70
2.	(2)	Manama (Bahrain)	128	57
3.	(3)	New York	124	67
4.	(6)	Tokyo	113	42
5.	(4)	Oslo	110	47
6.	(11)	Peking	101	61
7.	(5)	London	99	56
8.	(8)	Bangkok	95	47
9.	(9)	Paris	86	44
10.	(7)	Frankfurt	82	38
11.	(10)	Nairobi	61	25
12.	(12)	Lisbon	40	17

( ) previous year

Strong & Fisher plans Nadir share deal

By Philip Robinson

Strong & Fisher (Holdings) the clothing and leather manufacturer, is seeking shareholders' approval to sell a quarter of the company's shares at less than half the market price to Mr Asil Nadir, the Turkish financier who runs the Polly Peck and Wearwell clothing companies.

Mr Nadir is buying 3.6 million new shares at 70p each through his offshore investment vehicle Restro Investments. The purchase price compares with a market price up 10p yesterday at 198p. His stake will represent 24 per cent of the enlarged capital.

The sale is to raise £2.5m cash for Strong & Fisher, whose last rights issue call to all shareholders in November 1981 raised £2.6m.

Mr John Hawksfield, Strong's finance director, says that the company's trading record since then has prevent it raising cash from a further rights issue and the 70p per share being offered to Mr Nadir compared with a share price before it was known he was involved.

Mr Nadir's mere presence as a shareholder or rumoured shareholder in a number of companies was enough last year to send their share prices soaring.

A year ago Strong was reporting pretax losses of £825,000. The shares hit 30p. Last November when the company reported it was back in the black, the shares climbed to 77p.

Yesterday Strong reported figures for the six months to the end of last December showing a £1.2m profit pretax against the £800,000 loss a year earlier.

Despite telling sahreholders that initial orders in the present second half year are encouraging and margins remain good, Strong is reserving any decision on dividend payments until the full year's figures.

MONEY MARKET

The discount houses had a difficult day yesterday. They were faced with a hugh shortage which the Bank of England estimated at midday had swollen to about £900m from its initial forecast of about £750m.

The market also had to cope with uncertainty about the level at which bank base rates may settle since the other clearing banks were not following the lead set by Barclays with its mere quarter-point cut on Tuesday.

Many market operators believe the other banks may not make a decision until after the Budget.

In its market operations, the Bank of England established its new level of intervention rates, all a quarter-point down on previous levels.

It bought £472m of bills outright. The balance of the assistance was provided by £395m of purchase and resale agreements.

Houses paid up to 9¼ per cent for fresh money during the morning. By mid-afternoon, funds were being found in places at 9 per cent.

Once the bank was seen to have given ample help, rates fell to closing levels of between 8 and 6½ per cent.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¼%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 5¾%, £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¾%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Mr Paul Volker's warning on the United States budget deficit prompted a swift change of sentiment on foreign exchange markets yesterday. The dollar staged a strong rally after the Federal Reserve chairman's statement.

The West German currency, which was below 2.5200 earlier ended the day 20 points lower at 2.5560.

Sterling too continued to express concern over lower British interest rate trends. It finished 90 points lower against the dollar, at $1.4760. But of greater significance was the slide in the trade-weighted index. Although edging off the bottom at the final calculation of 81.4 (81.6 overnight), the index was at its lowest position since April 11 last year.

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Optimistic signs at Boots

Shares of Boots, the high street chemist, continued to take a beating yesterday losing another 6p to 159p amid growing signs of a split among brokers over future prospects.

Buckmaster & Moore, the broker, has been bearish of the shares recently, but appears to be taking a different view now following lunch with Boots yesterday. "We were the first into the market to sell and will probably be the first into buy", said a spokesman.

Boots price has been left behind by the market and has probably fallen aout 10 per cent over the past month, or so, following bearish noises from American brokers over the group's decision to market Ibuprofen in the US.

Buckmaster says the shares are starting to look very reasonable at this level and it will no longer be recommending them as a "sell".

Last week Boots met with the broker Grieveson Grant, which came away depressed about profits growth despite a worthwhile Christmas sales period. Grieveson Grant got the impression that market estimates of between £158m and £160m for the present year against £125.6m last time had been pitched too high. This has led other brokers to take a closer look at their own forecast's with a view to downgrading.

Attempts at extending Tuesday's record breaking run in the equity market soon ran out of steam as investors awaited moves by the other three high street banks to cut their base rates to fall in line with Barclays ¼ per cent reduction to 8¾ per cent. However, the other banks did not appear in any rush to follow Barclays lead.

Barclays added a further 8p to 542p on its move, while **National Westminster** lost an early lead to close unchanged at 702p after Tuesday's figures. **Midland** reporting later today also held steady at 402p with **Lloyds** advancing 2p to 594p ahead of figures tomorrow. **Bank of Scotland** improved 3p to 687p and **Royal Bank of Scotland** 1p to 220p.

Among blue chips ICI tumbled 16p to 576p amid heavy trading of shares on Wall Street where more than 5 million shares changed hands. Salomon Bros managed to place a block of 4 million shares worth £23.04m. **BTR** also encountered profit taking after Tuesday's strong run on the back of American buying losing 3p to 469p.

Hanson Trust has benefited from being included among the top 30 constituents rising 3p to 187p as over 1 million shares changed hands. There was also support for the new Hanson Loan 8 per cent 2004-09.

Bargain hunters could do worse than look at shares of Abaco Investments, the old Greencoat Properties, still sitting on more than £4m following last year's rights issue and reorganization. The broker, Grenfell and Colegrave, is looking for £250,000 in the year to June 30, excluding the sale of the group's Kingston project. But the price is likely to benefit more from future developments on both the property and financial services side and has led Grenfell & Colegrave to recommend them for substantial growth over the next three years. The price was unchanged at 15½p yesterday.

Other movers included **Beecham** down 8p at 318p, **Glaxo** 10p at 782p, **Hawker Siddeley** 6p at 396p, **Lucas Industries** 3p at 206p, **Marks & Spencer** 4p at 234p and **Vickers** 2p at 162p. **Unilever** also dipped 10p at 945p reflecting recent figures.

The FT index closed at its low for the day 6.2 down at 835.4, while the SE-FT lost 8.9 at 1055.6.

Gilts failed to hold on to early gains of up to £½ prompted by the downward pressure on interest rates and by the close of business prices were barely altered on overnight levels. Applications for a new "tap" Exchequer 10 per cent 1989 'A' were allotted in full.

Some dealers estimated that only half of the £1,000 being issued by way of tender at a minimum price of £98 had been allocated. The gilt market had been looking for a sell-out in the stock and this may lead to it opening at a small discount when dealings start later today.

The bear squeeze among the life insurance companies seems to have been short lived as prices continued to lose ground. Pearl led the way down with a fall of 17p to 777p followed by **Hambro Life** 12p to 426p, **Sun Life** 10p to 587p, **Refuge** 10p to 406p, **Legal & General** 10p to 486p and **London & Manchester** 8p to 485p.

Oil shares were another dull market keeping a close eye on events in America where **Texaco** has just announced plans for a $13b merger with **Sun Oil** of California. Despite the fierce fighting in the Middle East BP shed 10p to 425p, while **Shell** lost 15p to 631p, **Britoil** 10p to 238p, **Ranger Oil** 10p to 585p, **International Thomson** 15p to 795p and **Berkeley Exploration** 5p to 121p. **Atlantic Resources** rallied another 20p to 480p after the shakeout earlier this week conneted with the hammering of a Dublin firm of stockbrokers.

After failing to pick up any shares in Hallite, the synthetic and plastics group, Robert Moss has now focussed its attention on Cole Group with the purchase of 242,000 shares. Cole Group jumped 10p to 156p, after 162p, yesterday and the market is now talking in terms of a full bid shortly. If not, Moss is expected to increase its holding in the company above the current 8 per cent.

Crosby Woodfield, the springs and pressings group, slipped 2p to 14p after an agreed £2.9m bid from **Habit Precision Engineering**, which already owns a 28.7 per cent stake. Habit is offering 27 of its own shares for every 100 in Crosby. Habit lost 5p at 54p.

Mr Stephen Everett, managing director of Australis, the Western Australian gold mining company, was in town yesterday soothing troubled brows of the big City institutions which own 12 million of the 50 million shares in issue.

According to Mr Everett Australis has moved back into the black over the past six weeks – for the first – and is now producing 200 ounces of high grade gold a week. Australis recent rights issue proved a flop, but it is now looking for new ventures with Anglo-American and next year is expected to earn pretax profits of A$6m.

Northern Goldsmiths duly confirmed our Tuesday story that it is spending £2m to acquire a chain of five jewellers from H Samuel. The shops are situated in the North of England and the cost is to be financed from Northern's own internal resources.

Kenning Motor, the BL car distributor, hardened 1p to 122p after news the Kuwait Investment Office has increased its stake to 6.49 million shares held under the name of the Securities Management Trust AA. This amounts to 15.39 per cent of the total share capital.

A private company **Usborne & Son (London)** has bought a further 250,000 shares in Feedex Agricultural Industries, the animal feeds group, taking its entire holding to 1.86 million shares, or 13.4 per cent of the toal. The shares closed unchanged at 26p.

The Imperial Life of Canada has taken its stake in British Empire Security Trust up to the important threshold level of 29.9 per cent, amounting to about 6.07 million shares. The price held steady at a high of 29p on the news.

Casson has sold a total of 400,000 shares in Bronx Engineering, unchanged at 16p.

WALL STREET

Dow in early setback

New York (AP–Dow Jones) – Stocks managed to trim the extreme losses shown in early trading yesterday but the list still showed wide declines.

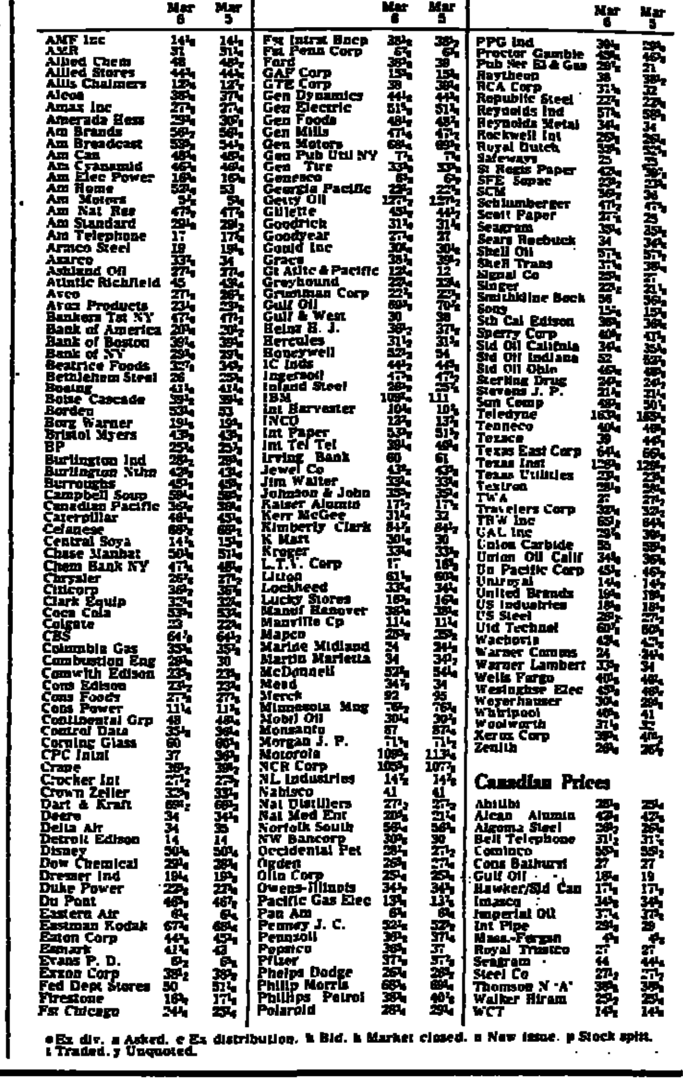
The Dow Jones Industrial average was down 8.27 points at 1144.26 compared with its earlier drop of 12.5 points.

Loses were more than 11-to-3 ahead of advances however.

Mr Sidney Dorr, vice-president fro block Trading at Janney Montgomery Scott, said: "The market defended the 1,140 area nicely but we may see a retesting"

Mr Dorr said: "Yesterday's sloppiness contributed to the weakness this morning as did the Federation chairman, Mr Volcker's coments.

General motors was down 1 at 67¼; **General Electric** was down 1 at 50⅝; **Monsanto** was down 1 at 86; **International Business Machines** was down 1½ to 107¾; **Merck** up ⅝; **NCR** up ¼ at 105⅞; **Texaco** up ¼ to 39¼.



• Ex div. a Asked. e Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton;
Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Apl	810-95
May	805-00
Apl/Jne	804-01
Jne, Sep	837-35
Oct/Dec	856-52
Jan/Mar	873-68
Apl/Jne	890-85
Jne/Sep	905-00
Oct/Dec	935-15
Vol:	31
Tone: Uncertain	

SUGAR	
May	171.80-172.00
Aug	186.80-187.00
Oct	197.20-197.40
Dec	203.20-204.00
Mar	221.40-221.60
May	228.00-229.00
Aug	236.00-239.00

COCOA	
Mar	1669-64
May	1677-76
Jly	1689-88
Sep	1696-95
Dec	1692-91
Mar	1692-88
May	1700-85
Vol:	5,323

COFFEE	
Mar	2195-2180
May	1990-1987
Jly	1892-1890
Sep	1836-1836
Nov	1808-1806
Jan	1772-1766
Mar	1736-1731
Vol:	8,935

GAS OIL	
Mar	253.25-.50
Apr	251.25-.25
May	248.50-.75
Jne	247.00-.50
Jly	247.00-248.00
Aug	249.50-250.00
Sep	252.00-.50
Oct	234.25-256.00
Nov	254.00-259.00

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices:
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	989.00-989.50
Three months	1009.50-1010.00
T/O	20,450
Tone: Steady.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	979.00-981.00
Three months	999.00-1000.00
T/O	nil
Tone: Idle.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8620-8621
Three months	8720-8721
T/O:	1350
Tone: Firm.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8625-8635
Three months	8745-8750
T/O:	520
Tone: Firm.	
LEAD	
Cash	298.50-299.50
Three months	305.00-305.25
ZINC	
Cash	703.00-704.00
Three months	679.50-680.00
T/O:	6600
Tone: Steady.	
SILVER LARGE	
Cash	664.0-665.0
Three months	679.0-680.0
T/O:	52
Tone: Steadier.	
SILVER SMALL	
Cash	664.0-665.0
Three months	679.0-680.0
T/O:	nil
Tone: Idle.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	1010.00-1011.00
Three months	1031.00-1032.00
	T/O: 16,450
Tone: Easier.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3160-3162
Three months	3231-3232
T/O:	2,940
Tone: Firm.	

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Mar'84	7	4477
Jun'84	97	4519
Sep'84	–	4562
Comment: Steady.		
STERLING		
Mar'84	36	1.4758
Jun'84	271	1.4805
Sep'84	–	1.4870
Comment: Weaker.		
D-MARK		
Mar'84	8	3918
Jun'84	240	3968
Sep'84	–	4011
Comment: Under pressure.		
SWISS FRANC		
Mar'84	11	4735
Jun'84	44	4818
Sep'84	–	–
Comment: Mixed.		
EURODOLLARS		
Mar'84	274	8995
Jun'84	2916	8942
Sep'84	262	8907
Dec'84	122	8877
Mar'85	–	8881
Comment: Weak.		
SHORT STERLING		
Mar'84	91	9119
Jun'84	1311	9107
Sep'84	268	9094
Dec'844	42	9074
Mar'85	–	9064
Comment: Weaker.		
GILTS		
Mar'84	628	10928
Jun'84	3242	10918
Sep'84	–	10829
Dec'844	–	10809
Mar'85	–	10726
Comment: Heavy pressure.		

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Frances Williams looks at predictions for a buoyant economy in the Budget run-up

Britain's recovery stays on course as the forecasters go for growth

Amid the speculation about what the Chancellor has in store next Tuesday there is one Budget secret the Treasury has scarcely bothered to conceal. It is cheerier than ever about Britain's economic prospects this year.

Since November, when the Treasury forecast growth in 1984 of 2.8 per cent, the same as last year, things have been looking up. *Consumer spending* – not withstanding the setback to retail sales in January – shows little sign of slackening: economic recovery in the US and more recently in Europe is boosting exports while the latest surveys of investment intentions point to a sharp revival of capital spending in manufacturing after three years of steep decline.

Though at one point the Treasury feared it might have to revise upwards its 4.5 per cent inflation forecast for the end of this year, exceptionally good figures in recent months have persuaded it otherwise. And the current balance of payments, far from falling to zero this year, looks likely to record a healthy surplus on the back of earnings from oil and services. Last year's surplus, which the Treasury put at only £500m in November, is now estimated at £2.5 billion.

The one black spot remains the stubbornly high level of unemployment. The unexpected jump of nearly 50,000 in the underlying jobless total in the first two months of the year has dashed hopes that unemployment peaked late in 1983, though the Treasury officially expects the plateau to be reached this year.

The Government's general optimism is increasingly shared by outside forecasters, most of whom have once again revised up their 1984 growth predictions. Virtually all expect the economy to expand by at least 2 per cent this year and some are going for growth of more than 3 per cent (those using the output measure of gross domestic product tend to expect a lower increase than those using the expenditure or average measures). From perching at the top end of the range, the Treasury has come firmly within the pack.

WHAT THE FORECASTERS ARE SAYING

	GDP growth %		Inflation %		Unemployment million		Balance of payments £ billion	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
Treasury (Nov)	2.8	n.a.	4.5*	n.a.	2.85 (a)	2.85 (a)	0	n.a.
National Institute (Feb)	2.2	1.4	6.8*	7.8*	3.0	3.2	1.4	2.2
London Business School (Feb)	2.8	2.1	5.8*	5.7*	2.9	2.8	0	1.5
Cambridge Econometrics (Jan)	2.1	1.4	5.6	5.5	3.4	3.7	2.2	2.4
Henley Centre (Feb)	2.5	1.7	5.6	6.6	2.93	3.03	–0.25	–0.42
Oxford Ecomomic Forecasting (Jan)	1.9	1.3	6.0*	6.3*	2.95	3.0	–1.7	–2.1
Liverpool University (Mar)	3.5	3.0	3.4	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.7	5.2
City University (Nov)	4.9	3.3	6.8	8.3	2.8	2.4	n.a.	n.a.
Phillips & Drew (Mar)	3.3	1.4	5.1*	5.4*	2.95	2.94	1.0	–0.3
Simon & Coates (Mar)	2.4	2.2	5.6*	6.1*	2.93	2.98	1.1	2.1
James Capel (Mar)	2.6	1.9	4.3*	5.2*	2.99	3.02	0.5	1.0
Laing & Cruickshank (Mar)	3.2	1.0	5.1*	5.9*	2.91	2.98	1.7	–0.1
Hoare Govett (Mar)	2.6	1.3	7.5*	5.2*	2.94	2.99	2.7	3.1
CBI (Nov)	2.0	n.a.	5.1*	n.a.	2.9	n.a.	–0.4	n.a.
OECD (Jan)	2.25	n.a.	6*	n.a.	2.97	n.a.	1.75	n.a.

(a) Planning assumption, Great Britain only
Growth: average measure except National Institute, Cambridge Econometrics, Henley Centre, Phillips & Drew, Simon & Coates, CBI (output), Liverpool and Hoare Govett (expenditure), City University (unspecified)
Inflation: average rise on previous year except* year-end change
Unemployment: UK adult average for year but Cambridge Econometrics include school leavers, National Institute and CBI refer to fourth quarters.

On inflation, however, views are more mixed. Only three of the 15 forecasters shown in the table, including the Treasury, expect inflation by Christmas to be below today's 5 per cent. The majority expect it to remain in the 5 to 6 per cent range, while the National Institute, City University and Hoare Govett, the stockbrokers, are predicting 7 per cent inflation or more by the end of the year.



Treasury expects 1984 plateau for unemployment total

The Treasury can shrug off the voices of doubt this year; the tide of events is flowing the Government's way. But can it afford to be so sanguine over the outlook for 1985?

The Budget forecast is likely to show growth continuing well into next year. Yet, with the sole exception of Simon & Coates, all the outside forecasters expect economic expansion to slow significantly with most predicting growth of 1 to 2 per cent. Only three foresee unemployment declining. Only one, Liverpool University, led by Professor Patrick Minford, thinks inflation will go on falling.

The leading indicators which track the course of the business cycle suggest that the recovery will last at least another 12 months. If it does it will rival the 1975-79 upswing as the longest in post-war history, dating from the trough of the recession in May, 1981, though it has also been one of the weakest.

In the normal course of events there would be another slowdown in the economy, and probably an upturn, too, before Mrs Thatcher's second parliament is out. Cynics have suggested that Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, should tighten the reins now to ensure that the economy is recovering nicely by the time of the next election. But Mr Lawson may feel he can go one better.

After the 1929-31 slump national output rose seven years in succession (though the increase was negligible in the first two years when the number of jobless went on climbing). But in the next five years the economy grew by more than 5 per cent a year. The 1979-81 recession was equally severe and the first two years of recovery similarly hesitant, once North Sea oil is removed from the picture. Could five more years of recovery be on the cards?

Postwar upturns have ground to a halt for two reasons: the economy became fully stretched and began to overheat with consequent inflationary pressure; or the balance of payments sank into unmanageable deficit, forcing the Government to dampen demand to keep imports in check.

Few economists expect either constraint to bear on the British economy in the foreseeable future. According to Mr Gavyn Davies, economist with Simon & Coates, the economy as a whole is running about 7 per cent below capacity, and manufacturing some 13 per cent below. "The UK is nowhere near the levels of capacity utilisation reached in the upswings of the 1960s or even in 1979," Mr Davies says, even allowing for capacity scrapped during the recession.

Meanwhile, oil will continue to support the balance of payments. Only one forecaster, Oxford, is predicting a deficit of any size this year or next. And when oil earnings start to decline after about 1986 most expect some fall in the exchange rate to give the rest of industry a lift.

Present upswing could be longest in post-war history

Nevertheless the recovery is widely predicted to falter next year, not because of these constraints but because demand simply runs out of steam. By 1985, many economists argue, consumers will be grossly overborrowed and unable to sustain the buying spree. The world economy may be slowing as the US struggles to curb its swollen budget deficit – and American interest rates rise, while government spending will be under strict restraint.

The Chancellor's revamped medium-term financial strategy – which will set out tight money and public borrowing targets designed to achieve very low rates of inflation by the time of the next election – is also bound to intensify fears that a fresh squeeze on the economy could come next year.

Yet if growth is much less than the 2.5 per cent a year or so assumed by the strategy, unemployment will rise and so will government spending. The planned tax cuts will not materialize.

If on the other hand the economy grows rapidly, the pressures on inflation will strengthen and Mr Lawson's ambitious goal on eventual price stability will lose credibility.

The Treasury believes that growth and lower inflation are perfectly compatible, this year at least – one reason why the Chancellor intends a broadly neutral Budget on balance. Next year, however, the options may not look so simple. Must he stamp on the economy to keep inflation falling – or sustain the recovery to preserve his tax-cut promises?

There will be much reading between the lines next Tuesday for a clue to his intentions.

Hawker mops up rest of Carlton

By William Kay, City Editor

In a deal worth £17m, Hawker Siddeley yesterday mopped up all but a tiny fraction of the 27.6 per cent it did nor previously own in Carlton Industries, the Oldham Batteries company which in turn has big holdings in Invergordon Distillers and the Comben housebuilding company.

Hawker took its stake to 72.4 per cent as a result of a bid in April 1981. But a condition of that deal was that it should not be accepted by London Merchant Securities, the property company which until now has held 26.8 per cent of Carlton. Another 0.8 per cent is held by the public.

At that stage Hawker wanted to conserve cash. But now it is more flush, and has agreed with LMS to pay 220p a share for the outstanding minority, against 170p on the stock market ahead of the deal.

Holders of preference shares will collect 85p each.

A spokesman for Hawker said: "LMS approached us to see if we wanted to buy, and we accepted. We do not regard the deal as a move into consumer industries. We are still mainly interested in the battery side."

Hawker, which had its famous aviation division nationalized seven years ago, is now mainly concerned with engineering.

Mr R. F. J. Spier, a director of LMS, said: "The effect of the sale will be to increase the distributable profits of LMS and provide substantial additional liquidity for the group's mainstream activities in property and energy.

"We are rationalizing our activities outside these two areas. We felt our minority position in Carlton was not really leading anywhere.

Dividend at Barlow rises 10%

By Philip Robinson

Barlow Holdings, the former rubber plantations group, turned property and investment trust, yesterday reported a 47 per cent rise in pretax profits and lifted its total dividend by 10 per cent.

Barlow reported a pretax profit of £5.9m, on income of £4.4m, against £4.2m, with the help of a £2m profit on an investment disposal.

Below the line, Barlow shows the profits from the sale of its Barlow Plantations business as £7.2m, against a figure of extraordinary credits of £12m for last year.

As a result, retained profit for the year is £8.8m, against £12.6m, for the 12 months to the end of last December.

Barlow does not mention present prospects, but in the stock market the shares firmed a penny to 85p, after touching 87p during the day.

Suter may take over Francis

By Andrew Cornelius

Suter Electrical, the refrigeration and air-conditioning group, has begun discussions which could lead to a takeover of Francis Industries, the packaging company in which it has a 26 per cent stake.

Francis Industries yesterday confirmed that preliminary discussions has begun in a statement to the Stock Exchange. The board of Francis Industries promised that a further statement would be made as soon as possible. Mr David Abell, chairman of Suter, and former head of BL's special products and commercial vehicles division, would not comment on intentions.

Last month Suter sold its Prestcold refrigeration business to Copeland Corporation in the United States for £9m. Suter will announce its results for 1983 within the next 10 days with the City expecting the interim turnround to be continued with pretax profits of £2m for the year, against 1982 losses of £1m.

Suter began building its shareholding in Francis last autumn. Mr Abell indicated then that Francis met all of his criteria in terms of its market capitalization. Suter has also built up a stake in Lake & Elliot, the steel castings group, which is also a company which Mr Abell believes is recovering.

At today's share price, Francis is valued at £13m and Suter is worth £21m.

Mr Abell has been involved with Suter since 1978 when he took a 30 per cent stake. He subsequently bought the Prestcold business from BL and then arranged its resale. His declared aim is to build an industrial holdings company based on low technology industries



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APPOINTMENTS

John Brown names deputy chief

John Brown Mr J. Maldwyn Thomas has been made deputy chairman.

Gallaher Tobacco: Mr N. G. Anderson and Mr P. M. Wilson are to become joint managing directors (UK): Mr J. R. Taylor sales and distribution director: Mr G. Henderson production and personnel director: Mr R. W. Holloway leaf director and Mr C. W. D. Morgan managing director (overseas).

Midland Bank: Mr G. A. Birkett, director and deputy general manager of Midland Bank Turst Corporation (Jersey), has become general manager in succession to Mr K. B. Inerson, who has retired.

A. J. Gooding Group: Mr Philip Thwaites has become group marketing director.

SeaCo Inc: Mr Chris Jones has been made chief executive of retailing activities, including the Collection Venice Simplon-Orient Express.

Dearden Farrow: Mr Peter Duffell has been appointed managing partner of the London office, a newly created responsibility. Mr Norman Murray continues as managing partner of the national firm.

Grandfield Rork Collins International: Mr Richard Fallowfield has joined the company as director with responsibility for overseas expansion.

Meton: Mr D. L. Farrant has been made director. He will continue to serve the interests of the British Foundry Association, but is succeeded as director of BFA by Mr Norman Gledhill.

Systems Programming Holdings: Dr M. C. Faulkes hs become joint managing director of System Programming Holdings and SPL International.

Shiprepairers on way to £15m turnover after privatization

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Tyne Shiprepair, the country's largest repair business bought last month from British Shipbuilders by eight directors and senior managers, said yesterday it had won contracts worth £3m in its first four weeks as a private company.

Mr Bill Burns, the operation's former finance chief who is now managing director, said he expected the two yards at Wallsend, Tyne and Wear, and South Shields, to have a turnover of at least £15m in the first year and generate a pre tax, post-interest profit of more than £250,000.

The company has been making losses consistently since nationalization in 1977 and recorded a trading deficit of £6.1m last year.

Mr Burns said yesterday that free from the government restrictions on British Shipbuilders, his company was able to quote "realistic" prices and he was confident that the company could beat Continental competition on both price and timing.

In the first four weeks, 22 vessels had been booked into the yard, including three tankers for Esso Petroleum. Other bookings have been made by Danish, West German and Russian owners and it is hoped that at least a third of Tyne's turnover will be from exports.

The company is now hoping to win the contract, up to £15m, to repair Sir Tristram, the Royal Fleet Auxiliary landing ship damaged in the Falklands and now anchored in the Tyne.

The management buy-out of Tyne, which saved the business from closure, has resulted in the 900 workers being reduced to 500, but Mr Burns estimated that the full-time workforce could rise again to more than 750 if orders continued to be won.

The workforce has agreed a no-strikes deal and operates a job flexibility system and has just signed a new annual wage deal worth £7 a week. Under the terms of a profit-sharing scheme devised by the new owners, permanent employees will share two-thirds of the company's pre-tax earnings in the first year; in subsequent years, profits will be split equally between employees, shareholders and a reserve fund.

● WILLIAM SOMMERVILLE AND SON: Industrial Equity Pacific is now either directly or through its subsidiaries interested in 108,000 shares (16.8 per cent).

● WHIM CREEK CONSOLIDATED: Based on the 1983 results, Whim Creek of Australia is to pay a maiden dividend of five cents a share. Shareholders will have the option to receive it in cash or shares.

Profits soar by 158% as Phicom cuts costs

By Andrew Cornelius

Phicom, the fast-growing datacommunications and electronics group, yesterday announced a 158 per cent increase in pretax profits last year to £2.3m, against a forecast of £2.1m profits last November, when there was a £3.9m rights issue.

Phicom reported improved performances on all fronts, with profits rising within the datacommunications and life sciences divisions, while losses were halved at the electronic closures division.

Group sales last year rose by 20 per cent to £38.3m, while increased volumes and tight control of overheads helped improve net margins.

More than half of the extraordinary costs of reorganization and rationalization of businesses stemmed from the problems related to the reorganization of the Rank Phicom Video Group.

Group turnover during the year grew from £31.78m to £38.32m, compared with the previous year. Pretax profits at the datacommunications division increased from £2.56m to £3.1m, while profits at the life sciences division rose from £465,000 to £562,000, while the electronic closures division turned round from a loss of £772,000 to a loss of £342,000.

A final dividend of 0.45p is recommended.

Octopus faces rebuff in Sharpe takeover approach

By Our City Staff

Octopus Publishing Group has acquired options on a 13.45 per cent stake in the greeting cards group W N Sharpe Holdings and is seeking the recommendation of the company's directors for a bid worth 390p a share or £29m in total.

Octopus announced yesterday that it has acquired undertakings and options from institutional shareholders representing more than 13.454 per cent of the ordinary shares of Sharpe and, subject to certain conditions, might make an offer for the rest at 390p per ordinary share.

Octopus also has the option of acquiring the 13.45 per cent of the ordinary shares of Sharpe and, subject to certain conditions, might make an offer for the rest at 390p per share.

Paul Hamlyn: share option for Octopus

Octopus also has the option of acquiring the 13.45 per cent shareholding even if it does not proceed with such a bid.

Sharpe said yesterday that it had not sought nor did it welcome the development. It regarded the price indicated for a bid as "absurd" and would be keeping shareholders closely in touch with developments.

In the meantime, shareholders were being advised to take no action. In the stock market the shares were selling at 460p each.

Last August Sharpe's directors reported a fall in the trading surplus for the first half of its year from £1.97m to £1.4m but expected that profits for the year as a whole would be close to those of 1982.

By contrast, Mr Paul Hamlyn's Octopus Group hs announced a rise in pre-tax profits from £1.97m to £2.24m in the first set of results since it went public last April.

Our Price offer 15 times oversubscribed

By Wayne Lintott

The cost of success is not cheap. The Our Price record store chain, whose offer by tender of 1,633,500 shares was oversubscribed 15 times, is paying total costs of £450,000 to raise just under £2m.

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, announced yesterday that the minimum tender price of 150p attracted £74m worth of applications for £2.5m worth of shares. The striking price has been fixed at 215p when dealings begin next Monday. That price capitalizes the company at £14m.

Allocations have been established on the basis of 50 shares for every 800 applied for, 100 shares for 1,800 and 7½ per cent for applications of up to 5,000 shares. Applications for up to 100,000 shares will receive 5,000 shares.

Dreamland backs bid

By Jeremy Warner

Dreamland Electrical Appliances has recommended acceptance of a £5.8m shares or cash bid from Valor, the cooker and gas appliances group, though the City had widely expected the takeover attemp to be resisted.

The Dreamland board has told shareholders that the year's profits to the end of this month are likely to be £150,000 and the trading outlook is improving.

But despite this, the managing director, Mr Christopher Kraushar, said yesterday that the offer from Valor, which recently bought a near 30 per cent stake from Grovewood Securities, was the best the company was likely to get.

Valor has been keen to expand its range of domestic appliances into the electricals field. Its bid is worth 25p a share in cash or Valor shares worth about 27p for every Dreamland share.

Some big institutional shareholders might still resist the bid

Countryside forward sales top record

Countryside Properties' forward sales of new housing, commercial and industrial property development have now topped £20m – the highest level ever achieved by the company.

This was stated at the company's annual meeting yesterday, by Mr Alan Cherry, the chairman. The board expects that the current year will be the fourth successive year of record profits; forecasts indicate that further significant progress will be achieved over this year and next.

But, while the outlook for turnover and profits is most encouraging, the chairman cautioned shareholders not to expect too much from the first half of the present year. This is mainly because of fewer new house sale completions, caused by delays arising from the decision last year to discontinue using the timber-frame method of construction.

The slow-downn during the early months should, however, be more than made good during the second half, with housebuilding catching up on the delays.

All departments are extremely busy and there is considerable optimism about prospects.

In brief

● BRAITHWAITE & CO. ENGINEERS has agreed to buy Engineering Appliances (1978) for a consideration of up to a maximum of £3.2m. Braithwaite's board forecasts profits, before tax and extraordinary items, for the year to March 31, 1984, will be about £325,000. This does not take into account any contribution from E A (1978), which will be consolidated from April 1 next. Board intends to recommend unchanged total dividend of 9.1p net a share for 1983-84.

● RAND LONDON CORPORATION: Following the recent merger of Rand London Corp. and Rand London Coal, RL Corp, announces that Newclare CTS has agreed to sell its tools division to Motor and General Supplies for R1.825m (£1m). The move enables the commercial division of Rand London to concentrate its efforts on developing its business in conveyor belting supplies and services.

● SANTOS (Australian oil and gas exploration group): Turnover for 1983 jumped by 125.4 per cent to $A146.94m (£95m). Net operating profit rose by 80.9 per cent to $A48.68m. Total dividend raised from eight to 12 cents a share.

● WOODSIDE PETROLEUM (Australian oil and gas exploration group): Turnover for last year climbed by 122 per cent to $A29.89m (£19m). Net operating profit up by 169 per cent $A3.28m.

● MEDMINSTER (furniture hire and sale, etc): Half-year to Dec 31, 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 6,111 (4,861). Pretax profit 179 (147). Interim payment raised from 1.6p to 1.75p net a share.

● SCOTTISH AND MERCANTILE INVESTMENT: Half-year to Sept 30, 1983. Pretax profit £229,000 (£239,000). Interim payment unchanged at 2p net a share.

● J AND J MAKIN PAPER MILLS: Half-year to Sept, 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 10,561 (9,051). Pretax profit 536 (359). Interim payment unchanged at 1p net a share.

● ANTOFAGASTA HOLDINGS: Results for 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 14,857 (10,934). Pretax profit 4,495 (2,150). Total dividend raised from 10p to 13p net a share.

● TOZER KEMSLEY: Industrial Equity, Australia, states that I E P Securities is the beneficial owner of 4.35 million ordinary shares (8.1 per cent) in Tozer Kemsley and Millbourn.

Commercial Property

Docklands earns enterprise label

It is still early to say with any certainty that enterprise zones, the brainchild of Sir Geoffrey Howe, which came into being in April 1982, are a complete success. But the evidence from London's enterprise zone on the Isle of Dogs suggests that success is well within reach. Supervised by the London Docklands Development Corporation, it is the best known of the zones, and in the first 18 months of operation of the scheme it encouraged the most firms – 54 – followed by the Tyneside's 53.

In that period, 290 firms, employing a total of 2,569 workers, established themselves in the first eight enterprise zones. The largest number of workers were attracted to Salford/Trafford (531) and Corby (495).

The latest figures from the Isle of Dogs zone show that it has now attracted a great many more. In less than two years after it was founded, it has attracted more than £140m of investment from the private sector.

According to the Corporation, developments, which include Indescon Court, the Enterprise Business Park, the Lanterns, Limehouse Studios, and Northern and Shell, representing in aggregate £35m worth of investment, are either completed or under construction. The recently announced Tarmac Brookglade Heron Quays development and the Daily Telegraph printing works, together worth about £110m, are due to start building in the next few weeks.

The LDCC has so far spent £14.5m in providing roads, drainage and main services. More than 440 construction-related jobs have been created, as well as 1,000 permanent jobs, and a further 350 at the Asda superstore just outside the zone.

Sir Geoffrey first floated the idea of enterprise zones – which offer to businesses financial concessions such as exemption from rates – during a visit to London Docklands. As Chancellor of the Exchequer he supervised their creation, and the Isle of Dogs was one of the first. It came into being in April 1982 and was designated to run until April 1992. It comprises 482 acres (including 120 acres of enlosed water in the East India, West India and Millwall Docks) in the London borough Tower Hamlets and a small spur reaching into Newham.

With its waterscape environment and proximity to the City – less than three miles from the Bank of England – it has considerable advantages compared with the other zones.

It is also at the heart of 8 sq miles of London Dockland which the LDDC is responsible for regenerating, and therefore benefits not just from the enterprise zone fiscal advantages but from the creation of a new thriving region around it.

Not the least significant development is the establishment by Mercury Communications of an earth satellite station and by British Telecom of a high capacity fibre optic link. This will provide access to the best telecommunications facilities, ranging from electronic mail to video conferencing.

The first phase of the Docklands Light Railway, an ultra-modern light rapid-transit system, is expected to be operational in late 1986; it will run, with stations at frequent intervals, between the Isle of Dogs and the City.

Business units of all sizes are available at rents ranging from £3.50-£5 a sq ft for industrial space, and about £8.50 a sq ft for offices. Land values for large development sites are about £150,000 an acre for industrial use and £350,000 for commercial.

The Corporation is now working on proposals for a 1 million sq ft leisure and recreational scheme, at the north-east corner of the zone, which, it is hoped, will become a big tourist attraction.

Other enterprise zones, too, are making progress. In north-west Kent, Fisher Controls have bought three adjacent industrial properties totalling about 200,000 sq ft of accommodation on a 10-acre site.

The company will transfer their valve and field-mounted instrumentation division to this factory and close plants at Rochester and Cowdenbeath. It is expected that about 700 people will be employed at the works, which will have 35,000 sq ft of new office building added.

A specialist funding package was arranged, using the tax incentives available by way of capital allowances to enterprise zone investors. Savills advised Bacock International in the sale of a modern 87,000 sq ft factory for about £900,000. Joint agents Jones Land Wootton and Poster and Cobb advised British Sisalkraft in the disposal of the other 110,000 sq ft of older industrial accommodation, and Norman, Rourke and Partners acted for Fisher Controls.

Enterprise zones are one form of magnet to industry and commerce. The motorway system, bringing quick communications, is another. Samuel Ryder House, in St Albans, a new office development by Speyhawk Land and Estates Ltd in conjunction with Barclaytrust, is to be let, through Savills, Pesks and Co and Henry Butcher and Co.

The building, which derives its name from the founder of the Ryder Cup, is adjacent to Verulam Golf Club where the first links with the cup were forged, provides 20,620 sq ft of luxurious offices on ground and two upper floors. The agents say that the site provides for the only suitable office head quarters at present available in St Albans, and that its location provides rapid access to the M1, A1(M), M11 and the M25 and Heathrow in the near future.

St Albans is expanding as a commercial centre, largely because of its closeness to the M25 and surrounding motorway network. There is, consequently, a strong demand for high quality office accommodation in the area, for which the agents expect to receive an initial rent of £200,000 a year.

Football Association impose two-year suspended sentence on clubs after St Andrew's pitch invasion

Birmingham and West Ham are threatened with Cup ban

Birmingham City and West Ham United have been threatened with being banned from the FA Cup in the next two years unless the clubs and their spectators behave themselves.

A five-man FA commission headed by its chairman, Bert Millichip, have recommended the 'suspended' sentence to the Challenge Cup committee who are expected to ratify the decision in the next few weeks.

The threatened ban follows crowd trouble in the FA Cup fifth round tie between Birmingham and West Ham on February 18 when two pitch invasions held up the game for over 10 minutes.

The commission spent six hours hearing evidence from the match referee, George Courtney, his linesmen, police, and officials from Brimingham and West Ham.

Birmingham were found guilty of failing to control supporters and failing to take all reasonable precautions to stop people encroaching on the pitch. West Ham were found guilty of failing to control their supporters.

Mr Millichip said later. "A recommendation has been sent to the Challenge Cup committee that both clubs be banned from entering the FA Cup for the next two seasons. That sentence will be suspended upon the good behaviour of the club's players, officials and spectators."

Mr Millichip explained that the ban starts immediately and the clubs' and their supporters would have to behave themselves at FA matches and League games.

He added: "The clubs have taken immense precautions. We do not have any way of getting at the supporters except through the clubs. We hope the supporters take note."

Mr Millichip said the crowd trouble at St. Andrews on February 18 arose because of unfenced parts of the ground. He said other clubs without fencing should be aware of the problem.

The West Ham secretary, Eddie Chapman, said: "We are studying the statement made by the commission. We are very likely going to make an appeal. There is an appeal procedure within 21 days. We thought the decision very harsh. Nevertheless it gives us the opportunity at the appeal to make various points."

The Birmingham secretary, Andrew Waterhouse, said: "We are going to appeal against the decision.

We still feel that we did everything in our power using the facilities at St Andrews to stop trouble. If we lose the appeal we are effectively walking a tightrope. It is up to the fans."

Testing time for the heir apparent

In the last of his interviews with remarkable goalkeepers, Simon Barnes talks to Chris Woods, who understudied Peter Shilton at Nottingham Forest and was Shilton's deputy with England in Paris last week.

I met Chris Woods a couple of hours after he had heard that he was Bobby Robson's official first choice as England's deputy goalkeeper. I have never seen a man eat a hamburger so happily. The only cloud on his horizon was his concern not to say anything that might constitute the football ingénu's most hideous crime: "sounding bigheaded".

Woods is 24, already with both ability and temperament well-tested, and with this endorsement as England's first-choice second-choice keeper, good things are opening up before him. How splendid, then, that he tore a thigh muscle when he was 14.

Because, of course, he never wanted to be a goalkeeper, no, he wanted to score all the goals and run about, didn't he? Then he was playing in a school match, and took a goal kick because he could hoof it farther than the real goalkeeper, and that's when the thigh muscle pinged. A specialist told him he would never play football again. "Typical specialist," said Woods in parentheses.

The only way he could get a game was, naturally enough, in goal, and yes, he turned out to be quite good at it. Which leads us to the second Boy's Own Paper episode. Woods is so big and chunky and clean-cut it is quite obvious that he'd have authentic Boy's Own Paper stories to tell.

He went as an apprentice to Nottingham Forest, a team managed by a chap called Brian Clough. As Clough moulded his championship-winning team, perhaps his best move of all was to purchase the well-known demigod, Peter Shilton. But learning at the feet of the master wasn't the half of it for Woods, because Clough then sold another goalkeeper, to leave Woods as Shilton's deputy.

But Shilton was cup-tied, wasn't he? So at 18, Woods was the first-team goalkeeper for the League Cup. Forest reached the final, drew 0-0 with Liverpool, and won the replay 1-0. And guess who had a blinder?

Then it was back to the reserves, but Woods spent a further year at Forest under Shilton "because it was good for me." And now he is Shilton's No. 2 again in the England squad.

"He's the only goalkeeper I'd like to be No. 2 to," Woods said." Just watching him train was good for me at Forest learning from his routines, seeing the way he hates to be beaten. And he used to help me in other ways, telling me about positioning."

At 24, you are pretty young to be a goalkeeper, a top goalkeeper, that is. But as Gordon Banks pointed out, England is well off for senior goalkeepers and for upcoming keepers. The peak years for a goalkeeper are supposed to be early twenties and late thirties. It is the moment, then, for a young keeper to make it plain to all that he is Shilton's heir apparent, for if Shilton only plays for England until he is 40, that will leave Woods at 30 and in his prime.

He is becoming an increasingly commanding figure, one who has come into his own this season as Norwich, perennially impoverished and with a small pool of players, kept up with the pace in the first division till Christmas and made the last 16 of the FA Cup. "We never seem to take that last litle step," Woods said, but that doesn't mean he's about to start sniffing about for a big city club. He's just signed a new three-year contract.

Woods went from Nottingham Forest to Queen's Park Rangers, endured a bad spell and was made to train harder by the manager, Terry Venables. But it was at Norwich where he began to blossom into the kind of assured and above all, consistent keeper that every side yearns to have at their backs. He is full of the easy confidence a successful run gives you, as he continues to labour for the desired ideal of unassuming modesty in conversation.

"I'm much more confident now, and the talking side of my game has improved a lot. I find it satisfying, telling people what to do." A pause for reflection. "On the pitch, that is. Concentration used to be a problem, when you've been out of the game for five or 10 minutes, you can let things slip. Talking to the defence helps that."



Woods: an increasingly commanding figure

Being a young footballer, Woods has had little chance of knocking about the world like less talented people. Therefore the effort to strike the correct balance between being secure in an accurate estimate of his talents, instead of being simply cocky. "I like to think there are no real weaknesses in my game. I know I've come on. I'm much more commanding in the box. Collecting crosses has improved: when to stay and when to go, when to punch and when to catch. These are things that come from experience, and that matters a lot to a goalkeeper."

But like all goalkeepers, Woods has a sense of being special, singled out, misunderstood. A man would hardly wear a different coloured jersey to his colleagues, were it otherwise.

"People don't realize how hard it is, being a goalkeeper," he said, singing the national anthem of the goalkeeper. "It's not just standing there making saves. It is the mental pressure, it is so much greater than for an outfielder." True, for when a midfielder misses a cross, it goes for a throw-in. It is different for keepers, as everything is different for keepers. "The pressure is enjoyable, in a way . . . but one slip and it's all gone."

Like every goalkeeper, Woods enjoys hammering shots at colleagues who are mucking about in goal, and he said, rather surprisingly: "Actually, it's rather difficult to beat a goalkeeper in a good position. You read that a forward had only the keeper to beat . . . but that's a hard thing to do. He's got to commit himself first . . ."

And again, like all goalkeepers, Woods has an obsessional side. So much of goalkeeping depends on the keeper's own certainty that the ball will come to his hands and stick in them. "We had the day off today. But I came in and trained. I don't want to lose my eye for the ball."

He is a hulking great lad, 6ft 1½in and 13st, who spends a good half-hour every day falling over and standing up again as fast as possible as he works on reflex saves: "Maybe you only have to get up like that once in a match . . . but that one time . . ." Woods is ever so anxious to get things right, is a great believer in the implacable forces of fate ("Look how I got started") and is desperately anxious not to sound too bold.

His is a real talent, and one that shows every sign of developing further. We English have always rather prided ourselves on the quality of our goalkeepers. There is no indication that we have to stop.

Liverpool have only Rush's goal to show for their endeavour

Liverpool 1
Benfica 0

A goal midway through the second half by Ian Rush gave Liverpool some reward at least for a familiar evening of committed attack in their European Cup quarter-final against Benfica at Anfield last night. Whether the Welshman's goal will be enough to take Liverpool through the second leg in Lisbon in a fortnight's time is another matter.

Benfica soon showed an appetite for attack when Diamantino's pass pierced the Liverpool defence and Grobbelaar rushed from his line to grab the ball at the feet of Jose Luis. But Liverpool made the best chances in the early stages. Lee's ninth minute corner was met by Johnston whose header was turned on the bar by Bento, the goalkeeper.

Within a minute Bastos Lopes cleared a header straight to Robinson whose hurried shot from close range soared over the Benfica bar.

The game became a grim battle as Liverpool tried to break down the massed ranks of the white-shirted Benfica defence. But they could not create any significant opportunities and still had to be alert for the occasional break by the Portugese team.

Liverpool's manager, Joe Fagan, showed his concern by moving down to the touchline bench five minutes before half-time and his anxiety only increased when Benfica almost scored in a three-man breakaway.

Manuel began the move by finding Diamantino, whose diagonal pass gave Jose Luis the chance of a shot, saved at the second attempt by Grobbelaar.

Dalglish appeared as a second half replacement for Robinson to the obvious delight of The Kop. Dalglish, out for 14 matches, made a dramatic late entry as the rest of the players prepared to kick off, exciting a huge roar from the crowd, and a chant from the kop of "Kenny is back."

The introduction of Dalglish brought a little more cohesion to Liverpool's play, but they could still not get the final pass right.

As Liverpool tried to raise their game, Souness put Johnston clear for a low drive well saved by Bento. But it was only a temporary reprieve for the Benfica goalkeeper who was at last beaten by Rush in the 66th minute.

Rush finished off a fine four man move with a strong header at the far post after Johnston, Whelan and Kennedy had made the opening. Although it was Rush's thirtyfourth goal of the season it was only his sixth in 15 European games for Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelaar, P Neal, A Kennedy, M Lawrenson, R Whelan, A Hansen, M Robinson, S Lee, I Rush, C Johnston, G Souness.
BENFICA: Bento; Veloso, Oliveira, Alvaro, Bastos Lopes, Manuel, Stromberg, Nene, Jose Luis, Chalana, Diamantino.
Referee: H Fahnler (Austria).

Brazilians put Roma in strong position

AS Roma 3
Dynamo Berlin 0

Rome (Reuter) – Three goals in 23 minutes in the second half put the Italian champions, Roma, within sight of a European Cup semi-final place against Dynamo Berlin, of East Germany, in the Olympic Stadium yesterday.

The East Germans, who had few attacking ideas, survived until the 67th minute when the veteran international forward, Graziani, put Roma ahead with a magnificent left-foot shot.

Until then, the Romans had entertained the crowd of 62,000 with some dazzling play without seriously threatening the Dynamo goal as the Brazilian midfield players Falcao and Cerezo, obviously enjoying the warm sunshine, strolled through the game.

The South Americans instigated a series of artistic and intricate attacks which contrasted starkly with Dynamo's predictable efforts, but until Graziani's goal the Italians had been content to weave patterns.

Roma suddenly woke up and eight minutes later Pruzzo finished off another "Brazilian" move when he swept home the second goal. Roma, who have been in poor form in the league this winter, were clearly not satisfied with a two-goal first-leg advantage and continued to press forward, exposing themselves to Dynamo's counter-attacks.

The young forwards Ernst and Thom could find no way through the well-drilled Roman defence although Thom did test the goalkeeper, Tancredi, with one powerful drive.

In the dying seconds Roma scored what should be their passport to the semi-finals. Graziani missed an open goal during a goalmouth mix-up but the ball ran kindly to Cerezo who slammed it gleefully into the net.

ROMA: Tancredi, Oddi (sub Chierico), Righetti, Nela, Falcao, Maldera, Conti, Cerezo, Pruzzo Di Bartolomei, Graziani.
DYNAMO: Rudwaleit; Grether, Troppa, Backs, Rohde, Troppa, Terletzki, Rath, Ernst, Schultz, Thom (sub: Netz)

Charlton given fresh hope

Charlton Athletic, who have debts of around £1.6m, were yesterday given fresh hope of survival when the London borough of Greenwich reached a sponsorship agreement with them. Charlton's fate will be decided in the High Court today and the move by the council could crucially affect the outcome.

Brian Harris, a spokesman for the council, said yesterday: "It was decided at a meeting of the policy and resources committee last night to sponsor Charlton for £250,000 spread over five years.

"We hope our offer will persuade the High Court judge and the Football League that there is a future for Charlton Athletic."

The council have laid down certain conditions which must be fulfilled before they ratify the deal next Monday. They require advertising around the ground and in the programme, concessions for the unemployed, senior citizens and children, and a block of seats to be made available for underprivilaged members of the community. They also want a council member on the board of directors.

"We would expect more community use of the Valley and the club's training ground at Eltham, with coaching courses diring the summer. We also envisage players going into the schools teaching the kids. Charlton is a valuable part of the borough's history and many of our ratepayers get a lot of enjoyment from the club. It is our aim to see that the club continues. We do not anticipate any difficulties ". Mr Harris said.

A consortium, headed by the Sunley building company, are bidding for control of Charlton. The League has set a 5 pm deadline today for their company, Charlton 1984, to be formed. Mr Harris said: "The consortium has impressed us with its aims."

The League president, Jack Dunnett, has warned that today's High Court hearing – in which Greenwich council will not become directly involved – must the the last. The consortium, who want to buy the ground from the former chairman, Michael Gliksten, have therefore to settle with the Official Receiver by the deadline or the League will not accept Charlton 84 as a member of the second division.

● Derby County's hopes of heading off the Inland Revenue's winding-up petition before the weekend have been defeated. The High Court has scheduled their preliminary hearing for Monday morning – only an hour before the petition is due to be heard.

Derby's chief executive, Stuart Webb, said yesterday: "We would have preferred to have a preliminary hearing this week to spell out the provisions of our reconstruction package, but it is apparently not possible. Now we hope to satisfy the court of the soundness of our plans and intention so that the winding-up petition can be summarily dismissed at the full hearing at 10.30 am."

Hareide plans to go home

Aage Hareide (above), Norwich City's Norwegian international defender, looks set to leave the first divison club at the end of the season. Hareide, 30, a qualified accountant, has been offered the chance of running a business in his native country.

He flies to Norway today to discuss terms and has promised Norwich a decision in the next fortnight. Hareide moved to Carrow Road on a free transfer from Manchester City last year.

● Chelsea have warned their supporters not to travel for Saturday's second division match at Newcastle without tickets. Sheila Marson, the club secretary, said yesterday: "The match is all-ticket and by now Newcastle will have sold all theirs. We have only about 800 left. There is no way the police will let any one into St James's Park without a ticket".

● Hull City have signed Exeter City's transfer-listed utility player, Stan McEwan, on a month's loan.

Toshack sacking confirmed

John Toshack remains dismissed as manager of Swansea City and Douglas Sharpe, the builder who sacked him, remains chairman of the club. An attempt by Malcolm Struel, a solicitor, and former chairman, to have Mr Sharpe's decision overturned and to have Toshack reinstated failed.

Eight of the club's directors attended the hurriedly called board meeting, which lasted two and a half hours. Neither Mr Struel nor Mr Sharpe would indicate the margin of votes in favour of the dismissal. Mr Struel said: "I regret the decision. It is very disappointing, but I expected it."

Mr Sharpe said he did not propose to advertise the manager's job.

Biggins double keeps Oxford in top place

Oxford United kept on course for the second division with a fine 2-1 victory over **Sheffield United**, in front of almost 18,000 spectators at Bramall Lane. Biggins scored both Oxford goals, the winner five minutes from time, after Morris had put Sheffield ahead after 18 minutes.

Oxford went three points claer at the top of the table as **Wimbledon** were held 1-1 at **Newport**. Cork's thirtieth goal of the season gave Wimbledon a nineteenth minute lead but the Newport substitute Pratt equalized before the break.

Bristol Rovers maintained their challenge with a 2-0 home win over **Rotherham**, but **Walsall** needed a last-minute goal by Handysides to draw with **Scunthorpe** and collect their first point in four games.

York, the fourth division leaders scored three times in a nine-minute second-half period to overwhelm Crewe 5-2. Walwyn scored twice but Senior missed a penalty.

Douglas's third minute goal was sufficient to give second-placed **Doncaster** victory over **Bristol City**, who now trail them by 11 points in third position.

● Oxford United, the third division leaders, have signed Wolverhampton Wanderers' 18-year-old reserve defender Mark Bromley on a month's loan and he could line up against Brentford at Griffin Park on March 17.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Third division

BRISTOL R	2	ROTHERHAM	0
HULL	3	BOURNEMOUTH	1
NEWPORT	1	WIMBLEDON	1
ORIENT	2	BOLTON	1
PLYMOUTH	1	BRENTFORD	1
PRESTON	4	BURNLEY	2
SHEFFIELD UTD	1	OXFORD	2
WALSALL	1	SCUNTHORPE	1
WIGAN	0	MILLWALL	0

Fourth division

BURY	0	TORQUAY	0
DONCASTER	1	BRISTOL CITY	0
MANSFIELD	3	WREXHAM	4
SWINDON	0	NORTHAMPTON	0
YORK	5	CREWE	2

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: St Johnstone 1, Rangers 4.
SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Brechin City 1, Hamilton Academicals 0
SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Cowdenbeath 0, Forfar Athletic 1; Queen's Park 3, Montrose 0; Stenhousemuir 1, East Stirlingshire 1; Stirling Albion 0, East Fife 1.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor City 1, Altrincham 3; Barnet 1, Wealdstone 1.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Dartford 3, Fisher 1; Welling 5, Corby 5. Southern division: Andover 1, Thanet 0; Salisbury 0, Basingstoke 1.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barking 1, Billericay 3; Slough 3, Bognor Regis 2; Tooting and Mitcham 1, Wokingham 2; Walthamstow 1, Croydon 0. First division: Cheshunt 3, Feltham 0; Hampton 0, Boreham Wood 2; Leatherhead 1, Woking 1; Windsor and Eton 3, Oxford City 0. Second division: Corinthian-Casuals 3, Newbury 1; Finchley 0, Southall 1; Grays 0, Tring 1; Horsham 1, Egham 2; Rainham 0, Basildon 3.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Berkhamsted 0, Harefield 2; Burnham 1, Thatcham 0; Fleet 0, Camberley 0; Harringey 2, Hoddesdon 2; Kingsbury 0, Whyteleafe 1.
MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: Semi-final replay: Uxbridge 0, Wembley 2
LONDON SENIOR CUP: Second round: Hitchin 1, Sutton United 2; Leytonstone and Ilford 1, Hayes 0; Leyton-Wingate 1, Kingstonian 2.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham 4, Millwall 0; Brighton 0, Luton 0; Chelsea 5, Swansea 0; Fulham 1, Tottenham 1; Queen's Park Rangers 1, Leicester 1; Watford 3, Crystal Palace 0.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First Division: Derby 3, Aston Villa 1; Everton 4, Blackburn 1; Leeds 1, Burnley 1. Second division: Coventry 1, Blackpool 2; Grimsby 3, Wigan 3, Oldham 3, Wolves 0; Rotherham 0, Bradford City 1.
NORTHERN LEAGUE: North Shields 2, Shildon 0.

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Llanelli 47, Penarth 17; Newbridge 7, Neath 19.
SCHOOLS MATCH: Middlesex under-19 Cup Final: London Oratory 16, Bishop Douglas 15.

Reilly fit for the big match

George Reilly will return to lead Watford's attack in Saturday's FA Cup quarter-final at Birmingham after being out of action for three games with an ankle injury. It is one of three changes to the Watford side which lost 4-1 at Leicester last week.

The Centre half, Steve Sims, who is out for eight to 10 weeks with a cracked ankle bone – is replaced by Steve Terry, aged 21 and Paul Franklin, who missed last week's match with a throat infection, returns to the defence.

Three key Plymouth Argyle players, the defenders, Lindsay Smith and Chris Harrison and forward, Gordon Staniforth, were all back in training yesterday after missing the win over Brentford through injury.

Harrison, who has a bruised instep, looks certain to be fit for the FA Cup quarter-final with Derby, but Smith and Staniforth, each hampered by strained knee ligaments, are more doubtful.

Derby, who head for a secret hideaway in the West Country today have forward, Paul Hookes, back in action. He proved his fitness after a thigh injury by playing in a reserve game on Tuesday. Dave Watson, his suspension completed, also appeared for the reserves and is hoping for a recall.

Reilly: back for the cup

Cooper wins

Lake Placid, New York (Reuter) – The Olympic silver medallist Christin Cooper of the United States won a women's World Ski Cup giant slalom on Whiteface Mountain here yesterday. Two West Germans, Marina Kiehl and Maria Epple were second, and third respectively.

Aberdeen under a shadow

Ujpest Dozsa 2
Aberdeen 0

Budapest (Agencies) – Aberdeen, looking but a shadow of the side which outplayed Real Madrid in last season's Cup Winners' Cup Final, will need to be at their best at Pittodrie in two weeks time if they are to preserve their interest in this season's competition.

Both goals came in the second half of the quarter-final first leg match watched by a crowd of 30,000. Kisznyer opened the scoring in the fiftieth minute and Heredi turned the balance of the tie Hungarians' favour with a second goal eight minutes from time.

Aberdeen three times came close to scoring but all they had to show for their afternoon's work were bookings for Cooper and Rougvie. Both yellow cards were shown in the last five minutes as Aberdeen's frustration mounted.

Kiszner's goal came from a free kick on the edge of the penalty area. Leighton, the Aberdeen goalkeeper, was unsighted

UJPEST DOZSA: J Szendrei; B Kovacs, J Kovacs, J Toth, S Staindl, A Heredi, J Kardos, S Kisznyer, S Kiss, A Toerdecsik, L Fekete.
ABERDEEN: J Leighton; S McKimmie, W Miller, A McLeish, D Rougvie, G Strachan (sub, N Simpson), D Bell, N Cooper, I Angus, M McGhee, E Black (sub, J Hewitt in 75th).

Anderson finds team to play for

Darren Anderson, whose contract with Coventry City was cancelled by mutual consent recently, keeps his place in the England under-16 squad for the UEFA competition quarter-final match with France in Bourg-en-Bresse on March 21. Anderson, a defender now without a club, played in the recent 4-0 first leg win, scoring the opening goal.

SQUAD: Adams (Arsenal), Anderson (unattached), Beckford (Manchester City), Beresford (Manchester City), Carr (Blackburn Rovers), Crane (Ipswich Town), Dozzell (Ipswich Town), Digby (Manchester United), Flower (Wolverhampton Wanderers), Gordon (Norwich City), Keen (West Ham United), Kilner (Burnley), Potts (West Ham United), Priest (Chelsea), Ratcliffe (Manchester United), Sankey (Ipswich Town).

Sponsor move outlawed

Frankfurt (Reuter) – A Frankfurt court yesterday ruled that the West German first division club, Eintracht Brunswick, may not adopt their sponsor's name. Eintracht wanted to call themselves "Jägermeister Brunswick" after the herbal liqueur company owned by the club president Gunter Mast, but the move was blocked last year by the West German football federation (DFB). The district court refused Eintracht's request that the DFB decision be overturned. In its judgment it said the DFB had the right to protect the sport from the growing influence of outside commercial interests.

Yesterday's Results

European Cup
Third round, first leg:

AS ROMA	(0) 3	D BERLIN	(0) 0
Graziani, Pruzzo, Cerezo		62,000	
D MINSK	(1) 1	D BUCHAREST	(0) 1
Gurinovich		Rednik	
RAPID VIENNA	(0) 2	DUNDEE UTD	(1) 1
Hagmayr, Krancjar		Stark, 17,000	

European Cup Winners' Cup
Third round, first leg:

UJPEST DOSZA	(0) 2	ABERDEEN	(0) 0
Kisznyer, Heredi		25,000	

UEFA Cup
Fourth round: First leg:

S PRAGUE	(0) 1	HAJDUK SPLIT	(0) 0
Hasek		35,000	

Later results

EUROPEAN CUP: Third round, first leg: Liverpool 1, Benfica 0.

UEFA CUP: Fourth round: Anderlecht 4, Spartak Moscow 2; Nottingham Forest 1, Sturm Graz 0.

FIRST DIVISION: Sunderland 1, QP Rangers 0.

SECOND DIVISION: Blackburn 4, Swansea City 1; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Fulham 1

THIRD DIVISION: Lincoln City 4, Gillingham 0

FOURTH DIVISION: Chester 0, Chesterfield 2, Hereford 5, Hartlepool 0; Peterborough 1, Aldershot 2, Reading 1, Colchester United 0.

INTERNATIONAL MACH: Romania 2, Greece 0

ABIDJAN: Africa Nations Cup: Cameroon 4, Togo 1.

MIDWEEK LEAGUE CUP: Bournemouth 1, Portsmouth 2.

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Bridgend 18, Swansea 8. Newport 35, Ebbw Vale 3; Oxford University 22, Oxfordshire 61; Tredegar 24, Abertillery 4, Maesteg 10, South Glamorgan Institute 28.

TENNIS

Wilander's quick exit

Brussels (Reuter) – Tomas Smid, of Czechoslovakia, sent Mats Wilander, of Sweden, crashing out of the Belgium indoor championship with a surprising 7-5, 7-5 first-round win here yesterday. Wiander, ranked fourth in the world last year, had trouble with his backhand and repeatedly sent balls spinning out of court.

Smid, ranked seventeenth last year, dominated with net shots after coming back from 5-3 down in the first set. In the second set Wilander, who won his first grand prix tournament here two years ago at the age of 17, saved four match points at 5-4 down. Then Smid powered through to win.

Eliot Teltscher, of United States, won a two-and-a-half-hour battle with Joakim nystrom, of Sweden, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2. With the top seeds, Ivan Lendl and John McEnroe, still to play, Teltscher, seeded fifth, was the only one of the top six to survive the first round.

Wimbledon increase, page 23

BOWLS

World champion loses

Norma Shaw, the world singles champion was unexpectedly beaten in the triples at the English women's national indoor championships in Southampton yesterday. Her disastrous day started when she and her Teeside partners lost a seven on the third end against the Yeovil trio fo Edna Bessell, Mary Taylor and Maureen Janes. Teeside recovered to lead 19-10 but lost six of the last seven ends to lose 22-21 in the semi-finals.

Any hopes that Surrey's Jean Valls, of Richmond, entertained of adding two national indoor titles to the singles and pairs outdoor championships she holds were dispelled in the fours by a team from Desborough, Berkshire, skipped by Mary Price.

RUGBY UNION

Banned French forward to tour N Zealand

Paris (Reuter) – Jean-Pierre Garuet, the French forward who was suspended for three months after he was sent off against Ireland in January, was yesterday included in a provisional party to tour New Zealand from May 22 to June 27.

Garuet, a prop forward, was branded an "imbecile" by Albert Ferrasse, president of the French Rugby Federation after he was sent off for aiming a blow at John O'Driscoll, the Irish flank forward.

Jean-Pierre Rives, the French captain, was also included in the provisional 44, although he may have announced his retirement before the tour. The selectors will announce the final party for the tour on April 2.

PARTY (provisional): Forwards: Dospital, Garuet, Dubroca, Cremaschi, Detrez. Hookers: Dintrans, Herrero, Rizon. Second Row: Condom, Lorieux, Haget, Revallier, Pelloux, Carpentier. Flankers/number eights: Erbani, Rodriguez, Rives, Lecans, Buchet, Janik, Orso, Joinel, Champ. Backs: Gallion, Berbizier, Martinez, Modin. Stand-off halves: Lescarboura, Laporte, Camberabero. Wing three-quarters: Esteve, Lagisquet, Begu, Lavigne. Centres: Codorniou, Sella, Pardo, Chadebech, Mesny. Full backs: Blanco, Bonneval, Lafond, Gabernet, Vivies.

Sidmouth men refuse to play Brixham

Nine Sidmouth players are refusing to take part in Saturday's match against Brixham, the club at the centre of a controversy over standards both on the field and off. A three-week ban on Brixham's playing activities was suspended last week pending an appeal to the Rugby Football Union.

The match against Sidmouth is the first Brixham will have played since the ban was imposed by the Devon Rugby Union.

The Sidmouth team met this week to decide whether to play, but were told by their committee the game had to go ahead. It was after this decision that nine players made themselves unavailable

The players believe they must stand by other clubs who have said they will no longer play Brixham. The club captain, Bob Smith, said: "If it had been anyone but Brixham they would all have been out there on Saturday." The Sidmouth chairman, Bill White, said: "All I can say is that the match against Brixham is going ahead as normal."

Other rugby, page 24

CRICKET

Old Trafford chosen

Old Trafford will stage a Test match after all when the Australians tour next year. The Test and County Cricket Board, at their spring meeting yesterday, abandoned plans to play two of the six Tests at Lord's.

It was felt that while an extra game at Lord's might bring in more money, provincial centres, which have spent heavily on improving facilities in recent years, deserved every encouragement. It was pointed out that they already missed staging a Test in seasons when there were twin tours and in World Cup summers. Provisional Test match dates for 1985 are: Headingley (June 13), Lord's (June 27), Trent Bridge (July 11), Old Trafford (August 1), Edgbaston 15), The Oval (August 29).

The Australians have asked if some of their county matches on the tour can be played over four days. Despite the difficulties of fitting such games into an already crowded pogramme, the board have agreed to examine the possibility.

The board and the BBC have signed an exclusive radio contract for the years 1984 to 1986 for the broadcasting of Test matches, Texaco Trophy games and the limited-over finals. But for the first time, independent radio stations will be allowed to broadcast championship games, Benson and Hedges zonal games, matches iln the early rounds of the NatWest Trophy, and the John Player League by agreement with their local county side.

Standard hours in the Brittanic Assurance Championship will apply (11 to 6.30) but some Midland counties have been given permission to take lunch at 1.30 instead of 1.15 for the benefit of their members. Logos of up to six square inches will be permitted on shirts, with counties given permission to negotiate with local sponsors. The board are investigating the possibility of national sponsorship in 1985. Counties will make their own decision about whether to allow logos on sweaters, but the board have no intention of going in for shirt advertising.

In the John Player League the rules have been redrafted for rain-interrupted matches in an attempt to nullify the advantage which usually applies to the team batting second in unsettled weather. This could mean more 10-over matches, which must start by 5.30.

SNOW REPORTS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Crans Montana	160	230	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	−3
Good on piste skiing							
Flaine	195	370	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	x4
Good skiing everywhere							
Gstaad	50	150	Good	Varied	Good	Sun	+3
Piste skiing remains excellent							
Kitzbühel	50	170	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	+
Queues now dispersed							
St Moritz	60	80	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	0C
Good conditions on Piste							
Verbier	60	80	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	+7
Conditions remain good							
Villars	130	230	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	+6
Spring snow on south facing slopes							
Wengen	30	120	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	+1
Good snow on all slopes							
Davos	90	170	Good	Varied	Good	Sun	−4
Magnificent piste skiing							

AUSTRIA

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Alpbach	45	145	–	–	−3
Axamer-Lizum	–	165	–	–	−5
Badgastein	35	180	–	–	−6
Berwang	130	230	–	–	−5
Brand	60	180	–	–	−3
Igls	20	130	–	–	−6
Ischgl	120	260	–	–	−5
Kaprun	95	200	–	–	−5
Lech-Zurs	160	270	–	–	−4
Lermoos	90	200	–	–	−8
Lienz	40	110	–	–	0
Mayrhofen	15	100	–	–	−5
Obergurgl	135	145	–	–	−3
Obertauern	240	280	–	–	−6
Saalbach	40	170	–	–	−4
Schruns	10	280	–	–	−3
Serfaus	75	210	–	–	−4
Soll	50	150	–	–	−6
Wildschonau	30	140	–	–	−3

SCOTLAND: Cairngorms: Upper and middle runs, lower slopes: All runs complete with a wide cover of wet snow. Vertical runs: 1800ft. Hill and main roads, clear. Snow level: 2000ft. Glenshee: Upper and middle runs: complete, wet snow on firm base. Lower slopes: ample nursery areas, wet snow on a firm base. Vertical runs: 1000ft. Hill and main roads: clear. Snow level: 2000ft. Glencoe: Upper runs and lower slopes: complete, wide cover of wet snow on a firm base. Vertical runs: 1800ft. Hill and main roads: clear. Snow level: 1800ft. Lecht: Upper and middle runs: complete, wide cover of snow on a firm base. Lower slopes: ample nursery areas, wet snow on a firm base. Vertical runs: 700ft. Hill and main roads, clear. Snow level: 2000ft.

TENNIS

Prize money for Wimbledon men's champion up to £100,000

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

The men's singles winner at the Wimbledon championships, to be played from June 25 to July 8, will receive £100,000. The women's winner will receive £90,000, though five per cent of that must be handed over to the Women's Tennis Association. The total prize money for the eight events – the five championships plus the women's plate and the singles and doubles for men over 35 – will be £1,359,876.

That figure is slightly misleading because of the five per cent the women must give to the WTA. The official "schedule of prize money" is even more misleading because it refers to a total of £1,458,280. This exaggerated sum is contrived by the inclusion of £14,512 to be distributed (for the first time) among losers in the last round of the qualifying competitions, and £67,114 to be contributed to the men's Grand Prix bonus pool, and a payment of £16,778 to the men's "union", the Association of Tennis Professionals.

The qualifying competitions would not be qualifying competitions if they were incorporated in the championships. Most of the men who play at Wimbledon will not benefit from the year-end bonuses but, conversely, some of the bonus pool will go to men who do not play at Wimbledon. The ATP payment, similarly, cannot accurately be regarded as tournament prize money.

It has been suggested that the public "don't care" about the inflated figures that often masquerade as prize money. But we do care. We deserve to know how much the players are getting and how much a tournament spends in peripheral payments to this or that supposedly "good cause". In lumping the disparate sums together under the overall heading of prize money, Wimbledon are merely towing a line laid down for them by bureaucratic specialists in cloudy double-talk.

If we include the five per cent levy to be paid by the women to the WTA – but ignore the sums granted to the qualifying competitions, the bonus pool, and the ATP – the prise money has risen from £904,246 to £1,359,876, an increase of £455,630 or more than 50 per cent.

Wimbledon also announced that the concil governing the Grand Prix have decided to change the prize money allocation to 78 per cent for singles and 22 per cent for doubles, instead of the previous 80 per cent – 20 per cent.

This is a small step in the right direction, though the disparity is still ridiculous. The women's figures remain at 80-20 but the women's doubles draw has been extended from 56 to 64, a welcome adjustment.

Last year's experiment with a 12.30 start on 'outside' courts during the first week will be continued, though the traditional 2 o'clock start will be retained on the two main courts. Wimbledon also announced that the Aorangi Park practice facilities are being improved, the environs of court two enlarged, the space between courts two and three refurbished and more tip-up seating installed on the centre court. Work has also begun on extending the centre court's accommodation over the tea lawn and this job will be completed by 1985.

Prize money

MEN'S SINGLES: winner: £100,000 (£66,600 last year); runner-up: £50,000 (£33,330); semi-finalists: £25,000 (£16,650); quarter-finalists: £12,500 (£8,430).
WOMEN'S SINGLES: winner: £90,000 (£60,000); runner-up: £45,000 (£30,000); semi-finalists: £21,900 (£14,585); quarter-finalists: £10,704 (£7,123).
MEN'S DOUBLES: winners: £40,000 (£26,628); runners-up: £20,000 (£13,314); semi-finalists: £10,000 (£6,656).
WOMEN'S DOUBLES: winners: £34,700 (£23,100); runners-up: £17,350 (£11,550); semi-finalists: £8,000 (£5,324).
MIXED DOUBLES: winners: £18,000 (£12,000); runners-up: £9,000 (£6,000); semi-finalists: £4,500 (£3,000).
WOMEN'S PLATE: winner: £2,550 (£1,700).
MEN'S 35 AND OVER INVITATION SINGLES: winner: £7,500 (£5,000); runner-up: £6,000 (£4,000); semi-finalists: £3,750 (£2,500).
MEN'S 35 AND OVER INVITATION DOUBLES: winner: £6,000 (£4,000); runners-up: £4,500 (£3,000); semi-finalists: £3,000 (£2,000).

RUGBY UNION

Daniell in the lions' den: the Nottingham forward is clawed by Hayes, of Loughborough, in the UAU final at Twickenham (Photograph: Ian Stewart). Report, page 24

SQUASH RACKETS

New Zealand put on the pressure

By Colin McQuillan

The astonishing advance of New Zealand's four leading squash players to fill half the semi-final berths in the new Adidas-Colt Tournament of Champions illustrates a growing conviction in the game that the graded club competition structure favoured in the southern hemisphere breeds more resilient competitors than the British county league system.

While players of the calibre of Qamar Zaman, world number two, and Lisa Opie, world number three, are struggling to find their usual dominance in the fast and furious format of world championship squash, with its American scoring, single serves and sudden death tie-breaks, the English-based New Zealand professional squad has adapted instantly despite reservations concerning the traditional values of the game.

In a single evening, on Tuesday, Ross Norman, former New Zealand number one, was in Portsmouth beating Zaman in straight games for his best win since shattering his left leg in a parachute accident, while Stuart Davenport, the man who took over his national rating, was battling through five exhibition games against Gawain Briars at Wanstead.

Davenport is developing a distinct feel for the revolutionary WCS rules, having despatched Hiddy Jahan, world number three, from the Debenhams Vase semi-finals two weeks earlier. Norman's comeback under such testing conditions is scarcely credible to those who witnessed his condition shortly after last summer's accident.

The female counterpart to this New Zealand duet in two locations came from the superb fighting victory by Robyn Blackwood over Lisa Opie at Portsmouth, losing two out of three tie-breaks in the opening games, and an outstanding display of aggression and control from young Susan Devoy beating Sue Cogswell in four games at Wanstead. Miss Blackwood was the New Zealand champion until the recent development of her 20 year-old compatriot under the tutelage of Bryce Taylor displaced her last year.

Miss Devoy virtually stepped straight off the trian from Dundee to play at Wanstead, having won the Scottish Open title from Angela Smith the previous evening. Robyn Blackwood travelled from a Monday match in Newcastle to win at Protsmouth in the same 24 hour period.

Lisa Opie and Sue Cogswell were more rested after contesting the South of England title at Brighton on Sunday, but they could not resist the ease with which the Kiwis tuned themselves to the speedier demands of the new professional game.

RESULTS: Adidas-Colt Tournament of Champions: Quarter-finals: Wanstead: S Davenport (NZ) bt G Briars (Eng) 13-9, 11-13, 13-8, 9-13, 13-5; S Devoy (NZ) bt S Cogswell (Eng) 13-6, 13-2, 9-13, 18-12. Portsmouth: R Norman (NZ) bt Q Zaman (Pak) 13-7, 13-9, 13-12. R Blackwood (NZ) bt L Opie (Eng) 12-12, 12-13, 12-13, 13-6, 13-6.

BOXING

Argentine is no Bruno punchbag

Frank Bruno faces a severe test from Juan Antonio Figueroa, the Argentine champion, who flew into London yesterday. Bruno, unbeaten in 20 bouts and recently returned from a month's working holiday in Florida, meets Figueroa in a 10 rounds top of the bill bout at Wembley next Tuesday.

Figuero, 6ft 5in tall and weighing 15st 2lb sat silently through a press conference yesterday as Sid Martin, his American co-manager, promised he was nor just another punchbag for Bruno to further sharpen his world title aims. "He's not a lazy fighter, he'll throw punches and win, lose or draw it will be a good fight", Martin said.

"If Bruno beats him he will beat a hell of a fighter. Nobody knocks him down, he stands up and fights back. But he's a boxer rather than a fighter with all the typically Latin traits".

Figueroa, aged 29, whose family have a small fruit farm near Mendoza in the west of Argentina, arrives with a record of 22 wins in 26 bouts, but he was disqualified for consistent foul punching in his last contest.

He is the first Argentine to box in Britain since 1980, but the Falklands conflict, or the possible reaction from the crowd, does not worry him, Martin says.

"He is a sportsman not a politician and he has not had a moment's worry about it. He has come here to fight and make some money. The only hassle we had was obtaining an exit visa from Argentina but that was all sorted out in the end".

Also on next Tuesday's bill Mark Lee, of Carson City, Nevada, tackles Trevor Berbick, Commonwealth heavyweight champion from Canada, and Mark Kaylor, of West Ham, British and Commonwealth middleweight champion, takes on Randy Smith, of America.





Figueroa: aiming a fistful of problems at Bruno

Russell bout against Torres

José Torres, aged 25, from Arozona, will meet the British flyweight champion, Hugh Russell, from Belfast, in the chief supporting contest to the Barry McGuigan-José Caba bout at the King's Hall, Belfast, on April 4 (George Ace writes).

Torres, now based in Los Angeles, won and lost to the former world flyweight champion, Charlie Magri, in London in 1982.

CRICKET

Willis changes his tune about art of leg spin

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Karachi

Bob Willis may long be haunted by something he wrote in 1982 in one of his articles for *Wisden Cricket Monthly*: "As for the way everyone's been going into raptures over leg-spin bowling, it doesn't win Test matches." That was it – the view of the modern cricketer, brought up to believe that one of the game's finest arts had become virtually an irrelevance.

After England's defeat here on Tuesday, in the first of their three Tests against Pakistan, the captain has, of course, changed his tune. Pakistan won because of the googlies and leg breaks of Abdul Qadir and England's batsmen will be spending some sleepless nights before they try to unravel them again. "It's up to our batsmen to learn how to play him," Willis says now. "They're England cricketers and it shouldn't be beyond them."

Grimmett and O'Reilly and Schwarz and Benaud and Chandrasekhar and all the rest were not effective because they were playing a different game in a different age. It was because, like Qadir, they were capable in the right conditions of performing with consummate skill an incomparably difficult and wonderfully challenging way of bowling. If ever the day should come when leg spin is indeed archaic, the treadmill will have won.

All being well, from England's two defeats on their present tour – Tuesday's in Karachi and against New Zealand in Christchurch – lessons will be learnt. One is that seam bowling has serious limitations, not only in the hot countries. In Christchurch, where England chose an attack consiting entirely of medium pace and above, New Zealand made 307 runs at a rattling 4.2 an over on a pitch full of movement. England will say they paid the penalty for bowling badly. But where was the balance of the side? Where, by way of contrast, was the spin?

The lessons of Karachi, other than that leg spin does win matches, are that it was asking a lot of a side to play a Test so soon after arriving amid the heat and dust of Pakistan and also that England must beware, at all costs, of the compacency which comes from taking what is called these days a "laid back" view of life. Of their last 24 overseas Tests, three have been won, 10 lost and 11 drawn.

The victories came against Sri Lanka, in Colombo (not without alarms), against India in the Jubilee Test in Bombay, when Botham won the match almost single-handed, and against Australia in Melbourne 14 months ago, when England won by three runs. Just as there is a lot to be said for leg spin, so there is for appearances – and the look of the England party at the moment, in their incipient beards, is hardly prepossessing.

But to get back to leg spin. One of the reasons why England's batsmen were at such a loss here against Qadir is that they get so little practice against his type of bowling, let alone against anyone who bowls it so well. The second Test, starting in Faisalabad next Monday, should give them a good chance of coming to terms with him. As a rule, the Faisalabad pitch is one of the best for batting.

Not many years ago an England side coming to Pakistan would have have had the chance on their own county circuit of becoming familiar



Qadir poses a challenge

with the mysteries of wrist spin. Since seam became the staple diet and one-day cricket caught on, that opportunity no longer exists. Had Qadir signed for Kent at the end of 1982, as nearly happened, he would be less likely to be the force he is now. Pakistan should be delighted he did not.

Not all the best players of wrist spin have necessarily "read" it from the hand – been able, that is, to tell the googly from the leg break and the top spinner by the bowler's action. David Sheppard, for example, who played it pretty well, did so mostly off the pitch. Others have looked to see which way the ball is spinning through the air, which, in theory anyway, is easier to do on the sub-continent than elsewhere, because of the brightness of the light.

Sailing home from Australia in 1951, after the MCC tour, we were joined in Bombay by George Tribe, himself a brilliant bowler, on his day, of chinamen and googlies. He had been touring India with a Commonwealth side. The previous year, Sonny Ramadhin had come almost straight from the cane-fields of Trinidad to bamboozle even the best of England's batsmen with his fiendishly unorthodox spin. In India soon afterwards, with that same Commonwealth side, Ramadhin had been dropped from the "Test" team.

Tribe gave as the reason for this the certainty with which Indian batsmen "picked" Ramadhin in the air, partly, of course, because it was something they had been brought up to do. The last slow bowler I remember England having anything like as much trouble with as Qadir, when it came to telling off break from the leg break, was Gleeson in Australia, in 1970-71. Boycott worked it out in the end – but it was out of hand that he did so, rather than in the air, and Gleeson lacked Qadir's powers of spin.

England practised early yesterday, somewhat as a penance, before catching the evening flight to Lahore. There, tomorrow, they play the first of the tour's two one-day internationals. Qadir will be missing from the Pakistani side, their selectors having chosen to deny England an extra look at him. However, Mudassar, who missed the first Test match with some throat infection, is back in the party. Imran and Miandad are not, the news of Miandad being far from good. He is having difficulty with his balance, the result of being hit behind the ear by a ball from Lillee in Calcutta recently.

I had a caller on the telephone yesterday morning asking whether England would like to borrow his club's leg spinner to bowl at them in the nets. To accompany them for the rest of their tour he would require only expenses. The West Indians liked to make use of him when they were here... so why not England? I referred him to the manager.

It was a nice idea but the team were already at practice and the said practitioner was nearly 40. It gives some idea, all the same, what the talk is all about. What fun sping can be! It made the first Test one to remember, not forget.

Ormrod ready to part with Worcestershire

Lancashire are ready to sign Alan Ormrod, Worcestershire's veteran opener. The 41 year-old Lancashire-born player has reached agreement with Jack Bond, the Lancashire manager, and is ready to leave Worcestershire after 23 years.

Bond must get backing from the Old Trafford committee before completing the deal. He has been looking for an experienced batsman since the retirement of David Lloyd last September and recently failed in a bid to sign Richard Lumb, Of Yorkshire.

● Surrey have arranged two pre-season limited over matches with Hampshire. They will play a 50-over match at Southampton on April 19, and a 40-over match at the Oval on April 24. Surrey will also meet Middlesex in a two day match at the Oval on April 20 and 21.

● Two former Oxford University and Warwickshire captains have been elected president and vice-president of Oxford University Cricket Club.

M J K Smith who led the Dark Blues in 1956 takes over the presidency from Lord Blake.

A C Smith, the Oxford captain in 1959 and 1960, who is presently managing England in Pakistan, was elected vice president in his absence.

Sri Lanka drop de Mel

Colombo (Reuter) – Sri Lanka's leading fast bowler, Asantha de Mel, has been left out of a 14-man party selected for the first Test match against New Zealand starting tomorrow.

Selectors said de Mel, who played in the first of three one-day internationals on Saturday, was unfit for the Test at Asgiriya in Kandy. He has complained of a pain in his bowling arm.

The squad includes three new-*comers, left arm spinner Jayamtha* Amerasinghe, off spinner Mumtaz Yusuf and all-rounder Uvaisul Karnain.

Another all-rounder, Sanath Kaluperuma, has been asked to stand by in case batsman Madugalle, who pulled a thigh muscle in the one-day international, is unable to play.

TEAM (from): L R D Mendis (captain), R L Dias, R S Madugalle, S Wettimuny, E R N S Fernando, D S de Silva, V B John, R G de Alwis, J Amerasinghe, A Ranatunga, J R Ratnayake, R J Ratnayake, U Karnain, M Yusuf

● RADELLA: A three-day match between New Zealand an the Sri Lanka Cricket Control Board's President's XI was abandoned because of rain on the final day yesterday. Play was limited to 90 minutes on the first day and to only 43 minutes on the second yesterday.
SCORES: President's XI – 62 for four wickets.

West Indies are set a tough task

Georgetown (Reuter) – Australia declared their second innings at 273 for nine yesterday, setting West Indies a target of 323 runs for victory on the final day of the first Test.

West Indies, who were given 200 minutes plus 20 overs in which to score the runs, were 22 without loss at lunch.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings 279 (G M Ritchie 78, R M Hogg 52; J Garner 6 for 75).

Second Innings

K C Wessels c Lloyd b Daniel	20
S B Smith c Dujon b Garner	12
G M Ritchie l-b-w b Garner	3
*K J Hughes c Haynes b Daniel	0
A R Border run out	54
D W Hookes b Garner	10
†W B Phillips b Daniel	76
G F Lawson not out	35
T G Hogan l-b-w b Davis	18
R M Hogg b Davis	6
T M Alderman not out	3
Extras (b 10, lb 15, nb 11)	36
Total (9 wkts dec)	273

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–37, 2–41, 3–42, 4–50, 5–60, 6–185, 7–209, 8–248, 9–263.

BOWLING. Garner 24-5-67-3; Daniel 27-4-86-3; Davis 14-3-35-2, Harper 15-4-27-0; Gomes 11-2-25-0; Richards 6-2-8-0.

ENDS

WEST INDIES: First Innings 230 (D L Haynes 60; T G Hogan 4 for 56).

Second Innings

C G Greenidge not out	10
D L Haynes not out	7
Extras (b 4, nb 1)	5
Total (no wkt)	22

(No-balls and wides debited to bowlers analyses).

Umpires. D M Archer and D J Narine.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Britain's trial matches are stopped

By Keith Macklin

There will be no more competive "trial" matches for Great Britain, despite the pleas of the coach, Frank Myler, and the manager, Dick Gemmell. The management committee, meeting in Leeds yesterday, ruled out a proposed Great Britain game against either Other Nationalities or New Zealand teams.

Myler and Gemmell has asked for extra international matches to give the touring team, due to visit Australasia this summer, more practice together at top class international level. This would have been provided by Australian and New Zealand "expatriates" who are currently playing with club sides in Britain.

The management committee's reasons for refusing further matches are the pressures on club sides at this point of the season, and the threat of injuries to key players at the most important time of the season in championship, challenge cup, promotion and relegation issues.

Testimonials were sanctioned by the committee for Graham Liptrot, the St Helens hooker and Keith Mumby, the Bradford Northern full back. The £25,000 transfer fee on the head of Ray Tabern, the Leigh hooker, was not reduced on appeal by the player since he asked to go on the transfer list.

● Oldham have appointed Brian Gartland as team coach, their fourth in as many weeks. A 47-year old engineer, Gartland was handed the post yesterday after five years in charge of the colts team at Watersheddings. He follows Peter Smethurst and Frank Barrow who walked out, claiming the players had let them down, and Dave Cox, who decided to stay in Australia after at first accepting the position.

EQUESTRIANISM

Pinnochio noses in front of rival

By Jenny MacArthur

Jane Wilson and Pinnochio, one of Britain's likely Olympic pairings, started the new dressage season in fine form when they won yesterday's Intermediaire II class at the selection trials sponsored by Dormit, held at Stoneleigh in Warwickshire.

The Yorkshire-born Mrs Wilson, aged 33, finished five marks ahead of another Olympic contender – her brother, Christopher Bartle, on Wily Trout. The professional, David Hunt, came third on his own Maple Zenith. In fact, Mrs Whiteley, one of the three judges, marked Mr Hunt higher than either Mrs Wilson or Mr Bartle.

It was at last year's selection trials that Pinnochio finished ahead of Wily Trout for the first time. Since then, each has beaten the other, although injury prevented Wily Trout from continuing the rivalry at last year's main event, the European championships at Aachen.

Aachen proved the high point in Mrs Wilson's career to date. She and Pinnochio finished twelfth. Because Mrs Wilson and her brother both have the Olympics firmly in their sights, neither of their horses were worked too hard during the winter.

Fay Crouch, from Norfolk, the youngest of the riders likely to be shortlisted, did no harm to her chances when she finished sixth in yesterday's class on the Danish-bred Gilda. Miss Crouch goes to Warendorf, in West Germany each winter to be taught by Peilicke, the trainer of the West German junior team.

Rachel Bayliss, the European three-day event champion, was pleased with the performacne of Mystic Minstrel, but annoyed with herself because she forgot the test and was penalized for twice taking the wrong course.

The 20 entries in today's grand prix is a record entry at this level in a national event, indicating the increased popularity of dressage in Britain.

RESULTS: Intermediaire II: 1, Pinnochio (J Wilson), 787pts; 2, Wily Trout (C Bartle), 782; 3, Maple Zenith (D Hunt), 761; 4, Mooca (F Elberg), 750; 5, Prince Consort (D Mason), 732; 6, Gilda (F Crouch), 722. Intermediaire I: 1, Giovanni (F Elberg), 738; 2, Frivil (F Elberg), 728; 3, Eckel (S Clarke), 707.
Judges: Mrs S Lidsey, Mrs Whitely, Mrs P J Gold.

Current Magic lives up to it

By a Special Correspondent

Competition promises to be hard at the National Light Horse Breeding Society's thoroughbred stallion show at Park Paddocks, Newmarket, today.

Last year's champion, Max Abram's Current Magic, who won in 1979 and 1982, will be pressing for a treble. He is reported to be in cracking form.

Louis Massarella, whose stallions for the past two years have won class A for horses new to the scheme, will be looking for a third victory. This year he has two newcomers, Cornishman, by Connaught, and Turn Back The Time, by Youth.

New under-21 event

Young show jumpers will compete for prize-money of over £7,500 in the new national under-21 championship, sponsored by Martins.

CYCLING

Strength of Hinault again clear

From John Wilcockson
Issy-les-Molineaux

Bernard Hinault finished fourth yesterday in the prologue time-trial of Paris-Nice to show that he has regained the power that made him the most feared man in cycling before an operation on his right knee last summer. It took three experts in time trials to beat the 29-year-old Frenchman, with Bert Oosterbosch, the tall Dutchman who won the world pursuit championship five years ago, coming first.

On a flat, fast, three mile circuit on the left bank of the Seine at Issy-les-Molineaux, Oosterbosch won by four seconds from Jean-Luc Vanderbroucke, of Belgium, with Alain Bondue, another ex-world pursuit champion, in third place.

Not far behind the leaders were Allan Peiper, of Australia (sixth), Stephen Roche, of Ireland (ninth), and the British pursuit champion, Sean Yates (13). Peiper was angry with his team mechanics. "I'm racing on a normal frame, and they wouldn't even give me special wheels. Not like Oosterbosch, he only has the best.

Roche, also unhappy with his machine. "My bike didn't feel right," he said. "But my time is good enough." Of the same opinion was the winner of Paris-Nice for the past two years Sean Kelly, who finished 19th yesterday.

Robert Millar, the Scottish climber, finished only 10 seconds behind Kelly. It was a good performance by the Glaswegian.

HOCKEY

Jennings scores three to help end RAF's run

By Sydney Friskin

Army	4
Royal Air Force	2

The Army broke a four-year hold by the Royal Air Force on the Services championship when they beat them decisively at Aldershot yesterday. This is the best Army side seen for several years, but by the time they play in the county championship next season, many of their players might not be available. They last won the Services title in 1976.

The man of the match yesterday was Ian Jennings, who scored three goals for the Army and played a prominent part in an attacking force which earned 14 short corners, 11 in the second *half during which their* superiority was more pronounced.

The RAF had only three short corners, the first of which was not won until the twentieth minute of the second half. They converted it to reduce the lead to 4–2, and for the first time in the match there were signs of panic in the Army defence, particularly after a shot from the RAF's second short corner whistled past a post.

The game was barely two minutes old when Jennings scored from a penalty stroke, in the twenty-first minute. Martin Old was the scorer. The Army then went ahead in the twenty-seventh minute when Scopes came in sharply from the left and drove a hard shot against the back of the board.

The second half began with another penalty stroke to the Army, but Marshall saved well from Jolly. Then goals by Gordon from a short corner, and Jennings from Gordon's square pass, put the Army 4-1 ahead. When Bales helped Martin Old's shot from a short corner across the line, the RAF's hopes were revived, but Jennings had the final word, scoring for the Army almost on the final whistle.

ARMY: Cpl P Musson (RAPC; sub: L/Cpl D Miller, REME); Sgt S Dove-Dixon (RCT), Sgt C Peach (RAPC) Lt P Leighton (Green Howards), Capt C Wood (RE), Capt G Grossmith (RE, capt), Lt N Gordon (RA), Lt R Jolly (RA) L/Cpl I Jennings (Para), Lt A Scopes (RE), 2nd/Lt P Roberts (R Green Jackets; Lt P Shuttleworth, 3LI).
ROYAL AIR FORCE: J/Tech J Marshall; Flt/Lt M Old, F/O P Hardingham, Cpl M Dykes, F/O S Bolton, Cpl P Leech, Sgt R Old, Cpl M Luffman, Sgt I Clinton (capt), F/O P Morris, Sqn Ldr S Bales.
Umpires: Capt C Kamp (RAPC) and Sqn Ldr M H Underwood (RAF).

FOR THE RECORD

BIATHLON

HOLMENKOLLEN, Norway: World Cup: 20km event: 1, P Angerer (WG), 1hr 5min 18.2sec; 2, F Fischer (WG), 1:05:50.0; 3, A Eder (Austria) 1:06:51.3.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Milwaukee Bucks 109, Atlanta Hawks 104; New York Knicks 124, Seattle Supersonics 110; Boston Celtics 108, Washington Bullets 85; San Antonio Spurs 129, Cleveland Cavaliers 122; Detroit Pistons 124, Chicago Bulls 108; Kansas City Kings 128, Portland Trail Blazers 110; Denver Nuggets 130, Houston Rockets 128; Golden State Warriors 125, Indiana Pacers 109.

BOWLS

SOUTHAMPTON: English women's national indoor championship: Fours: quarter-finals: B Hall, W Platt, S White, G Lamb bt T Clemmey, L Fidge, A Snelling, S Lawrence 21-20; J Frostick, M Giggle, R Campbell, B Alderton bt J Entwhistle, J Worbey, M Osbourne, C Osbourne 22-11; S Dawes, J Thompson, L Hawkins, M Tims bt J Clements, R Ellis, C Robertson, P Eliot 23-12; S Tinker, B Parfoot, L Hall, N Price bt B Sullivan, M Rawlinson, M Bennett, J Valls 18-14. Semi-finals: Picketts Lock bt Teeside 16-14; Avon Valley bt Desborough 26-20.

Triples: Semi-final: E Bessell, M Taylor, M Janes bt J Berry, P Spence, N Shaw 22-21. Pairs: Semi-final: B Green, N Wilson bt J Eagleton, S Gadd 28-18.
FOLKESTONE: British Isles international series: Ireland 106, Scotland 105 (Ireland skips first): B McBrien 10, R Sutherland 20; T Kennedy 21, D Gourley 19; S Ashwood 11, W Harkness 19; W Watson 22, W Scott 11; J Baker 20, W McQueen 20; S Allen 24, W Corrigan 16.

CRICKET

MELBOURNE: Third youth international: Sri Lanka 356 and 281 for 2 (D M Von Hagt 121 not out); Australia 476. Match drawn. Australia win series 1-0.
MUTARE: One-day match: Young India 134 (L Rajput 65, M Azaruddin 47, P Rawson 3 for 27); Zimbabwe 185 for 3 (G Hick 62 not out, G Paterson 44, D Fletcher 38; L Sivaramakrishnan 3 for 34). Zimbabwe won by 7 wickets.

HOCKEY

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Midlands XI 2 UAU XI 2

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New Jersey Devils 6, Pittsburgh Penguins 5; Quebec Nordiques 4, Calgary Flames 3; New York Islanders 5, Philadelphia Flyers 2; Buffalo Sabres 8, Montreal Canadiens 3; Detroit Red Wings 3, St Louis Blues 1; Winnipeg Jets 7, Los Angeles Kings 3.

RUGBY UNION

HOBBS MEMORIAL MATCH: *East Midlands* 16, Barbarians 23
UAU FINAL: Nottingham 10, Loughborough 23

SKIING

VAIL, Colorado: world cup men's slalom: 1, R Zoller (Austria), 1min 41.11sec; 2, P Popangelov (Bul), 1:41.56; 3, L-G Halvarsson (Swe), 1:41.73, P Mahre (US), 1:41.73; 5, G Neuriesser (Swe), 1:41.79; 6, K Heidegger (Austria), 1:41.85; 7, J Gaspoz (Switz), 1:41.87; 8, J Nilsson (Swe), 1:42.02; 9, M Tache (US), 1:42.46; 10, I Stenmark (Swe), 1:42.54; 11, J Buxman (US), 1:42.68; 12, H Strolz (Austria), 1:42.88; 13, O Soerli (Nor), 1:42.88; 14, T Shaw (US), 1:43.09, P Zurbriggen (Switz), 1:43.09.

SQUASH RACKETS

DUNDEE: Scottish open championship: Men's final: N Harvey bt M Bodimeade, 3-9, 9-3, 9-1, 9-2. Women's final: S Devoy (NZ) bt A Smith, 7-9, 9-5, 4-9, 9-2, 10-9.

SKI JUMPING

FALUN, Sweden: World Cup 70m event: 1, J Parma (Cz), 208.1 pts; 2, J Hastings (US), 201.9

SNOOKER

HULL: Professional league: Dennis Taylor bt K Stevens (Can) 8-2.
EBBW VALE: Welsh amateur championship: T Parsons bt W Jones 8-7. (Parsons wins championship).
EBBW VALE: Welsh Professional Championship: First round: D Mountjoy bt C Everton 6-1.

TENNIS

BRUSSELS: Belgian Indoor Championship: First round: M Ostoja (Yug) bt Tim Gullikson (US), 6-7, 6-2, 6-4; P Cash (Aus) bt S Davis (US), 6-3, 6-4; T Hogstedt (Swe) bt J van Langendonck (Bel) 4-6, 7-5, 7-5; B Boileau (Bel) bt B K Curren (SA) 6-3, 6-4; V Gerulaitis (US) bt B C Dowdeswell (GB) 6-3, 6-3; G Mayer (US) bt B H Leconte (Fr) 6-4, 6-3.

TABLE TENNIS

Back injury forces Witt to withdraw

By a Special Correspondent

Karen Witt, the national champion from Reading who has battled courageously against a back injury all season, has withdrawn from the defence of her title in the Norwich Union sponsored English closed championships at Bletchley starting today.

Miss Witt, who reached her first ever European top 12 tournament last month but withdrew through injury half way through has not played since. She must be doubtful for next month's European Championships.

The only other seed in the top half of the Bletchley draw is another Reading player, Alison Gordon, the England number four. The other national champion, Desmond Douglas will be attempting the all-time record of seven men's singles titles.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Aston Villa v Sheffield Wednesday (7.0). Second division: Preston v Notts County (7.30)

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Clifton v South Wales Police (2.30); Guildford and Godalming v Surrey University (4.0)

OTHER SPORT

REAL TENNIS: Oxford University v Cambridge University (at Lord's, 10.30). **SNOOKER:** Welsh Professional Championship (at Leisure Centre, Ebbw Vale, 2.30 and 7.30). **SQUASH RACKETS:** World Cup – quarter-final (at Leicester, 6.30).

BADMINTON

England's two surprises

There are two surprises in the England teams selected for the European championship at Preston from April 8 to 14.

Gillian Clark is included in the women's side even though she has been out of major competition since sustaining a serious knee injury last October.

In the men's side, Steve Butler, who lost to Andy Goode in the final of the national championships last December, is preferred to Goode.

"Butler has better overall results and is regarded as a better match player," said the England team manager, Ciro Ciniglio yesterday. There is also no place for Kevin Jolly who is back to form

TEAMS: Men: S Baddeley, N Yates, S Butler, N Tier, D Bridge (Surrey), M Tredgett, M Dew. Women: H Troke, K Beckman, J Webster (Suffolk), G Gilks (Middx), K Chapman (Sussex), G Clark, S Podger.

GOLF

Brown defends Kenyan title

Nairobi (Reuter) – Ken Brown, of Britain, the defending champion leads a contingent of European Ryder Cup players in the Kenyan Open championship which begins here today. Gordon Brand Jnr, who led last year's Safari tour Primony last, Ian Woosnam, Brian Waites, the champion in 1980, and Spain's Josemaria Canizares will also be in contention.

Also in the field are Britain's David Jagger and Brian Barnes, two more former winners of the Kenya title, and Bill McMoll, who won the Ivory Coast on Sunday. Brown, who also won the Dutch Open last year, had planned to miss the event to play on the United States circuit, having qualified for his players card last year, but he has been unable to gain places in fields packed with tour regulars.

UN BLACKLIST

A last effort to stop SA tour

Bishop Trevor Huddleston, president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain, is to make a final effort to persuade the Rugby Football Union to abandon their planned tour of South Africa. On Monday he will head a delegation for talks with Ron Jacobs, the RFU president, before meeting the Minister for Sport, Neil Macfarlane, to press for stronger Government action to stop the tour.

The RFU are to meet on March 30 to decide whether to go ahead with the South African visit in May and June. The golfer, Nick Faldo, and the Davis Cup tennis player Colin Dowdeswell, are among 38 United Kingdom athletes on the latest United Nation's blacklist of those said to have had links with South Africa.

RACKETS

All square with Universities

The Oxford and Cambridge match at Queen's Club yesterday was level after the two singles had been played (William Stephens writes). William Bristowe (Charterhouse and St Edmund Hall), the Oxford captain, started slowly against Paul Titchener (Malvern and Christ's), but won by 11-15, 15-9, 15-3, 15-3. Bristowe's serving was superior, his attacking play in the rallies relied on moving into the ball and driving to good length with fine perception of angles. Titchener was forced onto the back foot and wilted under the pressure.

Timothy Robins (Clifton and Queens') defeated Mark Swallow (Marlborough and University), son of Charles Swallow, a former Open rackets singles champion by 14-17, 15-7, 15-5, 10-15, 15-7. Robins led 14-10 in the first game before losing but found his form

RUGBY UNION

Scotland are still worried by scrum half position

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Scotland will confirm their side to play France for the Grand Slam at Murrayfield on March 17 when their selectors meet on Saturday evening to hear a specialist's report on Laidlaw, their scrum half. Yesterday they announced the same side as that which defeated Ireland 32-9 last weekend but left vacant the positions of scrum half and replacement scrum half.

After a precautionary night in a Dublin hospital, Laidlaw returned home on Sunday and has been working this week as normal. Obvoiusly Scotland see him as a key figure in their aspirations, particularly in view of their available alternatives: players whose international days were considered over several years ago or younger men lacking in experience.

Yesterday's announcement means there is no place for Cuthbertson, the Harlequins lock, who played in Scotland's first three internationals of the season but who suffered a groin injury against England. Campbell (Hawick), his replacement against Ireland, is nine years younger, so the selection is progressive, yet there will be considerable sympathy for the rugged Cuthbertson that injury should have forced him to miss the closing stages of a memorable Scottish season.

The match with France will be refereed by Winston Jones from Ammanford, who is in his first season on the Welsh international panel. It will be his first game in the international championship. Mr Jones, aged 43, a lecturer in electrical engineering at Swansea College of Further Education, took charge of the Welsh Cup Final between Pontypool and Swansea last season.

His appointment for the Scotland v France game was made early this season before anyone could know that it would turn out to be of such significance. He officiated at England's game with Canada last October which, played in a torrential downpour, he described with typical Welsh imagery as a baptism. Murrayfield, he said yesterday, will be diving in at the deep end.

SCOTLAND: P W Dods (Gala); J A Pollock (Gosforth), K W Robertson (Melrose), D I Johnston (Watsonians), G R T Baird (Kelso); J Y Rutherford (Selkirk), A N Other; J Aitken (Gala, captain), C T Deans (Hawick), I G Milne (Heriot's FP), J H Calder (Stewart's Melville FP), A J Campbell (Hawick), D G Leslie (Gala), I A M Paxton (Selkirk). Replacements: N A Rowan (Boroughmuir), R Cunningham (Bath), J R Beattie (Glasgow Academicals), A N Other, D S Wyllie (Stewart's Melville FPZ), A R Irvine (Heriot's FP).

● France yesterday kept faith with the side who beat England 32-18 in Paris last Saturday when they named their team for Edinburgh. Jean-Charles Orso, who replaced Alain Lorieux, injured second row forward, in last Saturday's game retains his place.

FRANCE: S Blanco; J Bégu, P Sella, D Codorniou, P Estève; J-P Lescarboura, J Gallion; P Dospital, P Dintrans, D Dubroca, J-P Rives (captain), Condom, J-L Joinel, D Erbani.

Barbarians run into stubborn resistance

By Peter Marson

East Midlands	16
Barbarians	23

Playing the brand of rugby for which they have become famous, the Barbarians triumphed once again in the Mobbs Memorial match at Northampton yesterday. Yet this was no walkover and East Midlands played with sufficient skill and vigour to make certain that there would be no repetition of last season's fireworks, when Barbarians won in a bonanza of 52 points.

Indeed, as the match moved into the last quarter when Barbarians were trailing 13-16, East Midlands needed only to benefit from what luck might be on offer to achieve a rare victory.

Both sides slipped easily through the gears, and an excellent crowd, bolstered as usual by hordes of young aspiring rugby players soon had plenty to shout about.

East Midlands owed much to Bedford's half backs, Smith at stand-off half and Peck, the captian, at scrum half. They performed creditably against Quinn and Douglas, who retired with an injury to be replaced by George.

In the recent past, Northampton have been lucky in their scrum halves, and locals here will have noted that since George has been away, on leave so to speak, with Rosslyn Park and London Welsh, the distinctive stamp to his all-round game is there to behold still. Nothing was better yesterday among six tries than that which he scored after a lightning break to the blind side of a set scrummage on the Barbarians 22.

Barbarians are, of course, a collection of distinguished individuals and while one can only admire their collective endeavour in playing as a team it is their individualism that tends to stay in the memory. Here, a whole host of players spring to mind.

Ackerman and his try following an interception and a run of 75 yards heads the list. Then there was Hare's run into the line from full back and Caplan's too; Rees's speed and Bailey's swerve; Quinn's deft touches and Finn's perfect lesson in giving a pass.

SCORERS: East Midlands: Tries: Pearce, Binnington; Conversion: Smith. Penalty goals: Smith (2). Barbarians: Tries: Ackerman (2), George, Bailey; Conversions: Hare (2). Penalty goal: Hare.

EAST MIDLANDS: D Caplan (Northampton); C Gibbons (Leighton Buzzard), D Bridgeman (Rugby), B Mackay (Bedford), F Packman (Northampton), S Smith (Bedford) (Rep: D Ellington (Bedford), I Peck (Bedford, capt); I Heywood (Northampton), J A G Raphael (Northampton), G Pearce (Northampton), N Bennett (Bedford), V Cannon (Northampton), R Meadows (Bedford), S Binnington (Bedford); R Wilkinson (Bedford).

BARBARIANS: W H H Hare (Leicester), E Rees (Neath), M Finn (Cork Constitution), R Ackerman (London Welsh), M Bailey (Cambridge U); M Quinn (Lansdowne), M Douglas (Llanelli) (Rep: I George (London Welsh), C White (Gosforth), P Wheeler (Leicester), R Morgan (Newport); D Cooke (Harlequins), D Waters (Newport), T Shaw (Newbridge), P Simpson (Batth); P Hendy (St Ives).

Referee: R Mayo (Bristol).

Reprimand for Ross

Jock Ross, the London Welsh lock, has been reprimanded by the club's selection committee following an incident during last Saturday's home game against South Glamorgan Institute. The visiting flanker, Paul Roberts, had his jaw broken in three places.

Ross, a 6ft 8in New Zealander who is in his first season at Old Deer Park, served a 30-day suspension earlier this year after being sent off during the New Year's Eve game against Leicester.

Geoff Evans, the exiles' chairman of selectors, said: "We have told Jock that if he is sent off again or involved in another similar incident, we will take a very dim view."

Plainsmen back on UAU peak

By David Hands

Loughborough U	23
Nottingham U	10

Loughborough have spent some years, if not in the wilderness, at least on the plains in Universities Athletic Union competition. They returned to the peaks with a vengeance at Twickenham yesterday when they beat Nottingham in the final – their eighteenth UAU title – by two goals, two tries and a penalty goal to a try and two penalties.

Burnhill's try from halfway restored an advantage just after half-time which Loughborough had looked like wasting. They always had control of the scrummage, twice sending Nottingham surging backwards, but they found the lineout keenly contested.

Too much of Nottingham's game revolved round Jones, their captain and scrum half. The possession he received was not of the best but he seemed reluctant, until midway through the second half, to give his midfield players a chance, by which time Nottingham were 13 points adrift.

Loughborough, with the benefit of a try from Williams after four minutes, had th confidence – and ability – to move the ball wide. That try, from the third in a series of five-metre scrums, helped Loughborough to a 6-3 interval lead, Friend kicking a penalty after a surprisingly long first half.

Williams inspired the counter early in the second half which led to another try at a psychologically valuable moment. His pass was collected by Burnhill, who beat three men to the line. Loughborough then settled down to enjoy themselves.

Llewellyn kicked the penalty and made the break which led to a try for Reid and Burnhill sent Allen diving over at the corner before a succession of penalty awards allowed Nottingham a sniff of the Loughborough line. Ward sent Yates in for a consolation try.

SCORERS: Loughborough: Tries: Williams, Burnhill, Reid, Allen. Conversions: Llewellyn (2). Penalty: Llewellyn. Nottingham: Try: Yates. Penalties: Friend (2).

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY: S Reid (Methodist College, Belfast); I McMillan (Ormskirk GS), S Burnhill (Woodhouse Grove), P Coles (Aylesbury GS), C Allen (Deer Park CS); D Llewellyn (Dulwich), C Williams (Olchfa CS); M Freer (Judd), A Rogerson (Batley GS), M Hayes (Queen Park HS), J Wells (Thomas Magnus, Newark), J Morrison (Wellington), D Egerton (Bishop Wordsworth GS), T Waldron (Dwr-y-Felin, Neath), N Castleton (Pocklington).

NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY: J Lomas (Nelson Thomlinson, Wigton); N George (Leeds GS), J Tharne (Magdalen College), M Clark (Cotham GS), D Yates (Queen Elizabeth's, Barnet); N Friend (St Edward's, Oxford), H Jones (Oxford College of Further Education); G Mudge (Richard Taunton College), B Moore (Crossley and Porter GS), J Ward (Rossall), A Reason (Magdalen College), P Daniell (King Edward's, Birmingham), I Brennan (Pencoed CS), P Collins (Clifton College), N Robinson (Warwick).

● Loughborough's victory yesterday gave them a clean sweep of the five big outdoor winter championships – rugby, football, netball and men's and women's hockey. It is the first grand slam since the UAU was formed in 1922.

Royal Free save themselves

By Gordon Allan

St Mary's	9
Royal Free	9

St Mary's the holders, and Royal Free, drew the Hospitals Cup final at Rosslyn Park yesterday and must replay on the same ground next Wednesday. St Mary's scored a goal and a penalty goal and Royal Free three penalties.

As the match went into injury-time the scores were tied at 6-6. At that point, St Mary's were awarded a penalty for obstruction, which Miles, their captain, kicked. But straight from the kick-off St Mary's were penalized for obstruction and Walsh brought the scores level again.

Playing in their eighth consecutive final, St Mary's might still have won. They had two scrummages on the Royal Free line in the last minute, and such had been their advantage in the tight that a pushover try seemed inevitable.

But by luck and good judgment, Royal Free forestalled them. A replay of their first final was the least Royal Free deserved.

Thanks to the sureness of the defence, the tactical kicking of Walsh, and the lineout work of O'Kelly and Chan, Royal Free led 6-0 until early in the second half. Walsh landed two penalties early in the first, and Miles missed a couple for St Mary's.

A blindside move by Williams put Guest over for a St Mary's try at the end of the third quarter, and Hobart from a difficult angle made it a goal. Walsh missed two penalties that seem even more important now that the battle has been adjourned. But ultimately he gave Royal Free their second chance.

SCORERS: St Mary's: Try: Guest. Conversion: Hobart. Penalty: Miles. Royal Free: Penalties: Walsh (3).

St Mary's: J Hobart; D Grant, R Harvey, R Robinson, P Longdon, J Miles, A Williams M Emberton, M Kenny, P Enevoldson, C Hayward, S Kemp, C Guest, P Horner, M Walsh.

Royal Free: J Hare, J McGann, A Watkinson, D Hughes, J Jackson, D Walsh, R Wood-Baker, G Steinberg, T Wistow, A McDonald, A Marktelow, T O'Kelly, H Samson, O Chan, J Morris.

Referee: P Russell (London).

RACING: 1981 GRAND NATIONAL RUNNER-UP HAS SIGHTS SET ON AINTREE AGAIN

Spartan Missile to pass cup test

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Spartan Missile can take another step towards a third crack at the Grand National by winning the John and Nigel Thorne Memorial Cup at Stratford this afternoon. He was beaten a neck by Random Leg in this same race 12 months ago but now Nicky Henderson, his trainer, is convinced that he is stronger and sounder.

No one should be surprised if the cup of emotion overflows shortly after 3.45. The sight of Wendy Thorne's colours being carried to victory by this of all horses in this race, which is run in memory of her late husband and son, will give widespread pleasure, especially as the family colours will be worn by her daughter, Jane Sloan.

Stamina has always been Spartan Missile's strong suit as anyone who watched him close on Aldaniti towards the end of the 1981 Grand National will testify. And it was that same quality which enabled him to win the Gay Sheppard Memorial Challenge Trophy over today's course and distance towards the end of last month.

If everything goes according to plan today, Spartan Missile will contest the Foxhunter's Cup at Cheltenham next Thursday. And if he runs well there, anyone who has already taken 33-1 each-way about him for the National, should be sitting pretty.

Richard Dunwoody, very much in the news these days, can remain on the crest of a wave thanks to the consistent Black Magic, who surely deserves a change of luck in the Honeybourne Novice Handicap Chase. However, Swordsman, Dunwoody's mount in the Welford Handicap Chase, may not be able to cope with Big Jake whose career has thrived thanks to the meticulous attention to detail of his trainer, Andy Turnell.

With Sub Rosa, Ballydonagh, Easter Eel, Lavengro, Roadhead, Spartan Rambler and House Mistress all standing their ground at Wincanton, the Hine Cognac Hunters Chase should develope into a rousing contest.

Lavengro won this race twelve months ago but has not raced since and in this instance I prefer Ballydonagh, who shaped so well at Kempton Park last month when third to Further Thought.


National Hope: Spartan Missile, seen here with John Thorne in the saddle, continues his Aintree preparations in the John and Nigel Thorne Cup at Stratford today

Carmody is booked for Triumph favourite

By Michael Seely

John Francome will ride Childown in the Daily Express Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham next Thursday. Announcing this news yesterday Nicky Henderson, his trainer, said: "Tommy Carmody has been booked for See You Then. I can't say that John had an entirely free hand. Although it was a joint decision, I was very keen for him to ride Childown."

See You Then has been backed down to 7-2 favourite for the four-year-old championship since beating Kalaminsky so easily in the John, Peter and Paul Doyle Hurdle at Punchestown. The assumption, therefore, had been that Francome would be on board the former Irish-trained colt, who won four races on the Flat last season.

"This seems to be the logical answer," Henderson said. "After all, Carmody knows See You Then, having ridden him in his two victories over hurdles in Ireland. As far as I'm concerned See You Then has to beat Childown, not the other way round. It soesn't matter what the punters and the bookmakers think."

The trainer's reasoning is sound. Childown's courage and quick jumping has now carried him to victory in four of his five races underr National Hunt rules. Henderson said: "He has beaten the best horses in the best races. He's won the Stroud Green and the Victory Ludorum. See You Then was the better horse on the flat and appears to have the greater potential. But he still has to prove it." Childown is generally on offer at 8-1.

William Hill report further interest in Cheers for the Triumph. Robert Sangster's charge won three times on the flat from four starts in France last season when trained by Oliver Douieb but has yet to be seen in action over hurdles. "Cheers goes to Market Rasen on Friday." Michael Dickinson said yesterday. "After that he goes to Cheltenham for the Triumph." Such a positive statement of intent from the champion trainer probably explains why Cheers has been backed from 50-1 to 20-1 in the past fortnight.

A Manchester client of Ladbrokes yesterday placed a £500 double on Desert Orchid at 10-1 for the Champion Hurdle and Brown Chamberlin at 5-1 for the Gold Cup.

A spokesman for David Elsworth's stable said: "The plan is still for Desert Orchid to go for the big one if the going looks like being reasonable. Only if the weather suddenly deteriorated would we consider switching to the Deep Wealth Hurdle at Chepstow on Saturday."

Racing is in Dunwoody's blood

By Christopher Goulding

Hereford racecourse will always hold fond memories for Richard Dunwoody, the 20-year-old amateur rider, who had four winners, a second and two thirds from seven mounts there last Saturday. It is rare for an amateur to even have a ride in every race.

Dunwoody's winners were for four different trainers, a fact which reflects his much-sought-after ability. One of the winners was a first-time ride for Bob Champion, who simply left a message: "he was unlucky last time out when he fell."

After a childhood in Ireland, where his father used to train, it was inevitable that Dunwoody would follow the family racing tradition. The speed of his rise to prominence is akin to that of Indigenous, the record-holder over five furlongs at Epsom, who was trained by his grandfather.

Dunwoody said: "I had brief thoughts about being a vet but riding is the thing that I have always wanted to do." At seven years of age he was leading up horses at the races.

In his mid-teens he spent school holidays riding out at Newmarket for two Flat trainers, Bruce Hobbs and Paul Kelleway. But it was National Hunt racing that excited Dunwoody. "I have had rides on the Flat but it does not give me the same satisfaction as getting a steeplechaser round," he said.

On leaving school two years ago, Dunwoody joined the Letcombe Bassett stable of Captain Tim Forster and just over a year ago he had his first ride. He has now had 130 rides and 16 winners.

Dunwoody has great admiration for Hywel Davies, Forster's stable jockey. Davies also graduated through the amateur ranks from which so many top National Hunt jockeys have emerged. Dunwoody is closely following Davies's footsteps and expects to turn professional.

Dickinson's Cheltenham plans

Michael Dickinson expects to have 14 runners at next week's Cheltenham National Hunt Festival. The rides will be shared between Graham Bradley (seven), Dermot Browne (five) and Robert Earnshaw (two).

TUESDAY: Browne's Gazette (Waterford Crystal Supreme Novices' Hurdle, Browne); Brave George (Arkle Trophy, Browne).
WEDNESDAY: Pacifiste (Sun Alliance Hurdle, Bradley); Badsworth Boy (Queen Mother Champion Chase, Earnshaw); Rathgorman (Queen Mother Champion Chase, Bradley); Mac's Park (Coral Hurdle Final, Bradley); Lettoch (Sun Alliance Chase, Bradley), Mister Donut (National Hunt Chase, Browne).
THURSDAY: Wayward Lad (Gold Cup, Earnshaw); Bregawn (Gold Cup, Bradley); Cheers (Triumph Hurdle, Bradley); Compton Lad (Christies Foxhunter Chase, Browne); Righthand Man (Ritz Club National Hunt Chase, Bradley); The Mighty Mac (Cathcart Challenge Cup or Gold Cup, Browne)

Wincanton

GOING: good to firm

2.0 SPARKFORD NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o: £626: 2m) (15 runners)

3	0001	RAINBOW SPRINGS (D Tucker) D Tucker 10-12	R Millman 4
4	010300	WHENEVER (D) (P Williams) D Barons 10-12	J Frost
7	0u00	COOMBE SPIRIT (R Elsey) J Baker 10-10	M O'Halloran
8	00	COYOR (B Chambers) R Blakeney 10-10	B De Haan
9	4	CRADLE OF JAZZ (K Britten) J Old 10-10	P Murphy
11	000	MARLOWSWOOD (C Rykens) G Kindersley 10-10	P Scudamore
12	0p0	MATHEMAGICIAN (Cherry Tree Stables) S Harris 10-10	Philip Hobbs
13	000	NORTH STOKE BOY (Danebury Stables) K Cunningham-Brown 10-10	G Newman
14	042	OUR WHITE HART (Mrs B Short) N Vigors 10-10	Mr J White
15	4003	PURPLE FLASH (D Jenkins) D Ringer 10-10	S McNeil
17	4000p0	WARWICK BLUE (B) (Mrs M Hambro) L Kennard 10-10	C Brown
19	100p2	CHALET WALDEGG (A Clapperton) D Gandolfo 10-5	P Barton
20	0f	CORVINA (C Weedon) K Bailey 10-5	M Perrett
21	p0	SOVEREIGN LACE (M Seymour) Mrs C Seymour 10-5	C Cox 7
22		STEPHALOTUS (J Smith) R Smith 10-5	R Dennis 4

1983: Return To Power 10-10 S Jobar (15-8 fav) S Pattemore 22 ran.

11-8 Purple Flash, 9-4 Our White Hart, 9-2 Cradle Of Jazz, 8 Coyor, 14 Whenever, 16 others.

2.30 RED APRIL HANDICAP CHASE (£1,676: 2m 5f) (12)

5	212110	SCOTTISH SOUND (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) L Kennard 8-11-7	R Linley
6	p03-00p	BOLD YEOMAN (Mrs H Alwen) J Gifford 8-11-5	R Rowe
7	213124	NORTH YARD (C) (A House) K Bishop 8-11-2	Philip Hobbs
9	102-p40	CARDINAL'S OUTBURST (C Moorsom) J Edwards 9-11-0	P Warner
10	13r224	AMBREMONT (C) (Mrs J Thomsett) P M Taylor 11-10-11	A Carroll
11	f-pf001	UPHAM PLEASURE (R Brinkworth) D Gandolfo 9-10-9 (5 ex)	P Barton
12	140042	LEANDER BLUE (Mrs M Rogers) D Nicholson 7-10-8	P Scudamore
16	000p24	BAYHAM SIR VARDON (G Graham) G Graham 10-10-1	R Goldstein
18	022f20	RUN TO ME (N Mitchell) N Mitchell 9-10-0	B Powell 7
20	030021-	GENERAL ROCK (D) (I Adams) M Stephens 9-10-0	–
21	21/0-0p	DAWN FOX (D Lane) P Duggins 11-10-0	M Ayliffe 4
23	0/020-f	CRACKMORE LAD (J Dimond) R Dimond 8-10-0	Mr A Sharpe

1983: Triska 7-10-6 S Morshead (11-2) L G Kennard 18 ran.

9-4 Upham Pleasure, 7-2 Leander Blue, 9-2 Ambremont, 5 North Yard, 7 Bayham Sir Vardon, 12 Scottish Sound, 16 others.

3.0 HINE COGNAC HUNTER CHASE (amateurs: £2,493: 3m 1f) (20)

3	031330-	SUB ROSA (C) (Mrs M Watson) Mrs M Watson 13-12-7	C Gordon-Watson 7
4	030p4-4	ROYAL CLASSIC (R Savery) R Savery 7-12-2	Miss A Dare 7
5	p3p02/2	ALL RIGHT JACK (B) (H Swaffield) H Swaffield 11-12-0	T Swaffield 7
6	121u0-3	BALLYDONAGH (D) (Lady E Nugent) D Nugent 11-12-0	A J Wilson
7	f1p02/0	BALLYTARTAR (D) (J Dufosee) J Dufosee 12-12-0	Mrs Vera Mitchell 7
8	01/20-4	EASTER EEL (J Mutch) F Winter 13-12-0	O Sherwood
10	u20064-	LARRY MAC (Mrs A MacEwan) Mrs A MacEwan 10-12-0	P MacEwan 7
11	0413/1-	LAVENGRO (C,D) (Mrs C Palmer) Mrs C Palmer 11-12-0	G Upton 7
12	41f-p00	LEONSTAR (W Powell) W Powell 9-12-0	T Bowen 7
16	p033/f-	RAWLINSON (R Buckler) R Buckler 10-12-0	R Buckler 7
17	2/13-20	ROADHEAD (J Wilson) J Gifford 11-12-0	Miss M Wilson 7
18	pu0-114	SPARTAN RAMBLER (K Hutsby) H Hutsby 7-12-0	J Pritchard
19	u042-f0	WELLANDS COPSE (C Nash) C Nash 11-12-0	C Pilgrim 7
22	21142-0	HOUSEMISTRESS (D) (F McCubbin) F McCubbin 9-11-9	G Mernagh 7
23	30fp-4p	BLUE BEANS (B Rendell) B Rendell 9-11-7	–
24	00p-32	GLEN–LOOK (R Brown) R Brown 9-11-7	–
25	fp-002r	HIGH CLASS AGENT (M Churches) M Churches 6-11-7	S Strickland 7
26		MARREN DENE (N Eley) N Eley 10-11-7	N Eley 7
28		TAWNY MYTH (R Cake) R Cake 10-11-7	R Cake 7
29	0002/	KALE BRIG (Mrs F Bowden) Mrs F Bowden 9-11-2	Miss J Blakeney 7

1983: Lavengro 10-11-7 G Upton (12-1) A L Palmer 20 ran.

100-30 Lavengro, 4 Easter Eel, 5 Spartan Rambler, 13-2 Tawny Myth, 8 Housemistress, Ballydonagh, 12 Roadhead, 16 Sub Rosa, 20 others.

3.30 BROADSTONE NOVICE CHASE (£1,346: 2m) (16)

1	20-11f3	GAMBIR (D) (M Marsh) D Nicholson 6-12-4	P Scudamore
3	132f33	BRAVE HUSSAR (D) (BF) (H Joel) J Gifford 6-11-13	R Rowe
4	00f	CASSANOVA'S STORY (A Nettley) J Thorne 6-11-8	P Nicholls
5	p/000f-	CHUCK'S SONG (P Rodford) P Rodford 7-11-8	C Gray 4
6	0-f404p	DEEP RIDGE (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) Mrs M Rimell 6-11-8	Mr A Sharpe
8	0/pf-p0	GOLLYNO (Mrs E Kennard) Mrs E Kennard 7-11-8	–
10	101000	GOOD AS EVER (A Brown) G Kindersley 7-11-8	P Barton
12	0p00pu	INDIAN DEBT (B) (T Pocock) R Pocock 6-11-8	M Nuttall 7
15	010000	NORFOLK STORM (T Purnell) L Kennard 6-11-8	C Brown
17	3-44p34	PLAY THE KNAVE (C de Berry) P Bailey 7-11-8	G Newman
21	004022	WING VELVET (M Spedding) J Wright 6-11-8	K Mooney
22	u0p1-p	ANOTHER JO (W Sleeman) W Sleeman 7-11-3	–
24	0100pp3	FIRST AWARD (Lt Col W FitzGerald) P Duggins 6-11-3	–
25		JUSTE MERRY (Cherry Tree Stables) S Harris 6-11-3	Philip Hobbs
26	/06b00-	SPLENDID ACE (J Jewell) J Jewell 7-11-3	R Hoare
27	p	BRIGADIER ROSE (Mrs P Smith) M Stephens 5-11-0	–

1983: Philnorm 8-11-8 P Barton (7-2) D Gandolfo 11 ran.

8-11 Gambir, 4 Brave Hussar, 8 Play The Knave, 10 Deep Ridge, 16 Wing Velvet, 20 Good As Ever, 25 others.

4.0 SPARKFORD NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o: £628: 2m) (13)

2	0	DRUM MAKER (BF) (S Cooper) G Kindersley 10-10	C Brown
3	4	FINE PROSPECT (S Christian) F Walwyn 10-10	K Mooney
6	p	MADAGASCAR (J Maund) F Jorden 10-10	R Hyett
10		RODNERS (Lord Vestey) J King 10-10	Steve Knight
12	0	SHAMLAN (Mrs S Pattemore) S Pattemore 10-10	–
15	0	HECKLEY HINNY (J Coltman) G Balding 10-5	B Reilly
16	00	HIGHDRIVE (J Barber) R Holder 10-5	P Richards
17	00	INDIAN ISLE (F Chamberlain) A Chamberlain 10-5	A Chamberlain 4
18	f	JAHUALA (W Sleeman) W Sleeman 10-5	–
19	0	JOLLY REGAL (Mrs J Gifford) J Gifford 10-5	R Rowe
20	00f	KOHINOOR DIAMOND (P Hannen) Miss E Sneyd 10-5	–
21	0	MISS REPPIN (Maincrest Ltd) D Barons 10-5	J Frost
24	0	PROUDEST DIANA (D Tucker) D Tucker 10-5	R Millman 4

1983: Butlers Pet 10-13 S Wright (8-11 fav) T Hallett 22 ran.

9-4 Fine Prospect, 7-2 Drum Maker, 4 Rodners, 6 Heckley Hinny, 8 Jolly Regal, 10 Miss Reppin, 12 others.

4.30 LADBROKE HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,498: 2m) (23)

1	2401-0f	THE AZADSTAN (D) (A Goodfellow) I Dudgeon 6-11-10	R Chapman 4
2	3-00400	GOLDEN RIVER (D) (J Rogerson) A Turnell 8-11-9	Steve Knight
3	120100	LOOK AT THAT (D) (R Pollard) M Pipe 6-11-8	R Dennis 4
5	0p90b0	RETURN TO POWER (C,D) (D Wickins) S Pattemore 5-11-2	–
6	4-10000	APPLANTE (C,D) (R Armytage) R Armytage 9-11-0	Miss G Armytage 7
7	003031-	LAW BREAKER (Mrs S Pattemore) S Pattemore 7-11-0	–
8	1211p0	CHERNA JET (C,D) (P Tory) P Tory 5-10-13	Mr E Whettam
9	fu3031	MORNING LINE (D) (G Brunton) P M Taylor 7-10-8 (7 ex)	B Powell 7
11	0-00000	NOTRE CHEVAL (D) (P Hamlyn) D Nicholson 5-10-4	P Scudamore
12	33/00pp	LOAN CHARGE (C,D) (J Berry) J Berry 8-10-2	B De Haan
13	22/d1-0	HIGH HEAVEN (D) (J Heal) A Moore 6-10-1	G Moore
14	p0100p	ROSA RULER (D) (G Berry) I Wardle 6-10-0	K Mooney
15	0000p-0	BLUE PATROL (D) (Shirlstar Cont) K Bailey 8-10-0	M Perrett
17	20040/0	LIQUIDATE (D) (K Dunn) K Dunn 8-10-0	Mr P Schofield 4
18	c0000p	ALBION PRINCE (D,B) (P Rodford) P Rodford 10-10-0	C Gray 4
19	034004/	TREAD A MEASURE (Baroness Dacre) J Douglas-Home 6-10-0	J Nolan
20	02-003f	MZIMA SPRING (R Stuart) A Stuart 5-10-0	Mr R Treloggen
22	p2-04p0	CASSLEY (D) (L Marson) G Marson 11-10-0	Philip Hobbs
23	0000f/0	STORM VISTA (B) (Miss J Gibbons) I Gibbons 8-10-0	M Keogh 7
24	p-p0p01	LAW BENCH (D) (Mrs S Hembrow) Mrs S Hembrow 12-10-0	Mrs J Hembrow
25	f0/ppf-	CROWN PAGEANT (I Gibbons) I L Gibbons 8-10-0	Jessica Turner 7
26	00b9	KERRY DIAMOND (P Gray) P Gray 8-10-0	A Carroll
27	100/0pp	HENRYS WENCH (A White) R Keenor 5-10-0	C Cox 7

1983: Brock Hill 7-10-1 Mr M Low (33-1) M Low 24 ran.

3 Golden River, 4 Morning Line, 5 Look At That, 6 Applante, 7 High Heaven, 8 Law Breaker, 10 Law Bench, 12 others.

Wincanton selections

By Michael Phillips

2.0 Purple Flash. 2.30 Upham Pleasure. 3.0 Ballydonagh. 3.30 Gambir. 4.0 Rodners. 4.30 Morning Line.

Double for Farrell

Patrick Farrell landed the first double of his short career, at Catterick yesterday with Solo Sam (50-1) and Hand Over (6-4). "That means I have had 10 winners – nine of them this year. I will have my first ride at Cheltenham next week in the Champion Hurdle on Ra Nova," Farrell said.

Solo Sam swept back to form after nearly 18 months to land the Peter Vaux Memorial Trophy Handicap Chase and despite being an outsider the success did not surprise Bob Brewis, his trainer.

Catterick results

Going: Good

2.15 HORNBY NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £677: 2m)
ALL NIGHT LONG b c by Majestic Streak – Cheap Gem (Miss Z Green) 5-10-13 J L Golding (14-1) 1
Taronto Star ... G Newman (3-1) 2
Ellen Greaves ... J J O'Neill (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £12.10. Places: £2.80, £1.10, £6.80. DF: £18.00 CSF: £58.12. Miss Z Green at Carlisle 7l, 3l. Lord Of The Hills (33-1) 4th. Christmas Cottage (11-4 fav). 17 ran.

2.45 RUDBY SELLING HURDLE (4YO: £442: 2m)
MOUNT RULE b c by Manado – Angkor Vat (R Gomersall) 11-0 ... P Charlton (4-6 fav) 1
Taxodium ... Mr M Thompson (20-1) 2
Gaygig ... C Pimlott (15-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.60. Places: £1.10, £4.40, £1.60. DF: £14.10. CSF: £16.35. N Tinkler at Malton. 2½l, 3l. Gilded Stracomer (3-1) 4th. 11 ran. Sold C Tinkler 6,000gns.

3.15 PETERVAUX HANDICAP CHASE (£2,729: 3m 300yd)
SOLO SAM b g by New Brig – Boundary Tale (Mrs R Brewis) 12-9-7 P A Farrell (50-1) 1
Hope Of Oak ... R Earnshaw (10-1) 2
Good Crack ... C Pimlott (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £35.50. Places: £5.40, £1.90, £2.00. DF: £2.60 (winner or second with any other horse) CSF: £406.87. Tricast: £3,086.96. R Brewis at Belford. 3½l, 3l. Silent Valley (11-2) 4th. Don't Wait (3-1 fav) 10 ran.

3.45 HORNBY NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £641: 2m
MEIKLEOUR b g by Reliance II – Vidermanette (Mrs A Leggat) 5-10-13 R O'Leary (13-2) 1
Cumulus ... Mr G Vergette (2-1 fav) 2
Private Label ... P A Charlton (5-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.90. Places: £2.10, £1.80, £1.70. DF: £5.10. CSF: £18.84. J Fitz Gerald at Malton. 1l, 2½l. King's Holt (33-1) 4th 17 ran.

4.15 GIRSBY NOVICE CHASE (£1,181: 3m 300yd)
PLANETMAN b g by Menelek – Legal Fortune (Mrs J Lane) 7-12-3 R Earnshaw (2-5 fav) 1
Powder Horn ... Mr N Tutty (14-1) 2
Green Menelek ... Mr D Browne (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.30. Places: £1.10, £1.50, £1.40. DF: £3.90. CSF: £7.33. M Dickinson at Harewood. 5l, 12l. Go On Joe (25-1) 4th. 11 ran. NR: Sandy Mac, Tom Noel.

4.45 NEWBY HANDICAP CHASE (£1,192: 2m)
ABERSING gr g by Mansingh – Aberight (D Todd) 9-11-9 ... C Grant (11-2) 1
Jimmy Chips ... J J O'Neill (9-4) 2
French Art ... D Oldham (50-1) 3
TOTE: Win £5.60. Places: £2.10, £1.70. DF: £6.20. CSF: £17.13. D Todd at Wragby. 1½l, 20l. Abbey Avenue (25-1) 4th. Orp Baltic (7-4 fav) 7 ran.

5.15 GRUNWICK STAKES (Flat race. £723: 2m)
HAND OVER ch g by Queyside – Three Dieu (Mrs M Haggas) 5-11-3 P A Farrell (6-4 jt fav) 1
Jacuzzi ... J D Davies (6-4 jt fav) 2
Kingswick ... G Byrne (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.80. Places: £1.00, £1.30, £17.60. DF: £2.60. CSF £4.44. M Dickinson at Harewood. 3l, 3l. Meadow Maid (20-1) 4th. PLACEPOT: £17.00. 22 ran

Stratford-on-Avon

GOING: Chase, good to soft, hurdles, soft.

2.15 SNITTERFIELD NOVICE HURDLE (4-y-o: £548: 2m) (10 runners)

2	0	CELTIC RAIDER (David Timothy) Mrs M Rimell 10-12	S Morshead
3	0	CHANGE–ALLEY (J Walker) J Bosley 10-12	Mr M Bosley 7
4	00	HAZEL NUT (M Banks) M Banks 10-12	G McCourt
5	00	JAUNTER (J Edwards) W Mann 10-12	R Mann
7	0	MR McGEE (I Wills) N Henderson 10-12	J Francome
8	u00	PETER DRUMMER (Mrs A Hutchinson) J Old 10-12	P Double
9	ppp	SPANKING (I Maddocks) I Maddocks 10-12	G Davies
10	0	TRIBAL SMOKE (I Landless) I Landless 10-12	R Dickin
11	0003	ANKERDINE BELLE (Mrs J Leighton) A Leighton 10-7	C Smith
12	40	MOUNTAIN MEAR (C Redgrave) K Bishop 10-7	–

1983: Vivaque 10-7 C Brown (4-7 fav) D Elsworth 9 ran.

9-4 Mr McGee, 3 Ankerdine Belle, 4 Celtic Raider, 13-2 Mountain Mear, 10 Peter Drummer.

2.45 STUDLEY CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (£742: 2m) (9)

2	000f0	DESERT AIR (G Pearson) K Bridgwater 5-11-8	W Worthington 7
4	0-32130	HARD BARGAIN (D) (Mrs P Makin) P Makin 6-11-4	G Charles-Jones
5	00010f	LEGAL BEAU (D) (P Allingham) P Allingham 5-11-3	D Chinn 7
9	008p-1	NORTH LIGHT (D) (Miss J Wooley) J Bosley 5-10-11	M Caswell 7
13	4p0	MISS INIGO (H J Webb) H J Webb 5-10-9	–
14	02p0p2	INDADO (D,B) (R Williams) R Williams 6-10-7	R Pusey
15	00f0p	SPECTRAL (D Roderick) D Roderick 5-10-7	–
17	f0f0uf	LOOKING FOR GOLD (B) (Miss J Southam) P Pritchard 6-10-7	P Dever
18	004-004	SPRINGALLIANCE (B Hicks) B Hicks 6-10-7	C Evans 7

1983: Paperacer 5-10-0 R Arnott (100-30) D Elsworth 13 ran.

5-2 Legal Beau, 7-2 Desert Air, 5 Indado, 6 Springalliance, 8 Hard Bargain, 10 North Light.

3.15 WELFORD HANDICAP CHASE (£1,163: 2m) (9)

1	413-0pp	BROADLEAS (D) (Mrs J Mould) D Nicholson 10-11-13	S Smith Eccles
2	p-223f	SLIEVE BRACKEN (D) (E Westman) W Clay 8-11-11	A Webber
3	021fp0	MIDNIGHT SONG (D) (Mrs D Price) T Forster 9-11-3	J Francome
4	1-pp33f	SWORDSMAN (D) (R Fisher) T Forster 9-11-0	Mr R Dunwoody 4
5	12-4121	BIG JAKE (J Robinson) A Turnell 8-10-12	E Waite
7	2/23320	KINDLED SPIRIT (B Clarke) W Mann 9-10-11	R Mann
8	0b-0310	STRAIGHT CASH (C,D) (Lady More) Mrs W Sykes 11-10-7 (8 ex)	S Morshead
10	ffp0-40	TEJ (D) (C Gregson) B Wise 9-10-0	R Rowell
12	p401fp	SIR LESTER (J D Thomas) J D Thomas 8-10-0	A Griffiths 4

1983: Adros Comfort 10-10-11 G Jones (7-1) J Priday 9 ran.

7-4 Big Jake, 3 Straight Cash, 9-2 Midnight Song, 13-2 Broadleas, 8 Swordsman.

3.45 JOHN AND NIGEL THORNE MEMORIAL CUP HUNTER CHASE (amateurs: £769: 3m 2f) (14)

2	/21u-21	SPARTAN MISSILE (C,D) (Mrs M Thorne) N Henderson 12-12-10	Mrs J Sloan 7
5	01/	BARLEYDALE (C,D) (Mrs R Newton) Mrs R Newton 11-12-0	J Newton
7	0p01p/	DIZZY BOY (B) (W John Smith) W John Smith 13-12-0	–
8	22fu00	FLAMENCO DANCER (D) (C Wragg) R Perkins 10-12-0	C Wragg 7
10	2/0p-31	HERNSHAW (D) (R Crawford) R Crawford 12-12-0	P Crawford 7
11	f-30p30	MASTER SMUDGE (D) (A Barrow) A Barrow 12-12-0	–
12	01040/0	NOSTRADAMUS (J Sumner) J Sumner 12-12-0	Mrs V McKie 7
13	0p034/0	PRINCELY CALL (Mrs G E Jones) Mrs G E Jones 10-12-0	N Jones 7
14		QUINNER (P West) P West 8-12-0	S West 7
16	2/0023-	THE TROUT (B Dukes) Mrs B Dukes 18-12-0	J Dukes 7
18	0020/	VALENTINO (R Cowley) R Cowley 8-12-0	R Cowley 7
19	400/	ANCIENT ARCH (Mrs A Phipps) Mrs A Phipps 9-11-9	H Phipps 7
20	0p004f	BRIDGE ASH (J I Johnson) J Johnson 11-11-9	I Johnson 4
22	900p0-9	TEAPOT HALL (J Taylor) C Miller 7-11-9	J Taylor 7

1983: Random Leg 8-11-7 Miss J Pidgeon (3-1) G Pidgeon 12 ran.

4-7 Spartan Missile, 5 Bridge Ash, 13-2 Hernshaw, 10 Barleydale, 12 Nostradamus.

4.15 HONEYBOURNE NOVICE HANDICAP CHASE (£1,764: 2m 6f) (16)

5	p3-1113	BOLD DEALER (Lord Matthews) Mrs C Reavey 7-11-7	G McCourt
6	p100u0	CHARLEY FISHER (B Babbage) I Wardle 9-11-4	–
8	p213-02	ROYSCRIPT (G Hutsby) J Chugg 7-11-3	–
11	2003/40	ARTICLAC (Mrs S Thomas) J Priday 11-11-1	G Jones
12	p2-f222	BLACK MAGIC (BF) (T Nixon) T Forster 8-11-0	Mr R Dunwoody 4
16	00000-1	BRONWYN (D) (Miss N Davenport) Mrs S Davenport 7-10-11 (8 ex)	–
19	3-f0002	MIGHTY GENERAL (Mrs H Pelham) J Gifford 6-10-10	P Hobbs 4
21	000-p4f	OX LEASON (E Morgan) K White 9-10-2	R Dickin
22	p0f0pf	LUKE ALIVE (G Bloxham) K Bailey 9-10-2	C Mann
24	3031f0	RIVER WARRIOR (J M Bradley) J M Bradley 6-10-0	G Davies
25	030032	CLONEEN KING (E Noden) P Ransom 9-10-0	–
27	020/000	TWO AZURE (M Motley) P Bailey 9-10-0	S Morshead
28	0f40f2	ROUGH WIND (C Loggin) C Loggin 8-10-0	J Barlow
29	00-040	DESILOPSIS (Dr J Disney) R Armytage 6-10-0	A Webber
31	p00-00p	SEAL SHREW (Major R Dening) R Dening 8-10-0	R Rowell
32	p0ff-00	ELLERBY JOE (P Wills) C J Miller 9-10-0	–

1983: Laurensun 8-10-9 Mr D Trow (10-1) M Oliver 16 ran.

11-4 Black Magic, 7-2 Bold Dealer, 4 Royscript, 6 Bronwyn, 8 Mighty General, Rough Wind.

4.45 ALVESTON HANDICAP HURDLE (5-y-o: £1,139: 2m) (14)

1	1-12140	SENOR ROMANA (D) (C Holmes) C Holmes 11-12	A Webb
2	002b00	MORVERN (D,B) (BF) (J Forsyth) J Jenkins 11-5	–
3	0-00030	BULLRING (C,D) (I Wardle) I Wardle 10-9	–
4	400400	CATISFIELD FLYER (D) (Troydale) Mrs N Smith 10-9	Mr R Dunwoody 4
5	0200-00	TAFFY JONES (P Hayes) M McCormack 10-8	P Barton
6	202002	BURNBECK (D) (W Price) W Price 10-8	–
9	042240	FALCON'S HEIR (S Males) J M Bradley 10-2	G Davies
10	0-012b0	AN–GO–LOOK (D) (Mrs W McBarker) M Scudamore 10-0	–
11	02-0pr0	RODACE (H Benson) W Whiston 10-0	S J O'Neill
12	3p0304	JAYESS (Mrs D Sutton) Mrs J Pitman 10-0	Mr M Pitman 7
13	10-1000	LE LEVADOR (D) (D Lawson Hill) Mrs R Lomax 10-0	A Carroll
18	00f1	QUICK REPLY (D Gallop) D Gandolfo 10-0	M Richards 4
19	0-00	MASSIMO (K Maile) C Jackson 10-0	J Bryan
21	0000	KANO FLOWER (C Lear) A Barrow 10-0	Lorna Vincent

1983: Indamelody 10-11 C Brown (7-4 fav) N Henderson 12 ran.

7-2 Burnbeck, 4 Jayess, 11-2 Falcon's Heir, Morvern, 13-2 Catisfield Flyer, 8 Senor Romana, 12 Bullring, 14 others.

Stratford selections

By Michael Phillips

2.15 Mr McGee. 2.45 Hard Bargain. 3.15 Big Jake. 3.45 Spartan Missile. 4.15 Black Magic. 4.45 Burnbeck.

Bangor-on-Dee

Going: Good to Soft

2.0 HOLYWELL SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (702: 2m 80yd)
BATON MATCH ch g by Royal Match–Fado (M Shone) 4-10-0 ... K Burke (12-1) 1
Lance of St George ... R Stronge (4-1 jt-fav) 2
Go Lissava ... P Scudamore (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £10.90. Places: £1.10, £1.90, £2.40. DF: £93.90. CSF: £54.02. Tricast: £889.83. McChapman at Market Harborough. 4l, sh. hd. Blackbossh (9-1) 4th Hegalian Heir (4-1 jt-fav) 14 ran. Bought in 825gns.

2.30 GREDINGTON HUNTER CHASE (amateurs: 3m 200yd)
HILLINGDON BOY br g by New Brig–Pinch A Kiss (R Harvey) 10-11-11 ... M Arthurs (12-1) 1
Rugy ... M Wilkinson (11-8 fav) 2
Pastry Brush ... Miss M Kinnell (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £16.80. Places: £4.00, £3.80, £3.80. DF: £35.60. CSF: £27.47. R Harvey at Winecote, sh, hd, 2l. Mr Mole (8-1) 4th, 17 ran. NR: Crespinian

3.0 CHIRK NOVICE HURDLE (4yo: £648: 2m 80yd)
THE MAN HIMSELF ch g by Scallywag–Must Improve (E Briggs) 10-7 ... N Doughty (3-1) 1
King Jo ... S Morshead (4-7 fav) 2
Alsayegh ... C Evans (9-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.20. Places: £1.20, £1.20, £4.00. DF: £2.70. CSF: £4.90. G Richards at Greystoke 8l, 2½l. Highland Gold (20-1) 4th. 14 ran

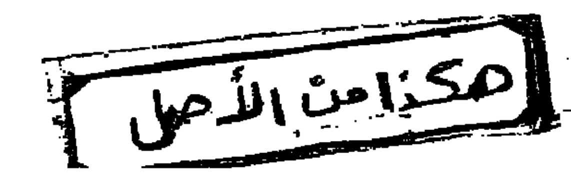
3.30 LEECH HOMES NOVICE CHASE (£1,042: 2m 4f 70yd)
SANDWALKER b g by Pampapaul–Kazas (G Billinge) 5-10-5 ... S Morshead (5-4 fav) 1
Irish Mint ... Mr Des Williams (33-1) 2
Casal Royale ... K Doolan (11-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.30. Places: £1.00, £6.80, £1.80. DF: £21.90. CSF: £34.18. Mrs M Rimell at Severn Stoke 20l, 2l. Laxham view (16-1) 4th. 12 ran

4.0 OSWESTRY HANDICAP CHASE (£1,551: 2m 160yd)
ANOINTED b g by Crowned Prince Saint Agata (Mrs W Mills) 8-10-13 ... S J O'Neill (8-1) 1
Dennis Auburn ... R Crank (8-1) 2
Home Ground ... P Scudamore (9-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £7.10. Places: £1.90, £2.00. DF: £26.90. CSF: £44.99. Tricast: £18.30. P Bevan at Uttoxeter 4l, ½l. Generous Bid (20-1) 4th. 14 ran. NR: General Pearl.

4.30 LADBROKE RACING NOVICE HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,369: 2m 80 yd)
LEWIS ESTATES b g by Reformed Character–Meatex (Lewis Bros) 6-11-0 Mr A Sharpe (8-1) 1
Holly Busy ... M Brennan (12-1) 2
Cawarra Lad ... M Perrett (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £7.20. Places: £1.80, £1.40, £2.80. DF: £20.80. CSF: £89.57. Tricast: £473.79. Placepot: £38.20. Mrs M Rimell at Severn Stoke. Picotee (33-1) 4th. County Player (2-1 fav). 15 ran. NR: Sir Lucky, Prince Reviewer, Saxon Ace.

Point-to-point results

ROSS HARRIERS: 1 Mem: Sprinestown Lass (2-1). Adj: Surely Right (3-1). Open: Little Blisham (4-5). L Open: Misprite (7-1). Restd: Misprite (7-1). Mdn I: Batchelor Lad (4-1). Mdn II: Silvery Prince (10-1).



هكذا من الأصل

La crème de la crème

Public Appointments

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Closing date: 30th March, 1984.

(Interviews will be held during the week commencing 16th April, 1984).

Hart DISTRICT COUNCIL

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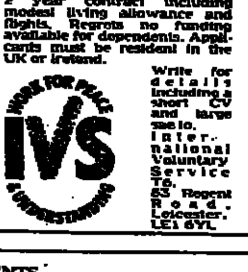
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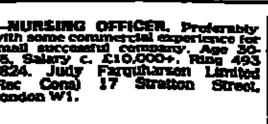
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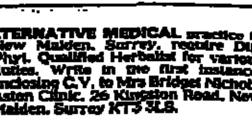


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APPOINTMENTS

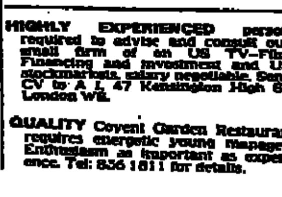


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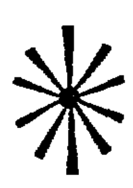
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Please contact, in absolute confidence, Craig Vidler, Joint Managing Director, Star Executives Limited, 184-188 Oxford Street, London W1N 8AJ (entrance 28/30 Market Place). 01-580 0843.



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Salary negotiable London Central

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To lead the selling of advertising air time on the Company's channels and to attract financial sponsorship for European transmission. Applicants should be successful Sales Managers with a track record in the sharp end selling of television air time or alternatively, selling in the consumer product or leisure industries. (Ref. 6691).

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In addition to the financial planning for the short and long term needs of the R.F.U., the Financial Controller will have overall responsibility for the administration of the finance department (including the installation of a new computer), Treasury and Investments functions. Because of the increasing value of financial sponsorship, an understanding of and/or experience in the marketing aspects of sport would be of particular advantage.
The R.F.U. headquarters is managed by a small and effective team and the Financial Controller would play an active part in maintaining a first class business service to the R.F.U., and the various committees: this could entail considerable personal involvement in some 'unsocial but sociable hours'. Therefore an interest in rugby football would be of distinct advantage, so increasing job satisfaction. Please write in strictest confidence, giving details of career to date, outlining how this would match the needs of the R.F.U. as it seeks to fill this new appointment.

The Secretary, Rugby Football Union,
Twickenham, Middlesex TW2 7RQ.
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General Appointments

General Appointments



HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

Preparing for a quick exit

Patricia Tisdall advises employees on making the best of losing jobs

Erich Suter (below) examines the legal pitfalls

If you are about to switch jobs, do not assume that you will necessarily serve out your notice. The higher up the executive chain the more likely are employers to require ex-employees to make a quick exit. In the present tough management climate, it might be wise to take some advance precautions before notifying colleagues, let alone superiors, of your intention to leave.

Manager in one large American-owned computer company have a disconcerting practice of having outgoing personnel instantly escorted off the premises by security guards as soon as they learn of an impending move. Private contents of desks, brief cases, and lockers are sifted and forwarded afterwards to the individual's home address. From the employer's point of view, the regulations make obvious sense in minimizing commercial risk from leakage of intelligence. But a peremptory exit can cause severe disruption to an individual's private as well as business life.

Not everyone, for instance, keeps two appointments diaries. Even if they do, valuable professional relationships have a better chance of surviving if explanations for cancelled meetings are made by the person concerned than if they are made by the ex-boss or a successor.

In the interests of common courtesy alone, it is better for farewells to colleagues together with thanks and forwarding addresses to be made directly rather than surreptitiously by telephone or in a cafe.

All strictly personal items should be discreetly removed from desk drawers and office shelves weeks in advance. A half-eaten sandwich or an old pair of shoes can leave an embarrassing legacy. It is also useful to set up duplicates of as much of the day-to-day business reference material at home as possible. Expenditure on items like trade guides as well as a stock of stationery can be a worthwhile investment – particularly if the future is uncertain.

Not all sudden exits are voluntary. If the recent experiences of three of my acquaintances are anything to go by, instant dismissals are on the increase. Each emerged from impromptu interviews with their ultimate superiors abruptly jobless and in a state of shock. They were requested to pack up their personal belongings immediately and left their offices forever within an hour.

The first moral is that, whatever the employment protection legislation might say about warnings and unfair dismissals, suddenly getting fired is not something which only happens to other people. The myth is perpetuated because the victims, (my acquaintances included) are rarely willing to publicize their plight. They are certainly not willing to face up to the traumas of an industrial tribunal to obtain legal satisfaction for fear that this would brand them as troublemakers for the rest of their working life.

The second moral is to be extremely wary of any unexpected summons from a new boss if (as is usually the case if termination is contemplated) it comes late on a Friday afternoon. A Monday morning appointment gives a much better chance of making it graceful if an exit is inevitable. It also offers an opportunity to gather support from colleagues if you decide to make a fight of it. An idle weekend at home with uncomprehending relatives will only compound the shock.

Overall, the secret to making a career change smooth and therefore successful lies in the boy scout's motto of "Be Prepared". Mental anticipation of a change and awareness of its implications will soften the impact of unpleasant surprises.

Compensation for dismissal

Notice to quit will often be more peremptory for more senior employees, but the more senior the recipient of the notice, the greater are the potential rewards for a quick and quiet departure.

Generally the reason why employers dismiss senior executives without notice, or pre-empt an employee's notice by immediate dismissal is because of their fears of the potential damage to their business if they keep the employee at work during his notice period. The law dealing with restraint of trade clauses (ie, clauses which prevent an employee from working in that area of the trade or industry for some time after the termination of employment) is complex. Restraint of trade clauses which are wider than is reasonably necessary to protect the employer's business are void, and so useless. The courts, in dealing with such clauses, have to balance the employer's need to protect his business interests against the employee's need to use his qualifications and experience to obtain new work. This balance is a very difficult one for an employer to find, as many cases where restraint of trade clauses have been held to be void have shown. So employers often take the next best step to protect their interests: dismissing senior employees without notice to prevent them from collating information, or strengthening client contacts, during their last days in office.

The unfair dismissal legislation, with its emphasis on warning employees before dismissal, and going through other pre-dismissal procedures, affords very little protection to senior executives. The damages available are generally not worth the legal battle. An employee dismissed from a £140 per week job is much more likely to obtain reasonable damages from an unfair dismissal claim than is an executive earning £20,000 a year. The reason for this apparant anomally is that the maximum award in unfair dismissal cases is fixed, for most purposes, at about £10,000, regardless of the previous income of the applicant.

Indeed, the unfair dismissal legislation may even encourage the summary dismissal of senior executives. Whereas employers may once have been inclined to put such employees into "less sensitive" positions to work out their notice, to do so nowadays may amount to an unfair dismissal, based on the concept that a drastic alteration of an employee's terms of employment can entitle him to treat himself as having been dismissed – even during the notice period. If the employer is going to be liable for unfair dismissal he might just as well protect himself *commercially* by dismissing the employee without notice.

All is not gloom, however. Senior executives will usually find that they are well compensated for their employer's peremptory action. Senior executives, ironically, usually have far longer notice periods in their contracts than do lesser mortals. Whereas the majority of employees are entitled to no more than the statutory minimum periods of notice (broadly one week per completed year of service up to a maximum of 12 weeks), it is not unusual for executives' contracts to provide for a notice period of a year or more, the whole of which will have to be compensated by the employer if he dismisses without notice.

Compensation for loss of the notice period also bears with it compensation for the loss of fringe benefits during notice such as the use of a company car, life insurance, and medical insurance. When the senior executive's package is calculated as a proportion of his salary, it will probably compare very favourably with most other employees' damages for unfair dismissal.

Methods of dismissal seem to vary according to how an employee will be compensated. Lower-paid employees are taken through lengthy procedures in an effort to comply with the unfair dismissal legislation. Higher-paid employees, on the other hand, are often dismissed without any procedural foreplay. It is, perhaps, rather ironic that such natural Tories should be effectively excluded from the protection of the unfair dismissal legislation originally brought into being by a Conservative government.

The author is labour law advisor to the Institute of Personnel Management.

General Appointments

PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3 .25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

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THE TIMES
200 Gray's Inn Road
London
WC1X 8EZ

or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to: 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3333

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00noon. (837 3333 only). For publication the following day, phone by 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Page, £5 a line. 01-837 1234 ext 7714.

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Most other classified advertisements can be accepted by telephone. The deadline is 5.00pm 2 days prior to publication (i.e. 5.00 pm Monday for Wednesday). Should you wish to send an advertisement in writing please include your daytime phone number.

"... When you fast do not put on a gloomy look as the hypocrites do: they pull long faces to let men know they are fasting."
St. Matthew 6: 16 (J.B.)

BIRTHS

BARTON. - On March 3rd, to Mary and Clive - a beautiful daughter (Catherine Michelle), a sister for Charles.

CRIPPS. - On Tuesday, March 6th, to Sue (nee Dibley) and Eddie - a daughter (Charlotte Jane)

DAVIDSON On 6th March at the Barrett maternity hospital Northampton to Vicki (nee Culverwell) & Neil a son, Thomas Charles Ramsay.

FORD - On March 3rd at Queen Charlottes Hospital to Carolyn (née Paterson) and Graeme a son (Christopher Frank Ross).

FOXHALL on March 6th to Diana (née Bewick) and Colin, a son (Neil George) a brother for Ian.

GRAHAM. - On February 28th at Kings College Hospital, to Elizabeth ...

DEATHS

RAYNER. On March 5th, 1984, Albert Edward, husband of Jasmyn, father of Nicholas, at home. Funeral at West Herts Crematorium, 11.30 a.m. Monday 12th March.

RICHARDSON Harry, husband of Colleen, father of Catherine, Christopher and Timothy, suddenly at home on 3rd March, 1984. Funeral at West Herts Crematorium, Garston, Watford, Herts on Tuesday, 13th March at 12 o'clock. All friends are invited.

SEYMOUR - On March 5th 1984, at The Dutch House, Ludham, Norfolk. Peter husband of Jane. Funeral service St Catherines Church, Ludham, Saturday March 10th at 2.30pm. Family flowers only but donations if desired for the Cromer Lifeboat Appeal, may be sent, care of F. A. Coman and Son, Funeral Directors, Chapel Lane, Coltishall, Norwich.

SMITH. On March 3rd 1984, Very suddenly, amongst his family Alan John aged 69 years of Branksome Park, Dorset. Devoted husband of the late Patricia dearly loved father of Merrill and adored grandfather of Duncan and Alexander. Funeral service Monday 12th March, 11.45am at All Saints' Church, Branksome Park, cremation following. Flowers maybe sent to Deric-Scott, Portman Lodge Funeral Home, Bournemouth.

STOW - On March 7th peacefully at the Royal Marsden Hospital Fulham Rd. London after a long illness most courageously borne Joan Fortescue, only daughter of the late Sir Harold Fortescue Flannery Bt. and of Maud O.V., beloved wife of Geoffrey and mother of Timothy, Rebecca, Michael and David. Funeral private

MEMORIAL SERVICES

KNOWLES - a memorial service for Dr Arthur Heygate Knowles will be held at St. Peter's church Petersfield on Thursday March 22nd at 2.30 pm.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

ROBECO

ROBECO N.V. ROTTERDAM ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

to be held at the Hilton Hotel, Weena, Rotterdam, on Thursday, 29th March, 1984, at 15.00 hours.

AGENDA

1. Opening.
2. To receive and adopt the Report of the Managing Directors for the financial year 1983.
3. To receive and adopt the Annual Accounts for the financial year 1983.
4. To determine the appropriation of the profit.
5. Proposal to alter the articles of association.
6. To compose the Board of Supervisory Directors.
-Mr B Pruijt will retire by rotation. It will be proposed to re-elect him.
-Furthermore it will be proposed to appoint Mr J Zijlstra a Supervisory Director.
7. A proposal to appoint Mr N W Veer a managing director of the company.
8. Any other business.

Copies of the full agenda and of the Annual Report for 1983 can be obtained from National Westminster Bank PLC, Stock Office Services, 3rd Floor, 20 Old Broad Street, London, EC2N 1EJ.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer desirous of attending or being represented at the Meeting, should lodge their Share Warrants by hand (postal deliveries will not be accepted for voting purposes) with the National Westminster Bank PLC, Stock Office Services, 3rd Floor, 20 Old Broad Street, London, EC2N 1EJ (between the hours of 10 am and 2 pm) in exchange for a receipt, not later than Thursday, the 22nd day of March, 1984.

Beneficial owners whose Share Warrants are presently deposited with a Bank must obtain a certificate of deposit signed by the Bank as evidence that such Bank is holding the Share Warrants. This certificate must be lodged against receipt by the Bank with the National Westminster Bank PLC, in accordance with the requirements stated above.

The receipt for the Share Warrants or certificate of deposit will constitute evidence of a shareholder's entitlement to attend and vote at the Meeting and should be presented at the door of the Meeting Hall. If a holder desires to appoint a proxy, who need not be a member of the Company, to attend and vote in his stead, a form of proxy may be obtained from the National Westminster Bank PLC as above and this form of proxy must be presented at the door of the Meeting Hall together with the receipt for the Share Warrants or certificate of deposit.

Beneficial owners of Sub-share Certificates registered in the name of National Provincial Bank (Nominees) Limited desirous of attending or being represented at the Meeting must obtain a receipt or certificate of deposit in the same way ...

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LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICES

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA

THE ROYAL BALLET

THE ROYAL OPERA

CONCERTS

THEATRES

مكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM: News and information available on every TV set.

6.30 Breakfast Time: with Frank Bough. Selina Scott, Today's "specials" include the Breakfast Time Doctor, and the food and cookery item (both between 8.30 and 9.00). Regular items include news (6.30, then half-hourly until 8.30). Sport (6.40, 7.40), regional news (6.45, then half-hourly until 8.15), TV choice (6.55) Morning Papers (7.18, 8.18), and Russell Grant's Stars (8.33)

9.00 The Best of Collecting Now: Collectable plastics; veteran bicycles; and a seaside picnic with the Bakelite Museum Society; 9.30 Ceefax pages.

10.30 Play School. 10.55 Ceefax pages.

12.30 Nws After Noon; 12.57 Financial Report. and subtitled news.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: High Steet fashions in Chester, surveyed by fashion expert Jeff Banks; 1.45 King Rollo followed at 1.50 by Bric-a-Brac (two programmes for the toiddlers).

2.00 The Afternoon Show: Easing the burden of life for arthritis sufferers: why we still believe in some ancient superstitions:and quiz on contraception.

2.40 Truck Drivin' Man: a film about three truck drivers journeying from Portland in Oregon to Phoenix. Arizona. In many ways, it is a bumpy road (r).

3.25 Arthur Negus Enjoys: John Arlott, now living in Alderney. is host to the antiques expert (r).

3.50 Magic Roundabout: 3.55 Play School; Its Thursday; 4.20 Laurel and Hardy; cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Robert Lindsay reads from Joan Aiken's The Kitchen Warriors: 4.40 Fonz and The Happy Days Gang: cartoon; 5.05 John Craven's Newsround; 5.10 Blue Peter Simon returns to the 10th centruy at a viking centre.

5.40 Sixty Minutes. The line-up is: – 5.40news; 5.54 weather; 5.55 regional magazines, 6.38 closing headlines.

6.40 Doctor Who: Episode one of the Caves of Androzani. With Peter Davison.

7.05 Tomorrow's World: Better TV pictures – by plugging into your rubber plant.

7.30 Top of the Pops: with Richard Skinner and Gary Davies.

8.05 The Living Planet: Sweet Fresh Water. David Attenborough travels down the Amazon – from source to mouth. from Andes to Atlantic. Includes a dramtic sequence showing the piranha in action. Sequences. too, featuring the splashing tetra, the discus fish, and the gharial crocodile. (Ceefax titles, page 170).

9.00 News: read by John Humphrys.

9.25 Diana: Penultimate episode of Andrew Davies's adaptation of the R F Delderfield novel. Discharged from hospital, Jan (Kevin McNally) is taken back to Devon by Diana (Jenny Seagrove). They decide to get married.

10.20 Question Time: Tonight's panel – Prof Lalage Bown, a member of the board of the British Council; Edward Du Cann, Conservative MP for Taunton; Austin Mitchell, Labour MP for Great Grimsby; and Donald Stewart, Scottish National Party MP for the Western Isles and president of the SNP.

11.20 Computers in Control: A general introduction to the world of robotics and control systems. (r)

11.45 News headlines.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain: today's specials include The Family Business (stars and their families) at 8.10; films (8.35) and cooking (9.05). Regular items include news (6.20, then half-hourly until 9.00), sport (6.35 and 7.35), Mad Lizzie (6.50 and 9.15), John Stapleton's Spotlight (7.20) and Competition Time (8.27). The guest of the day at 7.40.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines; 9.30 For Schools: The line-up is: 9.30 Ice cream; 9.42 Survival (1); 9.59 1..2..3..Go! 10.11 Feelings; 10.28 People and Politics; 10.50 Your Living Body (feeding); 11.09 Basil Brush; 11.22 Down a coal mine; 11.39 The German Programme.

12.00 Emma and Grandpa: repeated at 4.00; 12.10 Get Up and Go! with Beryl Reid and Mooncat (r): 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family drama serial.

1.00 News at One. Includes Financial Times share index; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 A Plus: How animals are prepared for stardom on TV. Plus the Canadian seal cull row.

2.00 Crown Court: The jury's verdict in the case in which a wife (Sarah Atkinson) alleges that she was pushed down some steps by her "gay" husband's homosexual lover. With Ronald Pickup and Robert Swann.

2.30 The Agatha Christie Hour: The Red Signal. Drama, set in Mayfair, on a foggy night, and recorded in 1982 only a week before the sudden death of one of its cast – Alan Badel. Also starring Joanna David, Michael Denison and Christopher Cazenove (r); 3.30 Sons and Daughters: Fiona makes an important decision.

4.00 Children's ITV: with Roland Rat. Emma and Grandpa (r); 4.15 Batfink: cartoon; 4.20 Madabout: Highly personalized cars. With Matthew Kelly and Eric Sykes. 4.45 The Book Tower: A pop-up book about the human body. And an item for fans of the Arthur Ransome books. With Alun Armstrong. 5.15 The Young Doctors: Craig and Sister Scott have a showdown.

5.45 News; 6.00 Thames News; 6.30 Thames Sport. With Steve Rider and Simon Reed. Includes a profile of Peter Shilton, England and Southampton soccer star.

7.00 Knight Rider: Michael and his super-car take to the motorcycle track to help solve a murder mystery.

8.00 Carry on Laughing: Highlights from some of the Carry On comedies (r).

8.30 Hotel: While attending his nephew's barmitzvah, a survivor of the Holocaust spies on an exiled Nazi war criminal. With Anne Baxter, James Brolin.

9.30 TV Eye: The £10m taxpayers' money invested in the De Lorean car which is still missing.

10.00 News at Ten. Followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 Film: Bullitt (1968). The thriller featuring the famous car chase up and down the streets of San Francisco, Steve McQueen plays the police officer who independently, goes after the killers of the hoodlum he was assigned to guard while in the city to give vital evidence at a Senate crime hearing. With Jacqueline Bisset, Robert Vaughan, Robert Duvall. Director: Peter Yates.

12.35 Night Thoughts: with Baroness Lane-Fox, champion of the disabled.

Alan Howard: Boris Godunov (Radio 3, 7.45 pm)

CHOICE

● "We can't expect plain-sailing all the time" says a character in Alma Cullen's high-quality drama serial WINTER SUNLIGHT which begins on Channel 4 tonight (9.30). The truth is, they are not given a smooth passage any of the time. Just like the winter sunlight of the title, the hours of contentment in the lives of Miss Cullen's people are shortish and tend to be chilly. Grandmother, coming up to her fiftieth year of married blisslessness, suddenly decides she cannot take any more of grandfather's appalling selfishness. Married son is spotted in a compromising situation with Another Woman. Daughter-in-law is too busy trying to be a good social worker to see that her unhappy schoolboy son is probably her most needy case. Best friend, now in an old people's home, raises the emotional temperature by proclaiming that the afternoon "cuppa" comes not from the tea-pot but from the chamber-pot. There is one ray of spring sunshine and that comes from the granddaughter who is taking her first steps along the primrose path of matrimony. But even here there are clouds massing from the general direction of the grandparents. When first seen, Elizabeth Sellars's grandmother has a brave smile and twinkling eyes. Both have noticeably dimmed as the first round of Anne Cullen's Unhappy Families game approaches its climax.

● BORIS GODUNOV (Radio 3, 7.45 pm) is not the Mussorgsky opera but the Pushkin tragedy on which it is part-based. You will have to wait until next Tuesday night (March 13) if you want to hear the opera itself on Radio 3. Tonight's drama production, with Alan Howard in the title role, has the Russian text adapted and translated by D M Thomas. We can now see, clearly, that it was an approximation of the Shakespeare style that Pushkin was trying to achieve. The play has its bumpy patches and its longueurs. As for the incidental music that Prokofiev wrote for a Moscow production in the 1930s that did not see the light of day, there really is not enough of it to make any impact. Indeed, at times (the spiky Grygory-Marina romantic interlude, for example), it looks as it it has strayed in by mistake, and sheepishly creeps out again. None the less, we should welcome this rare chance to study the raw material out of which a magnificent operatic experience was sculpted.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University (until 8.10); 9.00 Pages from Ceefax: 9.15 Daytime on Two (until 3.00). The line-up is: – 9.15 Encounter; Germany; 9.33 Treffpunkt Deutschland; 9.52 Talkabout: 10.12 Science Workshop; 10.34 Scene (Wide Games, a play by Leslie Stewart about an adventure and survival course that leads to tragedy; 11.05 Near and Far (grassland); 11.30 Country Crafts; 11.55 Play Tennis; 12.20 Inside Women's Magazines; 12.45 Write Away.

1.10 A Good Job with Prospects (technical jobs in TV); 1.38 Around Scotland (forestry); 2.00 You and Me; 2.15 Music Time (harmony); 2.40 Keeping warm. 3.00 Pages from Ceefax.

5.10 Risk: Seven Card Study: Open University film about the reality behind the game of poker (r)

5.35 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

5.40 The Adventure Game: Earthlings (Fern Britton, Noel Edmonds and Ray Vitt) versus the people on planet Arg.

6.25 Junior Kick Start: Final stages of the Lombard Tricity Trophy; 12 young riders tackle a difficult course in pursuit of the championship title.

7.00 Film: The Millionairess (1960) Loosely based on the Shaw play. Anthony Asquith's elegant romantic comedy has Sophia Loren as the heiress who is contemplating suicide when an Indian doctor (Peter Sellers) comes into her life and she recognizes him as her soul mate. With Vittorio de Sica, Alastair Sim, Dennis Price.

8.30 Food and Drink: Will the Budget bring the prospect of cheaper wine in Britain? Also, the Englishman (Nick Ryman) who brought a vineyard in south-west France knowing about wine production, and now sells his Bergerac wine across the world.

9.00 Dear Ladies: Furrowed brows when Hinge and Bracket receive invitations to separate events on he same day, each expecting the other to accompany her.

9.30 Forty Minutes: Demelza's Baby. A love story with a difference: the story of two women whose very special relationship is threatened when one of them becomes pregnant.

10.10 Rowan and Martin's Laugh-In; Rapid-fire comedy routines from the US with guest star Eve Arden (r).

10.40 Newsnight.

11.30 Open University (until 12.10am) Computing and Computers; and, 11.55, Unemployment in the 1930s. Through the work of John Maynard Keynes, the question is examined: is public spending the cure for unemployment?

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Night Beat News: Another helping of comedy in this S4C series about a television news magazine programme that constantly runs into trouble. William Thomas plays the hard-pressed head of Channel 9.

5.30 Chips Comic: Children's magazine. The useful information includes hints on how to make a wall chart listing household chores.

6.00 Barriers: Episode 10 of this 20-part drama serial about a youth (Benedict Taylor) who is searching for his real parents. Tonight, he meets up with a 16-year-old girl who has run away from home (Joanne Pearce).

6.30 The Good Food Show Meera Taneja examines the different kinds of rice that are available in the shops; and Richard Wyatt discovers what there is to be said in favour of the morning bowl of porridge.

7.00 Channel Four News: Includes an assessment of the BMA's report of the danger of boxing.

7.50 Comment: A personal statement by Anne Blyth, who is an anaesthetist at Inverclyde Royal Hospital, Glasgow.

8.00 Treasure Hunt: Another of these hugely-enjoyable races against the clock (thriller, travelogue, detective story and physical endurance test, all rolled into one). Tonight: Anneka Rice drops out of the skies over Malta, following up the clues provided in the studio by Derbyshire architects John Humpston and Brian Taylor, supervized by Kenneth Kendall.

9.00 Soap: A separation for Jessica and detective Donohoe; a reunion for Jessica and Chester; and a reconciliation for Burt and Mary. Starring Katherine Helmond, as Jessica Tate.

9.30 Winter Sunlight: First instalment of a four part drama series by Alma Cullen) about a crisis in the life of a retired couple, ith Elizabeth Sellars as the wife seeking one last chance to achieve happiness, and Derek Francis as her husband who, at home, wields the same gruff authority he once wielded in his office. (See Choice.)

10.30 Love Sidney: Laurie's parents announce that they intend to pay a call – the first since Laurie's daughter Patti was born.

11.00 Wish You Were Here: Judith Chalmers flies to The Gambia, West Africa; Chris Kelly begins his exploration of the Western Isles of Scotland; and Anne Davies finds out about Cyprus package tours for the disabled.

11.25 Stand Your Ground: Self-defence lesson for women. Tonight: how to fall safely in preparation for throwing. With Kaleghi Quinn.

11.55 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing: Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint. A weekly investigation by Roger Cook into listeners' problems of unfair dealings and injustice.
9.30 The Living World (r).
10.00 News; Prophets, Charlatans and Little Gurus. Four profiles by Ray Gosling. (1) Colin MacInnes, with George Melly, Tony Gould and Mel Lasky.
10.30 Morning Story: 'Out and About' by June Fairweather. Read by Val McLane.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Analysis.
11.48 Enquire Within.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Les Cottingham with his weekly shopping guide.
11.27 The Grumbleweeds. 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes an account by Chris Webster of his first gliding lesson. There is also the second instalment of A Little Fear, read by Madge Ryan.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Flying High, by Aisling Donelan. With Trudy Kelly and Brid Brennan. Drama, set in middle-class Belfast. It is about a doctor's widow obsessed with maintaining her respectable position in society. It is her (and her daughter's) bad luck that their comfortable home lies just across the road from a cemetary where paramilitary funerals take place.†
4.00 News; Just After Four. Lys de Bray in the winter cottage garden (3).
4.10 Bookshelf. With Hunter Davies.
4.40 Story Time: 'Vera' by Elizabeth Von Arnium (9). Read by June Barrie.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Legal, Decent, Honest and Truthful: Comedy series about an advertising agency (r).
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Taylor Lloyd the Chemist. Herbert Williams finds out why a small-town pharmacy in Wales was more that just a business.
7.45 London Symphony Orchestra direct from the Barbican Hall, London. Part 1: Schubert, (Symphony No 8) and Liszt's Fantasy on Hungarian folk tunes. With Jorge Bolet (piano). Part one.†
8.40 Any Answers? with David Jacobs.
9.00 Concert, Part 2: Dvorak's Symphony No 8.†
9.55 Kaleidoscope. Sir Tom Hopkinson talks about his unique contribution to the history of British photo journalism. He is a former editor of Picture Post.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Irish Journal' by Heinrich Boll (4). Read by John Rowe.
10.30 The World Tonight.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15-Close Shipping Forecast.
England VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 9.05-12.00 For Schools: 9.05 A Service for Schools. 9.25 Secondary English 11-14. 9.45 Opposites. 9.55 Movement and Drama 1. 10.15 Women in the 20th Century. 10.35 In Your Own Time. 10.55 Something to Think About. 11.05 In the News. 11.30 Wavelength. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Living Language. 2.20 Radio Geography. 2.40 Quest. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Allez France! 12.30-1.10am School Night-Time Broadcasting: Teenage Plays: 12.30 'They Don't Listen to Me' by Alan Lambert. 12.50 'I'm Not Your Property' by David Williams.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Vivaldi's Violin Concerto in A minor, RV 356 (Catherine McIntosh, violin); Monteverdi's Confitebor tibi, Domine (Kirkby, soprano and Ian Partridge, tenor): Liszt's Reminiscences of Bellini's Norma (Eden/Tamis, pianos); Respighi's suite The Birds.† 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Copland's An Outdoor Overture; Hanson's Symph No 2 (Romantic); and Arnold's Four Scottish Dances.† 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Hans Werner Henze. BBC Singers, New Chamber Orchestra and Iris Dell' Acqua in the Cantata della Fiaba Estrema; also, Ragtimes and Habaneras; and Apollo et Hyazinthus (Anna Reynolds, contralto, and the composer conducting the London Sinfonietta).†
10.00 Dukas: London Phil Orch play the Symphony in C.†
10.45 Music for Violin and Piano: Bach's Sonata in B minor, BWV 1014; Stravinsky's Duo Concertant; and Brahms's Sonata in A major, Op 100 (Parikian/Roberts).†
11.40 Chamber Orchestras of Europe: Bournemouth Sinfonietta (with Michala Petri, recorders) play Mozart's Three Marches K 408; Vivaldi's Recorder Concerto in A minor, RV 445; Sammartini's Recorder Concerto in F; and Britten's Suite on English Folk Tunes: A Time there Was . . .† Interval reading at 12.15. News at 1.00.
1.05 Manchester Midday Concert: Direct from Royal Exchange Theatre. Recital by Felicity Lott (soprano), with Graham Johnson as accompanist. Works by Schumann (Frauenliege und leben, Op 42); Bizet (Chanson d'avril: Adieux de l'hotesse arabe); Britten's Canticle My beloved is mine; and Poulenc's La courte paille.†
2.00 Alceste: Three-act opera by Gluck. Sung in French, on records. Jessye Norman and Nicolai Gedda play Alceste and her king, Admete, rescued from Hell by Hercules (Siegmund Nimsgern) and Apollo (Bernd Weikl). The Bavarian Radio SO and Chorus are conducted by Serge Baudo. Act 2 at 3.05 and Act 3 at 4.10.† Interval readings at 3.00 and 4.05. News at 4.55.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Brian Kay's selections.†
6.30 Bandstand: The City of Coventry Band plays Rubbra's Variations on The Shining River; and Elgar's The Severn Suite for Brass Band.†
7.00 Lieder from Salzburg: Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau at the 1983 Festival. With Hartmut Holl as his accompanist. It is an all-Brahms programme, and it includes the Serenate Op 70 No 3: Abendregen, Op 70 No 4; Meerfahrt Op 96 No 4; and Maienkatchen, Op 107 No 4.†
7.45 Boris Godunov: Pushkin's historical drama, in a translation by D M Thomas, with music by Prokofiev, performed by BBC Philharmonic Orchestra and Hallé Choir (men's voices). With Alan Howard as Boris, William Nighy as Grigory/Dmitry; Jane Lapotaire as Marina Mniszek; Robert Harris as Pimen; and John Rowe as Prince Shulsky; and William Squire as Varlaa. Part one. Part two can be heard at 8.50, with an interlude at 8.45.
9.45 Russian Piano Music: Gordon Fergus-Thompson plays Scriabin's Sonata No 4 in F sharp, and Rachmaninov's Sonata No 2 in B flat minor.†
10.25 Music in our Time: London Sinfonietta plays Ligeti's Chamber Concerto and also Nicholson's Chamber Concerto which is a BBC commission.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.
VHF only: Open University: 6.35-6.55am Artists and Antiquity. 11.20-11.40pm Modern Art: Images of Prostitution.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major bulletins: 7.00, 8.00 am, 1.00 pm, 12.00 midnight. Headlines 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 am (MF/WM). 4.00am Bill Rennells.† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan incl 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00pm Steve Jonesincl. 1.05 Sport. 2.00 Gloria Hunnifordincl. 2.02; 3.02 Sport. 3.30 Music All The Way.† 4.00 David Hamiltonincl. 4.02; 5.05 Sport. 6.00 Paul Heineyincl. 6.02 Sport. 6.45 Sport. 8.00 Wally Whyton with Country Club and with Janie Fricke and the Bellamy Brothers. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Bernie Clifton's Comedy Shop. with Bernie Clifton, Pat Mooney, Tony Peers and Caroline Turner. 10.30 Star Sound Extra: John Hurt talks to Marjorie Bilbow about his films, including the latest, Champions, and earlier movies like The Elephant Man and Midnight Express. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stero from midnight). 1.00am Tim Gudgin presents Nightride.† 3.04-4.00 Marching and Waltzing.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am and then 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Reid. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Radio 1 In East Anglia. Day 4: Today Mike Smith and Peter Powell visit Ipswich, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Radio 1 in East Anglia, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel †VHF Radios 1 and 2 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00pm With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 International Soccer Special: 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Edward Elgar: The Making of a Composer. 10.15 Monitor. 10.30 Yes Minister. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.15 Ulster Newsletter. 8.20 In the Meantime. 8.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook: 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 I Know It's Here Somewhere. 2.30 Talking about Music. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Country Style. 5.45 The World Today.

(All times in GMT)

BBC 1 Wales: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales. 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Wales Today. 11.45 News headlines. New of Wales. Scotland: 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scotland: Sixty-Minutes. 11.45a News headlines. News summary and weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland News. 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scene Around Six. 11.45 News headlines. Northern Ireland news. England: 5.55pm (Part of Sixty Minutes. 11.50 Close.

S4C Starts 2.00 p.m. Hwnt Ac Yma 2.20 Ffalabalam 2.35 Beth, Sut, Pam, Pryd a Ble? 2.50 Interval 3.05 Make it Count 3.30 Flashback 4.00 Dick Van Dyke Show 4.50 Guto Goch a Malwen 5.00 Y Gwyllt 5.30 Wayne and Shuster 6.00 Brookside 6.30 Here's Lucy 7.00 Newyddion Saith 7.30 Snwcer Merched 8.00 Coleg 8.30 Heart of the Dragon 9.30 Drama Diffau 10.20 Film: The German Sisters. Political drama. 12.15 a.m. Closedown.

TVS As London except: 9.25-9.30 Farming Brief. 12.30-1.00 Crown Court. 1.20 News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 Food, Wine, and Friends. 2.10 Miracles Take Longer. 2.40 Vintage Quiz. 3.10 Newsbreak. 3.20 Sons and Daughters. 3.50-4.00 A-Z. 5.15-5.45 Survival of The Fittest. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55 Emmerdale Farm. 7.25-9.30 Film: Bear Island. 10.30 Backchat. 11.00 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.20 Company, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ULSTER 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 At Ease. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Cartoon. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-8.30 Devlin Connection. 10.30 Counterpoint. 11.00 Film: One Deadly Owner. 12.20am News, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Family Tree. 3.00-3.30 University Challenge. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Gardens For All. 7.00 Fall Guy. 8.00-8.30 That's My Boy. 10.35 Hill Street Blues. 11.35 Great Western. 12.30am Postscript. Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 That's Hollywood. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Crossroads. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-8.30 Magnum. 10.30 Country Calendar. 11.00 Scobie Malone (Jack Thompson). 12.40am Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Paint along with Nancy 1.20 Granada reports 1.30-2.00 About Britain 3.30-4.00 Young doctors 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies* 6.00 This is your right 6.05 Crossroads 6.30 Granada Reports 7.05 Emmerdale Farm 7.35-8.30 Magnum 10.30 Film: "Hitlers Last Ten Days". (Alec Guinness). 12.30am Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Family Trees. 3.00-3.30 University Challenge. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies.* 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00 Fall Guy. 8.00-8.30 Thats's My Boy. 10.35 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 Great Weatern. 12.30am Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround 5.15-5.45 Happy Days 6.00 News 6.02 Crossroads 6.25 Northern Life 7.05 Emmerdale Farm 7.35-8.30 Magnum 10.32 Come In 11.00 Coming Up. 11.10 Sweeney 12.10am Jesus, Light of the World, Closedown

GRAMPIAN As London Except: 9.25-9.30 First Thing. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00 North Tonight, 6.30 Police News. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Mr and Mrs. 7.35-8.30 Magnum. 10.30 Timeless Land. 12.00 News, Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Definition. 6.00 News. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-8.30 Hardcastle and McCormick. 10.30 Bath – built on spec. 11.00 Lou Grant. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.40 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 Wales This Week.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 3.30-4.00 Family 5.10 Bodyline 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Scotland today 6.35 Now you see it 7.05 Take the high road 7.35-8.30 Magnum 10.30 Positively unemployed 11.00 Late call 11.05 The protectors 11.35 Crann tara 12.05am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-8.30 Magnum. 10.30 Sweeney. 11.30 Benson. 12.00 News, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crown Court. 1.20 News. 1.30 Contact. 1.45-3.30 Film: Sleeping Car to Trieste* (Jean Kent). 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 6.55 Emmerdale Farm. 7.25-9.30 Film: Alistair MacLean's Bear Island (Donald Sutherland). 10.35 Central Lobby. 11.05 Edgar Wallace*. 12.10am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 5-15-5.45 Joanie loves chachi 6.00 About Anglia 6.25 Arena 6.40 Crossroads 7.05 That's my boy 7.35-8.30 Quincy 10.30 To win at all costs: America's cup 11.35 Streets of San Francisco 12.35am Big Question, closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ✯Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Entertainments

Troops out as power struggle erupts in Syria

From Reuter in Damascus and The New York Times in Washington

A trial of strength between the brother of President Assad and members of the regular Syrian armed forces aligned with elements of the ruling Baath Party is unresolved after a fortnight of tension, which has seen troops and guns redeployed around Damascus and reports of shooting near the presidential palace.

The jockeying for future supremacy has come to a head after building up since the two-month illness of President Assad late last year. A new Cabinet is expected to be formed during the next few days, but the military and party conflicts persist.

Behind competing shows of military force in the capital last week there seemed to be an effort by Aifaat Assad, President Assad's younger brother, to position himself as his successor despite fierce opposition from the regular armed forces and some ruling Baath Party members.

It is unclear, diplomats said, which side the President supports.

Diplomats noted that while the rivalry was divisive, it did not at present pose a threat to President Assad's rule.

Two weeks ago, one diplomat said, President Assad was prearing to act on a series of promotions and shifts within the armed forces, Rifaat Assad was said by these sources to have strongly objected to the proposed changes, which failed to promote people loyal to him.

The shifts were said to favour those loyal to Hickmat Shehabi, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, Shefiq Fayez, head of the 3rd Division, and Ali Buba, the head of military intelligence, all three are said to be bitterly opposed to the President's younger brother.

On February 27 Rifafat Assad'd 25,000-man Defence Companies, which guard Damascus, were redeployed around the capital according to diplomats. Surface-to-air missile batteries were moved on to the mountain overlooking the city, and tanks positioned near the capital.

Rifaat's Defence Company positions were doubled in the city. Rocket launchers were also positioned at the western entrance to Damascus and weapons were targeted on the capital.

"In a very crude way, Rifaat was flexing his military muscle as a warning and a challenge to the regular military," one analyst said.

Office blocks to sprout in embassy garden

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Foreign Office has decided to build some office blocks in the British Ambassador's garden in Vienna as part of an effort to persuade MPs that costs are being pruned.

The Commons Select Committee of Public Accounts questioned the need for an outdated and lavish style of accommodation for Britain's diplomats, and urged a radical change in pursuit of cost-cutting in a scathing report last December.

In its response, published yesterday, the Treasury revealed the Viennese office development. But MPs will note that the office plan was first proposed in 1973 and that the building will go up on land which was bought back in 1950 for just that purpose.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Office has said that it is continuing to study the "feasibility" of converting part of the ambassador's Vienna residence into offices, as recommended in a Property Services Agency report in 1982.

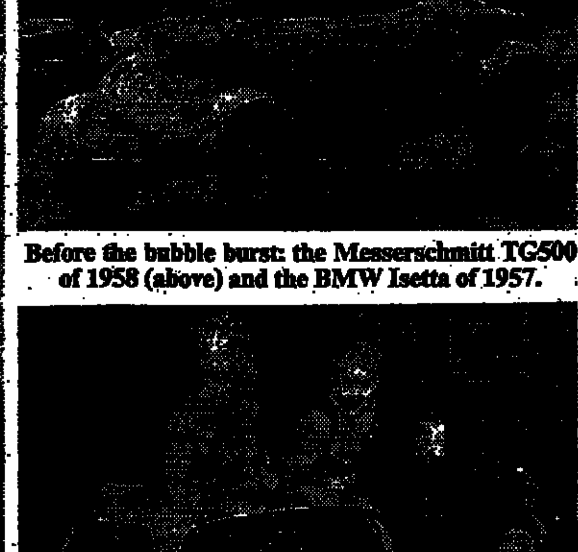
The Viennese residence is more than 4 times over-scale, with an area of 2,400 square metres, and it has been described by Sir Antony Aclamd, the head of the Diplomatic Service, as "very much a symbol of British representation."

MPs said they were concerned that too much emphasis was being given to prestige and tradition and too little to economy; they demanded action, not words.

But yesterday's response confirmed that Eden Hall, the sumptuous residence of the British High Commissioner to Singapore, was to be retained after a decade of discussion.

The bubble car pops back







Before the bubble burst: the Messerschmitt TG500 of 1958 (above) and the BMW Isetta of 1957.

Selling points: the Bamby on view yesterday. Its makers hope to recapture the appeal of the bubble car era.

By Richard Dowden

A new version of the bubble car, centrepiece of endless jokes about fat women and crazy driving twenty years ago, was launched in London yesterday.

The Bamby is essentially a moped on three sheels enclosed in a steel frame with a glass fibre shell and one gull-wing side door. According to Mr Grahame Davidson, the managing director of the manufacturers, its 49cc engine will do up to 100 mpg and will cruise comfortably at 30 mph, with a top speed of 35 or 36 mph. It costs £1,597.35 including value-added tax.

"It's a bubble car with a 1980s design and very much safer than the original", Mr Davidson said yesterday.

What the Bamby buyer gains in fuel economy for the 1984 *price she or he loses* in terms of the speed of some of the original bubble cars. The Messerschmitt TG500 of 1958 had a 500cc engine with a maximum speed of 90 mph. Its fuel consumption was 52 mpg and when new it cost £650.

The BMW Isetta of 1957 had a 298cc engine, with a maximum speed of 51.9 mph and a fuel consumption of 66 mpg. It cost £339 19s 6d when new.

The design on display at the *Daily Mail Ideal Homes Exhibition* yesterday was completed only five days ago. It has cost Bamby Cars Limited, a Humberside-based firm, £50,000 to develop.

The firm employs about eight people, who will make the car to order. Five orders were received at the exhibition yesterday. In the long term, Mr Davidson said, "We are aiming at direct selling through the big stores, Debenhams and House of Fraser, which have shown an interest".

Prince pledges youth funds

By Colin Hughes

The Prince of Wales yesterday pledged funds from his Prince's Trust and the Jubilee Trust to fight what he sees as a disturbing increase in attacks on old people by the young.

The Prince was visiting a probation centre in Bermondsey, south London, to meet young offenders, only hours after a speech at the Guildhall in London on Tuesday night in which he spoke of young people who thought nothing of beating up old people "outside or inside their homes".

He said he realized it was not true of all young people but of "a hard core" that they had lost respect of the old. "I know it seems easy for me to say this, but when a situation arises when many more elderly people suddenly seem to be attacked and beaten up it is extremely sad."

The problem lay in scarce resources for alleviating inner city deprivation and in the boredom among young people which generated petty crime. He intended to continue raising money for the Prince's Trust to start projects to help young offenders like those he met in Bermondsey.

"A lot of these young people have talents which have gone the wrong way. If we could only help to develop them the right way, we might get somewhere," he said.

At the Jewish Welfare Board's 125th anniversary dinner on Tuesday night the Prince had attributed part of the breakdown in relations between young and old to the isolation of elderly people.

Mr George Pratt, chairman of the Prince's Trust, said the trust had nearly £400,000 to spend this year on projects

'Supergrass trial QC quits Ulster

Continued from page 1

known to have had ambitions to take silk in England.

Yesterday, a close colleague said: "For him to go off in the middle of a trial like this indicates that he is unwell. He has been involved in a lot of informer trials in recent times and there is a lot of strain

"There is the added element that you hve to appear almost to be trying extra hard because many of the people you represent are suspicious, and would probably be doubly so of a former Unionist MP."

Letter from Brussels

Preserving an old traffic jam tradition

The wind lashing the North Sea this winter has not been battering the British coast exclusively. Readers of this newspaper, which once printed the proudly insular headline "Fog in Channel; Continent Isolated", can be expected on reflection to realize that they must be at least as aware as any lorry driver that there is land somewhere beyond Dover.

Some of that land is Belgium, which pushes 50 miles of sand dunes out against the storms of the North Sea and so collects the full force of any gale. The flat lands of Flanders offer no obstacle or shelter other than the tall churches and heavy farm buildings which stand out against the horizon.

The result is that a North Sea storm, with no white cliffs to hold it up, can arrive very fresh and very unabated in Brussels – complete with gulls and the sort of howling noise which would inspire a Joseph Conrad.

Just south of the city, a determined storm runs into its first really formidable obstacle in the form of the Forêt de Soignes, a magnificent bastion of trees, said to be the largest elm forest in Europe.

This was the forest through which the British Army advanced and retired from Waterloo, its muddy roads jammed by ammunition and hospital wagons, its paths strewn with the dead and dying. It preserves this traffic jam tradition to this day.

The forest nudges into the southern edge of Brussels as a landscaped wood, the delight of early-morning joggers, Sunday strollers and rush hour motorists.

Sadly, the Bois de la Cambre, as it is called, provides a one-way short-cut from the commuter lands of the south into the city. It has become a much-needed safety valve to release the pressure of traffic.

When the winds blow the wood is shut. The roadblocks are pulled across the entrance: flashing illuminated signs warn alternately that the bois is *fermé* or that the bois is *gesloten*. Inside the wood, the great trees groan and crack in the wind, occasionally shedding massive branches into the roadway and so making the closure an essential precaution.

Outside the wood, traffic grinds to a halt. It is then that *small cars scurry along the* pavements in desperation. Policemen wave torches in futile gestures and, as often as not, eventually give up and go home.

A really fine example of a jam has been timed to move at a steady one mile an hour, and it can take as long as three hours to cover the short distance round the wood. They are hours lightened only by the BBC World Service, which manages to send its medium waves in under the static caused by the tram lines.

There is not much incentive, however, to split off down one of the side roads and try to avoid it all. Apart from the fact that these are clogged, frequently dug up and subject to ambush by tram, they plunge the harassed driver into that vicious, Belgian form of the continental driving game known as "priority to the right".

This rule is obeyed with a religious fervour which is clearly instilled from early childhood. Even hardened Parisian drivers know fear in Brussels.

One can imagine a Belgian husband ringing home from the hospital to say: "Sorry, darling, the car's a write-off and I shall never walk again. But I did not surrender my priority to the right." The wife would reply with a sigh of relief: "Thank heaven it was nothing serious."

The Brussels driver therefore develops a particular crick in the neck caused by driving while looking, not out of the front windscreen, but out of the nearside window. Which is where the opponent is most likely to appear.

This does not prevent the accidents. Statistics show that Belgium has the highest rate in Europe.

There is one adage that newly arrived drivers must learn. "Always remember that cars coming from the right have priority. Never forget that if you are coming from the right you do not always have priority."

There are also grey areas. For example, does a car which swings into a right-hand turning to do a U-turn have the right to drive out in front of the car that has been following it? Such knowledge is presumably handed on with the mother's milk.

Ian Murray

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit the Annual Stallion Show of the National Light Horse Breeding Society, Park Paddocks, Newmarket, 11.30.

The Prince of Wales, President, Royal Association of British Dairy Farmers, attends the Annual Governors' and Members' Luncheon at Hatfield House, London, 12.15.

Princess Anne, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, attends a luncheon to meet members of the council at the Worshipful Company of Saddlers' Hall, London, 1; and later as Patron of the British School of Osteopathy, visits the School in Suffolk Street, SW1, 2.45.

New exhibitions

Julia Margaret Cameron exhibition; John Hansard Gallery, the University, Southampton; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (closed Sun); also closed Friday 20 April to Mon 23 April inc (ends April 28).

Alastair Hull's Asian rug exhibition; Great Hollanden Farm, Mill Lane, Hildenborough, nr. Sevenoaks; 11 to 6; seven days a week (ends March 18).

Prints and Paintings exhibition; Arts Council Gallery, Bedford St, Belfast; Tues to Sat 10 to 6 (closed Sun & Mon), (ends March 31).

The History of the Thistle exhibition; Arbuthnot Museum, St Peter Street, Peterhead; Mon to Fri 10 to 5 (closed Sat & Sun, ends March 31).

Crispin Heesom exhibition; City Museum & Art Gallery, Priestgate, Peterborough; Tues to Sat 12 to 5 (closed Sun & Mon, ends April 7).

A Personal View – oil and watercolour exhibition; Looking Glass Gallery of Modern Arts, 53 Halifax Road, Todmorden; Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30 (closed Sun & Mon, ends March 31).

Music

Recital by the Ganelin Trio, Band on the Wall, Manchester, 9.

Recital by the Fitzwilliam String Quartet, Lancaster University; 7.30.

Concert by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Guildhall, Plymouth, 7.30.

Concert by the Hadow Singers, University Drama Studio, Shearwood Road, Sheffield, 1.10.

Piano recital by Peter Donohoe, Southampton University, 8.

Concert by Trinity College Chamber Orchestra, St George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol, 1.

Traditional and 20th century Japanese Music (part of Glasgow's Japan Week), Third Eye Centre, 350 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, 7.30.

Talks, lectures

Nabataean, Roman and Eary Islamic Farming in Jordan, by Dr D. L. Kennedy, Attenborough Lecture Room 4, University of Leicester, 5.30.

Hell-Bound: Trying to Picture Dante's Words, by Tom Phillips, Molecular Lecture Theatre, University of Sussex, Brighton, 5.30.

Chemistry Son et Lumiere for schools, by Dr J. A. Salthouse *University of Essex, Lecture* Theatre Block, Colchester, 4.30 (especially suitable for fifth and sixth form pupils.

Western Travellers to the Holy Cities of Islam, by Dr Gautier H. A. Juynboll, 5.15; and Remote Sensing: Current Activities and Technological Demands for the Future, by Dr Garry Hunt, 5.15; and Diderot and the *Encyclopedie*, by Emeritus Professor John Lough, 5.30; University of Durham.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,373

ACROSS

1 So American brother appears in doctor's hat (8).
9 Picture clearly a source of water (4-4).
10 Times including her in averages (4).
11 Interpret Wallace's chaps to a T, for a change (12).
13 Worthless fellow has bunch of keys (3,3).
14 Spar with athlete, Augustus (4,4).
15 Play this dance for itself (7).
16 Blend of scarlet and red wines (7).
20 Short let arranged for Mavis (8).
22 Not the sort of bird that moves as the crow flies (6).
23 Pragmatic principles of Tom's periods in power? (5,2,5).
25 Old Testament character destroyed by whale (4).
26 A stammering recipient of 13? That's right (8).
27 Practise adding two points to try again (8).

DOWN

2 Unexpectedly come upon pass (8).
3 Irish castle for visitors seeking a good address (7,5).
4 Jeopardize plea from peacemaker? (8).
5 Occasional work not even prophet's undertaken (3,4).
6 Islands' capital provided by Germany, partly (6).
7 He's rustic, she's divine (4).
8 Philosopher's American scheme? (8).
12 Officer counters a play by Irishman (5,7).
15 In a month, or two, repaired road (8).
17 Language of vulgar wife (3,5).
18 Lock son in with father for this offence (8).
19 Addition to cap he's right to have after exploit? (7).
21 Ancient or modern poet (6).
24 Clue's an anagram – that's fishy (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,372

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

New books – paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
A View of the English Stage, by Kenneth Tynan (Methuen, £4.95)
Bread Givers, by Anzia Yezierska (The Women's Press, £3.95)
Children of the Dead; the Autobiography of a Navvy, by Patrick MacGill (Caliban, £3.95)
Every Move You Make, by Alison Fell (Virago, £3.95)
Irish Journal, A Traveller's Portrait of Ireland, by Heinrich Boll, translated by Leila Vennewitz (Abacus, £1.95)
Linguistics Today, by Keith Brown (Fontana, £3.95)
Megalithomania, artists, antiquarians and archaeologists at the old stone monuments, by John Mitchell (Thames & Hudson, £3.95)
Murder in the Dark, by Margaret Atwood (Cape, £3.95)
Pre-Raphaelite Writing, editing by Derek Stanford (Everyman, £2.95)
The Oxford-Duden Pictorial English Dictionary (Oxford, £4.95)
PH

The papers

The discovery of mass graves of thousands of guerrillas killed in the Rhodesian independence war should not revive old war wounds of hatred. The **Zimbabwe Herald** says "the war was protracted and hard fought, but with the nation set firmly on the course of reconciliation and transition, there is no room for bitter recrimination", it adds. "To give vent to past hatreds is counter-productive to the process (of reconciliation) and a threat to its ultimate success." The Herald had reported that the mass graves had been found at Rusape, 140 km (90 miles) south-east of Harare. It said a number of Zimbabwean Cabinet Ministers visited the area and were shown shallow graves. At least 4,000 guerrillas were believed to be buried there, the paper added.

The **Daily Mirror** says that Britain's miners, fearing pit closures and angry about their wages, are sliding into an all-out struggle with the Government which they cannot win. "A national strike would only lead to humiliating defeat", it points out. "Mr Ian Macregor was appointed Chairman of the National Coal Board to do exactly what the miners are opposing – close pits, cut jobs and save the Government money. It is a repeat of what he did to British Steel. Everything is stacked against the miners. Fighting to save jobs may be the right battle. But it comes at the wrong time. The miners would be doing what the Government wants them to do."

Nationality fees

The Home Office has announced that nationality fees, payable by Commonwealth and foreign immigrants, will be reduced. The reductions, which could save some families at least £200, follow criticism by MPs of a £6m profit, a claim which is denied by the Government.

The Home Office has also taken steps to simplify and speed up the processing of applications and the present long waiting lists could be shortened soon. From April 1 the fees will be: £55 for most registrations as a British citizen, down £15 from £70; £160 for most naturalizations, down £40 from £200; £55 for the naturalization of the spouse of a British citizen, down £15 from £70; the fee for the registration of a child will go up by £20 to £55; registration of other children of the same marriage will cost nothing if the application is made at the same time, but unsuccessful applicants will forfeit £10.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Estimates in relation to NHS and coal industry.

Lords (3): Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provision) Bill, report. Housing and Building Control Bill, committee, third day.

Anniversaries

Births: Carl Philip Emanual Bach, Weimar, Germany, 1714; Kenneth Grahame, author of *The Wind in the Willows* (1908), Edinburgh, 1859; Otto Hahn, chemist, pioneer of nuclear fission, Nobel laureate 1944, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, 1879. Deaths: Abraham Darby, ironmaster, Madley Court, Worcestershire, 1717; Hector Berlioz, Paris, 1869; Millard Fillmore, 13th President of the USA, 1850-53, Buffalo, New York, 1874; Graf Ferdinand von Zeppelin, pioneer of airships, Charlottesburg, Germany, 1917; Sherwood Anderson, writer, Colon, Panama, 1941.

Roads

London and South-east: A410: Single-lane traffic with signals in Uxbridge Road, Stanmore, west of RAF station. A11: Junction improvement in Mile End Road at Aurdett Road. A245: Single alternate lane of traffic in Stoke Road, Cobham, between Mizen Lane and Blundell Road, temporary signals.

Wales and West: A396: Temporary traffic signals on Tiverton-Bampton road at Speedway Corner; and at Black Cat. A384/A385: Single lane traffic on Totnes-Buckfast road at Shinners Bridge, Dartington, temporary traffic signals. A40: Temporary lights on Abergavenny-Llandovery road at Crickhowell, Cidar Mill.

Midlands and East Anglia: A429: Roadworks on Wellesbourne-Stow road at Halford, Warwickshire. A34: Delay possible in Guild Street, Stratford, Warwickshire. A47: Traffic signals at Postwick, between Norwich and Yarmouth, Norfolk.

North: A19/A1046: Reconstruction work at Portrack roundabout, north of River Tees. A66: Traffic lights on North Bitts to Greta Bridge road, Durham. A167: Merrington Lane (B6287), Ferryhill, co Durham closed.

Scotland: A74: Inside lane of southbound carriageway closed between the *B740* junction and Abingdon. A74: Carriageway closed south of Crawford, Lanarkshire; all traffic is sharing northbound carriageway. A7: Two sets of single-lane traffic controlled by lights south of Gorebridge, Midlothian.

Information supplied by AA

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.61	1.53
Austria Sch	27.80	26.20
Belgium Fr	82.25	78.25
Canada $	1.92	1.85
Denmark Kr	14.36	14.66
Finland Mkk	8.52	8.12
France Fr	11.97	11.47
Germany DM	3.89	3.71
Greece Dr	161.00	151.00
Hongkong $	11.80	11.20
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.21
Italy Lira	2415.00	2315.00
Japan Yen	345.00	329.00
Netherlands Gld	4.42	4.20
Norway Kr	11.43	10.83
Portugal Esc	199.00	189.00
South Africa Rd	1.95	1.81
Spain Pta	220.50	211.50
Sweden Kr	11.77	11.17
Switzerland Fr	3.25	3.08
USA $	1.53	1.48
Yugoslavia Dar	206.00	196.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 342.6.

London: The *FT* index closed down 6.2 at 835.4.

Weather forecast

An anticyclone covers the British Isles.

6am to midnight

London, central S, NW, central N England, E, W Midlands, Channel Islands, N Wales, Lake Districts: Mostly dry, mist and fog patches clearing, sunny intervals developing; wind variable, mainly N, light; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

SE, E England, East Anglia: Mist and fog clearing; some sunny intervals, also a few wintry showers, chiefly on coasts; wind N light or moderate; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F), cooler on coasts.

SW England, S Wales: Rather cloudy with light rain or drizzle at first, sunny intervals developing; wind variable light; maxt temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Rather cloudy, perhaps some light rain or drizzle in places, also a few bright intervals; wind variable light; near normal, max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

NE England, Border, Edinburgh, Dundee: Dry, sunny invervals developing; wind variable light; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, light rain or drizzle at times; wind SW to W, light or moderate; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly dry, but outbreaks of sleet or snow in E on Saturday. Temperatures near or a little below normal; overnight frost and fog.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind N to NE moderate; sea slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable light; sea smooth.

Sun rises: 6.30 am. Sun sets: 5.54 pm.
Moon rises: 8.43 am. Moon sets: 12.16 am tomorrow.
First quarter March 10.

Lighting-up time

London 6.24 pm to 5.58 am
Bristol 6.33 pm to 6.08 am
Edinburgh 6.32 pm to 6.14 am
Manchester 6.30 pm to 6.06 am
Penzance 6.46 pm to 6.19 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow

		C	F			C	F
Belfast				Guernsey	c	9	48
Birmingham	c	9	48	Inverness	c	8	46
Blackpool	f	8	46	Jersey	c	9	48
Bristol	c	9	48	London	c	10	50
Cardiff	c	9	48	Manchester	c	10	50
Edinburgh	c	8	46	Newcastle	c	7	45
Glasgow	c	10	50	Ronaldsway	c	9	48

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6am to 6pm, 11C (52F); min 6pm to 6am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 6pm, 65 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6pm, a trace. Sun: 24hr to 6pm, 0 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6pm, 1028.5 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Newquay 13c (55F); lowest day max: Lerwick 4c (40F); highest rainfall: Edinburgh 0.06 ins. highest sunshine: Lerwick 7.9 hrs.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



NOON TODAY

b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. Temperature in centigrade.

High tides

[illegible]

Around Britain

[illegible]

Abroad

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل